# The Chicago Paily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXIX

HOSIERY

Field, Leiter

& Co.

Have now on sale their Spring

Importation of

Ladies' and Children's

English, French, and Ger-

man Cotton, in most reliable

Balbriggan and Paris Lisle

Thread, in solid colors, with or without embroidered sides

and fronts, in both light and

The new and popular " Line

Stripes" in great variety.
"Bracelet" Patterns, the

latest novelty in choice colors

Special lot Ladies' extra

long Unbleached Balbriggan

at 25, 30, and 35c per pair,

superior in every respect to any goods heretofore sold at

The assortment of Chil-

dren's low-priced Hostery is

WABASH-AV

Between Madison & Monroe-sts.

BANK STATEMENT.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

UNION STOCK YARD

NATIONAL BANK

OF CHICACO,

At lake, in the State of Illinois, at the Close

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22d day of arch, 1878.

GEO. E. CONRAD,
Notary Public.

CONVICT LABOR TO LET

The labor of one hundred and twenty-five men at the over Penitentiary at Ft. Madleon. Ia., for a period not acceding five years, from June 18, 1878.

They will be let in squade of ten or more, or the whole umber in one contract, as may be found desirable.

About eighty-five of these men are now engaged in saling boots and aboes, and are therefore more or less

About cighty-five of these men are now engaged in about cighty-five of these men are now engaged in addition of the control of

rs for State of Iowa.
UHAS. P. BIRGE, Keokuk, Ia.
J. W. SATTEKTHWAIT, Mr. Pleasant, Ia.
H. W. CARTWRIGHT, Burlington, Ia.

100.000

77,881.16

4.500.00

\$ 200.000.00 11.883.13 12.800.00 12.883.38 13.904.30 12.904.30 12.904.30 12.904.30

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SAM'L M. NICKERSON, STEPHEN B. BOATH, GEO. T. WILLIAMS,

dark effects.

and designs.

these prices.

equally attractive.

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WILL OPPER THIS MORNING **5,000 YARDS** 

Slightly Damaged by Water, 5c, 7c, 8c, 10c and upwards.

These Laces are of our own importation, and have been damaged while in transit.

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form our patrons and the public that our Spring Stock of Woolens is ready for inspec-

None-Such Sugar-Cured Hams, None-Such Sugar-Cured B. Bacon, None-Such Sugar-Cured Shoulders,

XXXX REFINED LARD, Put up especially for family use, in Wood and Tin Packages.

All orders will receive prompt and careful attention.

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Fine Book for Girls' High and Normal Schools.

Choice Trios.

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Three part songs for Pemale Colleges, Seminaries, etc.

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Large charts, containing 120 blackboard lessons plainly visible to all, saving much trouble, casil set up and used, and furnishing a complete cours of practice. Sent by express. In two rolls or sets LYON & HEALY, Chicago.

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**MONEY** to LOAN

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Will take up the mortrage on your house or loan you money to build and receive back principal and interest in monthly payments no larger than reat.

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The Woman's Hospital of the State of Illinois,

273 THIRTIETH-ST., Chicago, Between Wabash and Michigan-ava.
The Woman's Free Dispensary connected with this satistition is open every Wednesday and Saturday from I go I o'clock for the gratuitous treatment of Disease. THE POINT.

Monday Morning, March 25, \$25,000 worth of

the closest buyers

400 dozen Leon 2-button White, Black, Colors, 35c and Operas - - - -100 dozen Leon 3-button | 50c Colored, Opera & Black | 650 dozen Joseph 2-button, White, Black, Col- 50c

ors, and Operas - -Courvoisier, Black 2-button, and every shade in \$1. Wellington Real Kids

Josephine Seamless, \$1.25 2-button - - - - - -Josephine Seamless, \$1.50 3-button - - - - -Jouvin & Cie., 2-button \$1.25

Jouvin & Cie., 3-button \$1.50 Jouvin & Cie., 4-button \$1.75 Every pair fitted at one min- FURNISHING ute's notice except 35c Kids.

Paris Kid Glove Depot, 94 State-st ADVEBTISING.

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Special Agent for Chicago GRATES AND MANTELS.

Marble Mantels Grates.

BURLINGTON MFG. CO. The largest variety and finest assortment of Col-red and White Marble Mantels at the lowest prices.

Warerooms-Cor. Michigan-av. and Van Buren-st GRATIS Finin. Gold and Nickel trimmed, and SLATE MANTELS.
PBOBASCO & RUMNEY 262 STATE-ST. BOOTS AND SHOES.

Walker Boot!

I. P. Farnum, BUSINESS CARDS.

WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., BEAL ESTATE AGENCY, 90 WASHINGTON-ST. Rents collected, taxes paid, estates managed. Special ttention given to the interests of non-residents. Accounts rendered monthly.

SEWER PIPE,

OIL STOVES! THE NEW EXCELSIOR THE BEST AND SAFEST MADE. COLEMAN GAS APPARATUS AND OIL CO., 222 Clark-st., opposite New Post-Office Butiding

RANGE We can convince you is the BEST COOKING RANGE in the world. Send for information.

Sale W. Bangs & Co., Solle agents. SOLE AGENS. 215 STATE-ST... Near Palmer House OPTICIAN.



MORE SERIOUS.

Russia Evidently Not to Be Moved by British Threats.

The Withdrawal of the English Fleet from Turkish Waters Demanded.

Decidedly Warlike Tone Assumed in London Official Circles.

Berlin Telegrams Confident ly Predict an Anglo-Russian War.

Revival of the Report of a Russo Turkish Offensive and Defensive Alliance.

Roumania; And that Prince Charles Has

Fled the Country for

Safety.

A Rumor Current that Revolution

Has Broken Out in

O'Leary Thought to Be Virtually the Winner of the Great Walking Match.

The Jesuits Opposing the New Pope's General Policy.

> RUMORS OF WAR. THEY GROW IN NUMBER. By Cable to The Chicago Tribune. 1

LONDON, March 23-6 a. m.-The feeling of irritation between the British and Russian people is increasing, and the opinion is generally expressed throughout Europe that the prospects for the meeting of a Congress have been largely diminished during the past three days. THE TRIBUNE'S St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs that Russia has sent, or is about to send, a formal request

THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE BRITISH PLEET from the Sea of Marmora. Of course, com and, if it should be made, it can only increase the present feeling of distrust, and perhaps, war. There seems to be no immediate probability that either nation retire from its position relative to the submission of the treaty to the Congress, and,

promise, it is quite improbable that the Congrees will be held. Everything is unsettled, and the rumors daily grow more warlike, but most of them are wholly false or premature.

THE BEAR AT BAY. ENGLAND MUST RETREAT OR FIGHT.

LONDON, March 22.—A special from 8t.

Petersburg says rumors are in circulation that Russia has demanded that the British fleet quit the Sea of Marmora immediately. The correspondent has reason to believe these reports, although exaggerated, are not entirely unfounded, and that Russia is making, or is about to make, representations in regard to the British fleet. Minister Layard's opposition to the sittish neet. Minister Layard's opposition to the embarkation of the Russian troops at Buyukdere has caused great irritation. An inspired article in the Journal de St. Petersburg attracts much attention. It points to the continuance of the fleet in the Sea of Marmora in defiance of international law, and asks if it is not time to ask England what she really wants. Europe

should call England before her judgment seat, and summon her to re-enter the sphere of in-ternational law by quitting the Straits and formally engaging not to return.

Semi-official lifts are given that if England does not want to attend the Congress it will

meet without her.

In connection with the foregoing intelligence, it should be stated that rumors were circulating in the lobbies of Parliament last night that the tone in English official circles is decidedly

SECRET AGREEMENT. LONDON, March 23-5 a. m.-A Paris corre-spondent hears that Russia has forced Turkey to acquiesce in a secret agreement, according to which Russia would assist Turkey against a Greco-English combination, or against the entry of the British fleet to the Bosphorus or Dardanelles, largely diminish the indemnity, and guarantee the integrity of the remaining Turkish territory, receiving in return a directing power over the revenues of the Porte.

WAR INEVITABLE.

BERLIN, March 22.—The North German Gazette says it is evident that Russia regards war with England as inevitable, and knows that she was never better able to wage it than now. SUGGESTIVE.

LONDON, March 22.—A special from Berlis says: "A Russian naval attache here, who is leading authority on torpedoes, has suddenly been ordered home."

DIPLOMACY.

PRANCE'S DEMAND.

PARIS, March 22.—The questions which France
demanded should be excluded from the Congress were those relating to the holy places, as introducing needless complication, and touching Syria, because Syria might have been offered

Syria, because Syria might have been offered to her as compensation for the English occupation of Egypt, and because she considers that the two-fold question of Syria and Egypt might impair the good understanding with England.

ENGLAND UPHELD.

Men and journals of all parties commend England's attitude in insisting on the right of the Congress to discuss the whole treaty of San Stefano. England's firm adherence to her conditions is deemed the surest means of insuring the Congress, which will result in a durable peace.

RONE, March 22.—It is understood that the foreign policy of the new Government will be that of strict neutrality on the Eastern question. Italy will, however, exert to the utmost her infinence in the Congress to oppose Russian predominance in Europe, by seeking to extend

the Hellenic Kingdom, and constituting other

Christian nationalities.

ENGLAND UNBATTEFIED.

St. PETERSBURG, March 23.—The Agence Russe says England has not yet replied in regard to the Congress. She still insists upon her demand that all the conditions of peace be submitted, notwithstanding the text of the treaty has been communicated to the Cabinets, and Russia has agreed to complete the freedom of discussion at the Congress. The chances of the Congress meeting have diminished.

INCIDENTAL.

says the Villages of Olympus, Repears, Caria, and Sitochori have been sacked and burned by the Turks. Women, children, and old men were massacred, except some who escaped to the mountains, which are still covered with snow. Unless relief is sent to them they will

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 22.-Preparation

ADRIANOPLE. CONSTANTINOPLE, March 22.—The police or ganized in Adrianopie have committed various excesses, and pillaged, last week, houses containing the property of Turks and Frenchmer which had been confided to the care of the

THE AUSTRIAN CABINET.

LONDON, March 22.—A dispatch from Vienna says that Count Potocki may become the Premier of a new Austrian ministry. Reports that he would replace Count Andrassy as Chancellor of the Empire are untrue. The position of the latter to consider the latter than the lat

A dispatch from Athens says all admit that

ordered to return home. A telegram from Vienna received in Paris states that Roumania has refused to receive independence at the hands of Russia or permit a

LONDON, March 23-5 a. m. -The tron-clad In

ATHENS, March 22.—The negotiations between Hobart Pasha and the Greek insurgent have ended, Hobart refusing to recognize the Provisional Government of Thessaly. REVOLUTION IN BOUMANIA.
St. Petersburg, March 22.—There is an un-

GRRMAN POLITICS. London, March 23-5 a. m.-A dispatch from Berlin says it is asserted on trustworth authority that Prince Bismarck will make the

THE WALKING MATCH. LONDON, March 22.—After midnight the contestants in the walking match alternately walked and rested until 6 o'clock this morning, when the score stood: O'Leary, 384 miles; Vaughan,

rained nothing.

placed.

The American champion's condition is unchanged, and he seems ready to do a really end-less length of walking. He is

his final success is now a positive certainty.

At this hour (2 p. m.) Brown is still going well, and striving to decrease the lead of his

O'Leary is beginning to suffer somewhat from an affection of the left leg, and shows signs of

betting.

LONDON, March 22.—At 5 o'clock this aftermoon O'Leary had walked 429 miles, Vaughan
416, and Brown 391. Vaughan looked in better
condition than O'Leary, who was trembling in

the knees.

SIX MILES AN HOUR.

At 6 o'clock O'leary had made 434 miles, Vaughan 418, and Brown 401.

O'LEARY HOLDS HIS OWN NOBLY.

LONDON March 23—I. a. m.—The pedestrian contest has now become virtually a match between O'Leary and; Vaughan, all other competitors being hopelessly behind. Brown appears certain of the third place, but he is exceedingly sleepy. The two leaders maintain a remarkably steady average of about four miles an hour. O'Leary walks on a track containing eight laps to the mile, while Vaughan's track contains seven. O'Leary walks exclusively, while Vaughan trots occasionally, and by this means has twice managed to slightly reduce O'Leary's lead. This advantage was, however, both times regained. Thus at 7 o'clock in the evening the score stood: O'Leary, 438½; Vaughan, 430; but by 7 o'clock O'Leary had walked 465½ and Vaughan 433 miles.

At midnight O'Leary and Vaughan were both resting. O'Leary had scored 457, Vaughan 441, and Brown 415½. Vaughan looks fresher than O'Leary, but his feet are very sore, and are swathed in cotton wool. He also suffers somewhat in the knee, but less than O'Leary. Victory seems now

ALMOST ASSURED TO O'LEARY.

The great hone of Vaughan's supporters was that he might be able to start again in the small hours of Saturday with only about six miles to make up. The hone was fostered by Vanghan's fresh appearance and plucky spurts during the afternoon, when he for a short time managed, by dint of running, to keep lap for lap with O'Leary, though his (Vaughan's) lans were longer; but by midnight these hopes were dissipated, as the score shows.

LONDON, March 23—2 a. m.—O'Leary left the track at 11:33 p. m. and Vaughan at 11:10 p. m. for rest.

CHINA AND JAPAN,

PRICE FIVE CENTS

provinces, and there is unparalleled distress.
The land taxation was virtually remitted it eight provinces, but too late for relief. The Government resources are exhausted and the ent resources are exhaust letion of this enormous po

ntter depletion of this enormous portion of the Emptre is threatened.

The Viceroy at Hung Chang has authorized the working of the coal and iron mines in the neighborhood of Tientsin. The iron is pronounced of excellent quality. The coal is interior, but sufficiently good for smelting.

JAPAN.

Yokohana, Feb. 28.—The Emperor of Japan sends the Emperor of Russia the decoration of the first class of the Order of Meris.

Hoshi Lorn, formerly Commissioner of Contons at Yokohama, who has just returned from a three-years' study at the Middle Temple, London, has been admitted to practice in the foreign courts at Yokohama.

Yenomoto, the Japanese Envoy to Eussis, Sameshims, the Envoy to France and Belgium, and Moxi, the Envoy to China, have received Imperial decorations of the second class Order of Merit. Yoshida, Uyeno, and Aoki, Envoys to the United States, England, and Germany, decorations of the third class.

The annual Industrial Exposition at Kioto, the ancient capital, opened for 100 days on Fee. 15. The exhibits are chiefly domestic products. Refineries for native kerosene oil are now in active operation.

A detachment of troops was sent to the Loochoo Islands to protect the inhabitants from aggressions.

The annual report of the Minister of Publis

gressions.

The annual report of the Minister of Public Instruction, just published, shows remarkable advances in popular education since the preceding report. The number of new schools is upwards of 4,000; new teachers, upwards of 8,000; new scholars, 217,000; total school attendance, nearly 2,000,000, or 6 per cent of the entire population.

population.
The Chinese residents of Yokohama have contributed \$14,000 to the relief fund for the famine in China.

COERCION. NICARAGUA TO UNDERSO THAT OPERATION.

PANAMA, March 13.—A formidable expedition sgainst Nicaragua, to enforce the cisims of the German Government in the case of Consul Elsenstuck, leaves this port and Colon this eyening. The Medusa, on the Atlantic side, is a wooden corvette carrying nine heavy guns and is intended to blockage Greytown, rather than to attempt a landing. The fleet to operate against San Juan del Sur and Counto consists. to attempt a landing. The ficet to op against San Juan del Sur and Counte co of three powerful vessels. The Bitabeth flagship—carries twenty guns and no 400 men, and the Ariadne carries guns. The Leipzig is a formi fron-clad corvette, with twelve heavy guns German Minister to Central America as panies the expedition, for although diplo has hitherto failed, the presence of the fice be sufficient to cause the Nicaraguan Goment to come to terms, when his services be required.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LONDON, March 22.—Dispatches from Ro ay the Consistory will be held on the 28th mst. No encyclical will be used, the Pope not wishing to commit himself to any definite policy in the present complication of European affairs. His Holiness will only deliver an allocation, svoiding all political allusions.

THE JESUITS.

The head of the Jesuits recently proposed to return to Rome, but the Pope received the proposition very coldly. The Jesuits are, therefore, opposing the Pope's general policy.

GRANT.

BOME, March 22.—Cardinal McCloskey and Lieut.-Gen. Count Gerbaix de Sonnas, King Humbert's aid-de-camp, have visited Gen. Grant.

Lowdon, March 22.—The iron trade in Soul Yorkshire is in a most stardant condition Large numbers of men are out of work. With the past two days two of the leading works Rotherham have stopped, owing to the scarci of orders, and another 1,000 men are made id in these establishments. The Midland Irr Company had, during the last ten years, pa dividends averaging 50 per cent per annum. Is feared the colliers will strike against the r duction of wages. In that event 30,000 ms will be unemployed.

will be unemployed.

STEAMER DISABLED.

LONDON, March 22.—The steamship Denn hence for New York, was spoken on the inst. in latitude 44 north, longitude 45 and reported her rudder damaged, but deconsistence.

and reported her rudder damaged, but declined assistance.

THE NEW ITALIAN MINISTRY.

LONDON, March 23.—A special from Rome says, excepting Signor Cairoli, President of the Council; Signor Zanardelli, the Minister of the Interior; and Signor Desanctis, Minister of Public Instruction, all the new Ministers are utterly obscure men, even in Italy.

Berlin, March 22.—It is positively stated that Count Stolberg-Wernigerode has announced his willingness to accept the Vice-Presidency of the Ministry.

Paris, March 22.—The responsible editor of the Journal La Commune has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment and fine of 5.000 frances. The trial was by jury.

THE LONDON "TIMES" ON THE PINERRY AWARD.

London, March 90.—A Times edil

LONDON, March 20.—A Times editorial on the fisheries award says:

It is unfortunate for the good fame of the Stathat, at a moment when the financial policy Congress has awakened grave suspicions a anxieties in Europe, some American politicians considerable importance and notoriety dispanother phase of the repudiating spirit in opposite payment of the award. The reckiess langua of Mr. Biaine and Gen. Butler is not only through the same of the summarional dispasse arbitration. No country henceforward be willing to refer claims to arbitration, the decision of the arbitrators is liable to challenged by the unsuccessful party. This is plain as that American credit will be seven shaken if they refuse to abide by the award, will be reasonably argued that the Government which seeks to evade the consequence of a reference of the seeks to evade the consequence of a reference of the seeks to evade the consequence of a reference of the seeks to evade the consequence of a reference of the seeks to evade the consequence of a reference of the seeks to evade the consequence of a reference of the seeks to evade the consequence of a reference of the seeks to evade the consequence of a reference of the seeks to evade the consequence of a reference of the seeks to evade the consequence of a reference of the seeks to evade the consequence of a reference of the seeks to evade the consequence of the will be reasonably argued that the Governmen which seeks to evade the consequence of a refer-ence to a tribunal chosen with its full knowleds and free consent, is not likely to be scrupphous in maintaining the obligation of inconvenient con-iracts with foreign creditors. It would be as un-dignified for the States to provote the indignation of Enriand and all the civilized world by a refusa-to pay an indisputable claim. The assettions consid-

VANDERBILT'S MONEY.

New York. March 22.—Scott Lord offer rove to-day that Commodore Vanderbill prove to-day that Commodore Vanderbilt had from his youth up had a manis for acquiring property that deprived him of the sense of justice; that the Commodore had been in the habit of taking deeds from persons having no title whatever, taking these deeds just as the kleptomaniac took goods from a store. He should claim that Commodore Vanderbilt had no more moral responsibility in these moods than the kleptomaniac. He would prove also that the Commodore carried this manis into his grand Fourth avenue tunnel scheme; that while at first offering to put in the tunnel at his own expense, he subsequently secured fraudulent legislation by which the city was made to pay one-half, and then made on the accounts so that the city had to pay for the whole work. These acts would show a manis that would disqualify a man from making a will. The evidence was all rejected.

A CROSS ELK

the circus proprietor, to-day, whi yard in which a savare elk was co attacked by the animal, but, being an ax, he struck it in the head, but stantly. The elk had previously kill the circus men.

TT'S EAM TARTAR all impurities. The housewife ITT'S POTASH. alkali, double the strength of FOR will give an ounce of nee of impurities found in bu all Dealers. ION SALES. ALE OF NG HOUSE INSTITUTION, CHICAGO arther particulars apply to LUCIUS B. OTIS, the State Savings Institutio V YORK. NCEMENT. ART EXHIBITION ON SALE. M COLLECTION! ted that for high average value ever been offered to the Ameri scomprise the entire Collection, ervation, chiefly painted to or-he Art Centres of Europe at an TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND

andard Manufactures. AND FACTORY: , 76, 80 & 82 Washington-st., H. Y. TT'S BEST SOAP d effective Soap for the Laun-nabing purposes ever offered so on receipt of 20 cents. TT'S TOILET SOAP. t veretable offs. Unrivaled for ath. For use in the Nursery it is box. containing three cakes. TT'S AST POWDER.

SALERATUS

me, Meissonler, Erskine Nicol, scherer, 1s. kkeek (B.C.), Toulmoethe, Toussaint, Troyos, re, Veroueckhoven, re, of Bremen, F. Wilsems, than Fifty Others.

RADDIN & CO.,

their spring visit to to attend the FOUR E SALES pes, Dry Goods, Hats ng, Millinery Goods, is, etc., etc., direct irers East and West,

, Thursday, and Friday, E. RADDIN & CO.,
118 and 120 Wabash-sv.,
T. Stewart & Co.'s. OMEROY & CO.,

ITURE.

ORY SALE

operals for Breaking and Graveling Boad on Toponals for Breaking and Graveling Road on the Böhemian Cemetery, in the Town of Jefferson.

Bids for the breaking of roads and graveling on the obsemian Cemetery, in the town of Jefferson. will be refuse and specifications apply at the same place us-tions and specifications apply at the same place us-J. V. BENES.

et Bunker-st., Chicago.

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ALL WIDTHS.

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MERCHANT TAILOBING.

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First-class work for a fair equivalent consistent with the times.

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Excellent collection for High or Grammar

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By JOSIAH H. REED. No. 20 Nassau-st., N. Y.. In amounts as required, on IMPROVED CHICAGO PROPERTY, at BEST RATE. Applications received and promptly attended to H. A. HURLBUT, 75 Randolph-st. PEOPLE'S BUILD'G & LOAN ASSO.

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Salesmen can ind General Spring Overcoats. Grocers and Retail Dealers Suits of Cassimere..... Nobby Suits for Leading Young Men... Suits for High-tened Merchants 13.00

Exquisite Suits for Fastidious Gents 17.00

Insurance Men, Bankers, and Speculators Suits 20.00

Suits for Tailors to copy 24.00

MENT. Kilt Suits for the Pet of the tamily ......\$3.00 to \$6.50 School Boys' Suits, the new Boys' Model Suits, "Beau-ties" 4.00 Broadway, New Style Suits for Lads.
Boys' Suits, Mothers' Favorites ites ..... 5.00 Ask to see our Boys' Suits at 5.50

BOYS' DEPART-

GOODS DEPARTMENT. Bargains in Hosiery.
Bargains in Suspenders.
Bargains in Neckwear.
Bargains in Underwear.
Bargains in Collars.
Bargains in Gloves. Bargains in Gloves, Bargains in Handkerchiefs.

TO ORDER \$19.00 A DOZEN

C. O. D. CLOTHIER, 184 & 186 State-st., OPP. PALMER HOUSE.

Big Plaids, Wide Stripes, and Ginger Bread

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sortment of their immense New York stock at 120 FIFTH-AV. A. F. HUTCHINGS, Managers.

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tor, and occupancy the best in

the city. E. S. PIKE,

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Particular attention paid to orders from the Country. BATES & HANLET. General Agents.

HOLMAN'S LIVER PAD. HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO.,

LONDON, March 22.—A dispatch from Volc

Osman, who is expected to arrive here on Mor

the latter is considered likely to be strength-ened by the leaning which he has lately shown toward the pro-Russian party.

SHOULD DECLINE.

Greece should decline to take part in the Congress if only offered a consultative voice. ORDERED HOME.

A Belgrade special reports that all Austrians in Servia liable to military service have been

passage of the Russian troops through her ter-ritory during the occupation of Bulgaria.

ution has broken out in Roumania, and that

bill on the reorganization of the Cabinet a Min-

meanwhile forging along at an unproken stride, appearently indifferent to all surroundings.

Vaughan ran most of the time, but his trot was no faster than O'Leary's walk, and he

on the man from thicago.

The others structed a long distance behind,—all except seven who have abandoned the course.

THE SCORE TAIS AFFERNOON.

At 1 o'clock this alternoon the boards announced the score as follows: O'Leary, 412 miles; Vaughan, 335; Brown, 374. Rest not released.

Although he has increased his lead but little during the past twenty-four hours, he is in so much better condition than his competitors that

Vaughan suffers much from tender feet, but manfully keeps the track.
O'Leary has a fine lead, but his lameness, and the fact that Brown is in such fine condition this afternoon, have awakened grave fears as to the result. O'Leary is losing ground in the

CHINA AND JAPAN.

CHIMA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 22.—News has been received per the Alaska, from Hong Kong, Feb. 16 and Shanghai, Feb. 17.

The famine is stretching all over the northern

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

JAMESVILLE, Wis., March 22.—Burr 1

### WASHINGTON.

The Mail-Contract Investigation Panning Out Richly.

RICH RIVE CHINTS. n Arkansas Senator and Postmaster Have Much to Explain.

Work of the House Committee on the New Postal Bill.

The Obnoxious Newspaper-Clause Likely to Be Dropped .

Text of the Supplementary Coin Bill Introduced in the House.

The Timber Bill Disposed of for the Time in the

### Senate. POSTAL CONTRACTS. WAYS THAT ARE DARK.

WAYS THAT ARE DARK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22.—The House
Committee on Post-Offices to-day commenced
the examination of alleged fraudulent operations connected with the recent letting of mail ontes. The only witness examined was exapresentative W. W. Wilshire, of Arkansas, the charge which is evidently sought to be susmed before the Committee is, that Senator presey sent bonus in blank from here to Hadr, the Little Rock Postmaster, his appointed, questing that these bonds be signed by good bidder being left blank. If that could be proved, the act would be undoubtedly a ion of law, both on the part of or Dorsey and of Hadley. Wilshire

DID SIGN SUCH A BID ety, and thinks he can make it good, however the blank may have been filled. He also stated that Postmaster Hadley told him that nator Dorsey requested this, and that Hadley lowed Wilshire a letter from Dorsey making

Upon cross-examination, Wilshire testified nat the letter was not in Senator Dorsey's andwriting, and he could not remember that ostmaster Hadley prefixed the word "Senator" to Dorsey. The effort, apparently, of the cross-examination was to show that the Dorsey question was the brother of the Senator, and the Senator himself. Wilshire testified pos-ely, however, that his understanding was that the request came from the Senator. Dor-sey claims that

HE CAN EXPLAIN EVERYTHING. If he can, it would seem necessary to explain that this request was not made by him, and that the Dorsey spoken of by Hadley to Wilshin ras not Senator Dorsey. There can be no outh that Postmaster Hadley wrongfully crtified to the bond unless the dates have all seen changed, for Wilshire swears that the bond in blank on the day he signed it, and it aps to have been certified to by the Post-ter on the same day. The law provides that Postmaster who shall affix his signature to

any Postmaster who shall affix his signature to the approval of any bonds of a bidder before the bond is aigned by the bidder!

SHALL BE FORTHWITH DISMISSED from office, be forever disqualified from holding the office of Postmaster, and be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, to be punished on conviction by a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both. It seems, therefore, that if the bonds alleged, which appear to be prima facile proof, can be sustained, the Little Rock Postmaster is in an embarrassing situation.

Little Rock Postmaster is in an embarrasssituation.

WILSHIRE'S STATEMENT.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22.—In the invesation which the House Post-Office Commitis making into the system of mail contracts,
timony was taken to-day of W. W. Wilshire,
recticing lawyer of Little Rock and a Repretative in the last Congress from the State of
tansas. The substance of it was that last
usery the Postmaster of Little Rock, Hadley,
lasked him to sign as surety a batch of bids

effect as other coin certificates, and to be alike
receivable in payment of all public dues; and
bullion so deposited is to be retained in the
Treasury for the payment of the certificates.
The depositor is to pay the expense of assaying
and stamping of the bullion, and of its coinage.
The Secretary of the Treasury is to have the
right of converting such bullion into standard
silver dollars, and to take up such certificates in
coin or in bullion, at his option.

The third section prohibits further coinage of
the 20-cent, 5-cent, and 3-cent silver piece.

The fourth section makes fractional or sub-Arkansas. The substance of it was that last January the Postmaster of Little Rock, Hadley, had asked him to sign as surety a batch of bids for carrying the mails on routes in Arkansas and the Indian Territory. Hadley informed him that these bids had been sent him from Washton by Senator Dorsey, with a request that they should be perfected and forwarded to Washington. After a delay of ten days or two weeks, Wilshire went to Hadley's office and signed his name as surety to a batch of fifty or more bids. These bids were in blank, with the exception of the number and terminal points of the routes, and of the amount of penalty. The names of the bidders or amount of the bids were not in any of them. There was no other name to them as surety when he signed them, but he was understood they were afterwards signed by other surety, G. W. McDiarmid, of Little Rock. He had since called at the Post-Office Department to ascertain the names of the bidders, and to notify the Department of the informality (if it were such). He had only been able to find one of the bids signed by him, and that bid was in the name of John M. Peck, and purported to have been signed by Peck, and attested before a Notary Public in Washington. Wilshire could not testify as to whether Peck's signature was genuine or not. He knew that Peck had been since last summer a resident of New Mexico, and he had not heard of has being in this section of the country since he had gone to New Mexico.

Wilshire was examined closely as to the value of his real estate, which he placed at \$40,000.

## THE TIMBER FIGHT.

THE TIMBER FIGHT.

FINALLY DISPOSED OF.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Washington, D. C., March 22.—The interminable timber debate in the Senate closed with but little further demonstration. It had been expected that Senator Blaine would reply to Stanley Matthews, but he chose not to do so, and the amendment which has furnished the text for all this debate was finally adopted by the somewhat extraordinary vote of 42 yeas to 4 mays. The negative votes were Wadleigh, of New Hampshire, Cameron, of Wisconsin, Republicans; Kernan, of New York, and Bayard, of Delaware, Democrats. Late in the day there was a little passage between Senators Hoar and Sargent. Senator Hoar had discovered a speech made by Sargent in the House in December, 1869, in which the latter complained December, 1869, in which the latter complained of acts similar to those now charged against Secretary Schurz. Senator Hos made the point that this speech of Sargent's showed that the policy adopted by Schurz was as long as 1869 the

sgo as 1800 the

NATILED POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Sargent was compelled to admit that such a
policy then, in fact, existed, but claimed that
after a few sporadic attempts it was not enforced. Blaine, too, said that Mr. Nowlan, who
wrote the letter read by Matthews yesterday,
was an agent of the Secretary of the Interior in
the guise of a citizen. Matthews did not deny
that he was such an agent, but said that he was
an old resident and a banker. Teller, of Colorado,

orado,

TO BE CONSISTENT
in his opposition to Secretary Schurz, moved to
cut down the appropriation for the Interior Department from \$20,000 to \$5,000. Senator
Christiancy found course enough to say that
those who took timber from surveyed lands were
timeyes. Finally, after quite a contest, the
amount was fixed at \$15,000 for the Interior
Department for all other purposes, and \$5,000
for the timber clause. That was all the contest there was to-day over the timber question.
Still, like Banquo's ghost, it will not down,
and may come up almost any time on an incidestal amendment.

## THE COMMITTEES.

Indian Territory, and had issued \$1,. 100,000 of bonds based upon the land-grants of the Indians in the Territory. The counsel of the Chickasaw Indians protested against any inquiry into the management of the funds of that tribe. This protest came after an attempt had been made to ascertain what had been done with the School Fund. NEEDY EXPERTS.

the plan for an investigation which is certain to secure the employment of the experts all summer. In this respect the investigations are likely to prove successful. They will certainly supply political hangerson of Congressmen with comfortable places for a long time. The substantial end of the resolution specific experts will thus he seon of Congressmen with comfortable places for a long time. The substantial end of the resolution, appointing experts, will thus be secured. The experts appointed on one of the Post-Office Committees were removed from the Post-Office service for cause. They were not able to perform their duties in the service, and the Post-Office service for cause. They were not able to perform their duties in the service, and the Post-Office authorities say that they do not appear to be formidable to them now that they are out of it. They have sent for every order issued with respect to weighing the mails. This request will take several clerks a number of weeks to comply with.

The Senate Finance Committee this morning considered the Sayler bill for extending the bonded period of whisky from one to three years. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue approved the measure. He claimed that the business-houses would be much relieved of financial embarrassment by the passage of the bill, and that the opposition came chiefly from liquor-dealers who were interested in a corner on whisky, and were endeavoring to compel the warehouse-men to sell at 90 cents per galion. The Commissioner thought the Government could lose nothing by the bill. It appears that some members of the Committee are strongly opposed to it. The vote will be taken Monday.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has referred the nomination of J. F. Smith, now Appointment Clerk of the Treasury Department, to be Paymaster of the United States army, to Senator Cockrell to his report on Smith's qualifications for the position of Paymaster, and on his services in the army. Cockrell has been furnished with a copy of Gen. Smith's army record. There is nothing in it very striking, and Cockrell will next Tuesday simply lay this record before the full Committee, when discussion will ensue, and it is said that the action of the Committee upon the nomination will also be determined upon then.

There is a disposition on the part of certain Dameser's to force the immediate baseage

THE RESUMPTION REPEAL BILL.

THE RESUMPTION REPEAL BILL.

There is a disposition on the part of certain Democrats to force the immediate passage in the Senate of the bill to repeal the Resumption act. Hereford, of West Virginia, moved to discharge the Finance Committee of that bill. His proposition went over until Monday. It is doubtful whether strength enough can be secured to enforce the discharge of the Committee will soon act upon it. Prophecies as to the action of the Committee are not as abundant as they were before Secretary Sherman's interview.

## COINAGE BILL.

PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTARY LEGISLATION.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22.—Mr. Stepl ens, Chairman of the Committee on Com-age, reported a bill to amend the laws on the subject of coinage, to perfect a double metallic standard, to provide for issuing gold and silver bullion certificates, and to retire certain silver coins now in use. Ordered printed

The first section provides that coinage of gold and silver bullion shall be on an equal footing, on the same terms and conditions; that i to say, the actual cost of coinage of each shall pe paid by the owner.

The second section requires the Secretary of

the Treasury to receive on deposit silver bul-lion, in whatever quantities offered, and to have it assayed and put in suitable bars, properly stamped, and to issue certificates therefor, jus as certificates are now issted for gold bullion and gold and silver coin. Such certificates are to indicate and represent the value of the bul 41234 grains, and are to have the same force and effect as other coin certificates, and to be alike

The fourth section makes tractional or subsidiary silver coins a legal-tender to the amount of \$20, and authorizes its redemption at the Treasury in legal-tender money, when presented in sums of \$100 or over.

The fifth section authorizes the continuance of the coinage of trade-dollars, exclusively for foreign trade, but limits the amount to \$750,000 ner month.

## NEWSPAPER MAILS.

CONCESSIONS LIKELY TO BE GRANTED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribunc.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22,—Members of the House Post-Office Committee spent some time to-day in considering the protests made to the section prohibiting any second-class matter from being carried on post-routes outside of the mails. It seems almost certain that the Com mittee will strike out these sections before re-porting the bill back to the House. There is

much outside attention, namely: There is another provision of the bill which is attracting much outside attention, namely: The provision that fixes the rate of transient papers weighing two ounces at I cent, and any fraction over making the 2 cent rate necessary. It appears that there are a large number of prominent dailies, single copies of which weigh a small fraction over two ounces, and on account of this trifling fraction above the general average of daily newspapers, which is a very small fraction under two ounces, subscribers to these dailies are obliged to pay double transient postage if they desire to send their papers occasionally or regularly to friends. An effort is being made to have the Post-Office Committee either agree that a single copy of any newspaper weighing nearer two than three ounces may go at the single, or one-cent, rate, or, in other words, to give the benefit of a fraction within half an ounce to senders of transient matter rather than to the Government.

## THE STAMP ABUSE.

HOW GOVERNMENT SUSTAINED A LOSS, DUBING THE PAST YEAR, OF \$2,000,000. From Our Own Correspondent. Washington, D. C., March 19.—The annual report of Postmaster-General Key to Congress was accompanied by the reports of his assist-ants. These documents have been printed. All of them are useful to those interested in ants. These documents have been printed. All of them are useful to those interested in postal affairs, but the report of Mr. A. D. Hazen, the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, is of value to the general public. It is devoted principally to the abuses of the postal service, and the loss to the postal revenue, by the irregular sale of postage-stamps. Of this the country has heard a good deal during the past year, and to stop it a bill is now pending before Congress. The irregular sale of stamps grows out of a desire of Postmasters of the fourth class—comprising about 96 per cent of the whole number—to increase their salaries by the disposition of as large a number of stamps as possible,—their salaries being a commission on the number of stamps sold. In the other or "Presidential" offices, the Postmasters receive a fixed salary, no matter how great or small their sales of stamps may be. The commission paid the Postmasters of the fourth class is about 50 per cent on the quantity disposed of. Their salary being computed by the number of stamps sold, it is evident that this liberal commission furnishes a strong incentive to Postmasters at the smaller offices to increase their sale of stamps, and thereby their salaries, by disposing of them at less than their real value. That this advantage has been fruitfully tilized, the reports made up from the records of the Department amply show. It is estimated that, by thus heloing themselves at the expense of the Government, country Postmasters have, during the past year, caused a falling off in Uncle Sam's revenue of about \$2,000,000. The bill before Congress to destroy this abuse allows the same commission to Postmasters, but regulates the total amount of their salaries, but regulates the total amount of their salaries, not by the number of stamps sold, but by the number of stamps and their salaries, not by the number of stamps and in orders for from \$400 to \$800 word The of stamps sold, over the actual supply necessary for the postal business of the districts in which these offices are situated, are disposed of at a discount by the Postmasters, who, receiving about 50 per cent commission for what they soll, can then afford to get rid of them for con-siderably less than their value, and still make bandsome profits.

handsome profits.

This is a very serious subject, but it has its comic side, as the reports fully bear evidence. Witness the following letter from a Postmaster in Georgia, received by Mr. Hazen:

I sell stamps; give a percentage in stamps. There is a large amount of defrauding and swindling done under the Salary and Stamp law throughout the whole United States. I am not alone in the swindling, by many hundreds. Congress passed the law; left gaps open for Postmasters to walk in at; they all do it. All classes provide for themselves; the Devil for all.

walk in at; they all do it. All classes provide for themselves; the Devil for all.

There are innumerable instances where Postmasters have bought sewing-machines, paid their grocery and general household bills, and even their doctors' bills, in stamps. One man, who has headquarters in Little Rock, Ark, sends out circulars to Postmasters, offering to sell them sewing-machines and take stamps in payment therefor; and, when the fact was published, had his circulars so changed that a newspaper article on the subject, pointing out that there was no law that could reach a Postmaster who took the offer, was printed on them, as an additional inducement to the Postmaster to purchase his goods. A Postmaster in Arkansas, who had received one of these circulars, writes about it to the Department, as follows:

Please see the inducement I am offered. Instead

lars, writes about it to the Department, as lollows:

Please see the inducement I am offered. Instead
of procuring one sewing-machine, I have a notion
to order a dozen, and sew up this whole town,
Post-Office and all. Wonder if it wouldn't pay to
go into the sewing-machine business altogether?
He signs his name with the addendum, "Not
yet in the machine business." It is evident,
however, that all Postmasters were not able to
resist the seductive offers of the machine-man,
for a Special Agent of the Department reported
that he [the machine-man] had on hand \$40,000
in stamps, which he was selling in New York
City.

Samples and evidence of this great abuse
could be multiplied by the score. It has grown
so great that, in almost every city, in addition
to the neighborhood of small offices, stamps can
be purchased for less than their value. They
are purchased at the small offices, and sold off
in the cities, and a large amount of money real-

are purchased at the small offices, and sold off in the cities, and a large amount of money realized, both by the Postmaster who sells them originally, and the middle party or the purchaser. It is certain that Congress will put a stop to the abuse by some means or other; but every day's delay causes a large loss to the Government.

## NOTES AND NEWS.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23 .- In the di ussion of the Deficiency bill in the Senate, the Democrats manifested much greater liberality han the House Democrats. An amendment, authorizing the employment of thirty-two additional clerks in the Surgeon-General's office to facilitate the work of bringing up the arrears of pensions was adopted. NOTES' ARREST.

Senator Raton's resolution, offered in the Senate to-day, directing the Judiciary Commit-tee to inquire into the facts attending the arrest of President Noves, of the National Capital Life Insurance Company, was presented after consultation with two of the members of the Judi ciary Committee, who advised Mr. Eaton to offer it. The detectives who made the arrest called on Senator Eaton to-day, shortly after the resolution was presented to the Senate. They said that the requisition for Mr. Noyes' arrest, signed by the Governor of New Jersey, was in their possession when they called upon Mr. Noyes to arrest him. Senator Eaton asked them to give their reason for no producing it, and they replied that Mr. Noves did not require them to do so. In this con-nection Senator Eaton says that he has a letter from Mr. Noyes since his arrest, in which it is asserted that he (Noyes) asked the detectives to produce the requisition at the time they arrested him, when one of them produced handenfs and replied, "That's the requisition." Senator Eaton feels confident the Judiciary Com-

ator Eaton feels confident the Judiciary Committee will bring all the facts to light if he can get his resolution adopted by the Senate.

THE LATE REPRESENTATIVE LEONARD.

Mr. Leonard, of West Chester, the father of the late Hon. John E. Leonard, whose traric death in Havana was so recently recorded, arrived here to-day to learn such facts connected with his son's mission to Cuba and his unhappy death as the officers of the Government might possess. Representative Ward, of the Chester death as the officers of the Government might possess. Representative Ward, of the Chester District, showed Mr. Leonard every attention, and the two gentlemen had an interview with Secretary Eyarts to-day. The State Department had just received a lengthy communication from the Consul General at Havana, giving the details of the sickness and death of the young Congressman. He was setzed with the premonitory chill. on Sunday of the young Congressman. He was seized with the premonitory chill on Sunday, the 10th inst., while in the small boat on his way to the steamer to sail for home. He returned to his hotel and grew worse until Friday, the 15th, when he died. The best medical skill and most assidnous attention were rendered. The State Department has sent telegraphic orders to have the remains forwarded to New York, but it has not yet learned whether the vessel containing them has safted. Every attention will be paid both by the Department and the members of the House. Subsequently Mr. Leonard visited the Spanish Minister and Madame Mantilla, with whom the deceased was well acquainted, and

Spanish Minister and Madame Mantilla, with whom the deceased was well acquainted, and who expressed great sympathy for his untimely decease. Nothing of a definite character has been ascertained by Mr. Leonard regarding his son's mission to Cuba, but he says there have been, as he believes, many erroneous statements published.

IN THE HOUSE.

The House gave the whole day to private bills. Most of them were pension bills. Among them was one for Mrs. Guthrie, widow of Capt. Guthrie, of the Life-Saving Service, who lost his life by attempting to rescue the crew of the Huron. There was also a bill for the relief of the widow of the late Gen. Custer, which allows a credit of \$3,000 on a sureties bond.

has been here for some days on a mysterious mission. It is hinted that his visit has some re-lation to the Custon-House investigation, and that he is the bearer of some confidential infor-

lation to the Custon-House investigation, and that he is the bearer of some confidential information.

THE PRO-RATE CONTROYERSY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22.—Representative Chaimers, in behalf of the sub-committee charged with the consideration of the pro-rate controversy, made a report to the full Committee on Pacific Railroads to-day. The sub-committee recommend the passage of a bill providing for the appointment of a Pacific Railroad Commissioner to establish rules and regulations (subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior) to govern the operation and use of the several Pacific Railroads and branches, and to oversee the observance thereof, so as to afford and secure to the public and the Government all the advantages of communication, travel, and transportation, as stipulated and defined in the acts of Congress relating to the operation and use of said roads as one connected, continuous line, and the mutual rights and duties of said companies until the same be found to be inconsistent with the requirements of said acts of Congress by a final decree of the courts of the United States. The Commissioner is to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and to give bonds in \$500,000, payable to the United States, for the use of any and all parties that may be aggrieved, and conditioned upon the faithful performance of his duties.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate confirmed George Ritchie as Receiver of Public Moneys at Booneville, Mo.; J. L. Mahan, Indian Agent at La Point Agency, Wis.

Collectors of Customs—Ivery Lord, Saco, Me. Lergal S. Adams, Great Eng. Harbor, N. J.

L. Mahao, Indian Agent at La Point Agency, Wis.

Collectors of Customs—Ivery Lord, Saco, Mc.; Israel S. Adams, Great Egg Harbor, N. J.; John G. Poole, Sandusky, O.
Postmasters—George B. White, Mt. Vernon, O.; Robert A. Sinclair, Jonesville, Mich.; S. O. Fletcher, Farsons, Kan.; Daniel R. Anthony, Leavenworth, Kan.; Charles H. Prince, Augusta, Ga.
Commodore Edward F. Nichols Rear-Admiral, vice, George H. Preble, retired.

THE GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.
The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, as prepared by the Sub-Committee of the House Appropriation Committee, consisting of Messrs. Atkins, Durham, and Foster, was to-day reported to the full Committee. The bill covers an expenditures of 1st, 900,000, and reduces the expenditures of 1st year some \$600,000. The reduction is effected mainly by rearranging the elerical force of the various branches of the Government, so as to provide for a smaller number of high-salsried clerks, and the greater number of high-salsried clerks, and the greater number of those receiving low salaries. Officers whose salaries are fixed by law are not affected by the reduction. It is understood that the bill proposes to abolish the offices of the Fourth-and Fifth Auditors of the Treasury, their duties to be performed by the other Auditors.

The House Committee on Invalid Pensions

to be performed by the other Auditors.

PENSIONS.

The House Committee on Invalid Pensions to-day agreed to report a bill allowing \$72 per mouth to soldiers having lost both eyes, both hands, or both feet, and \$24 per mouth to those having lost one eye, one hand, or one foot.

The Ways and Means Committee changed the several classes of wool in the new Tariff bill,

and fixed the rate on all wools, from whatever country imported, at 85 per centum ad valorem. They have also increased the sate on clothing of all descriptions, and of whatever material made, from 40 to 45 per centum ad valorem. The bill is now completed, and will probably be reported to the House cells are transfered.

all descriptions, and of whatever material made, from 40 to 45 per centum ad valorem. The bill is now completed, and will probably be reported to the House carly next week.

THE NAVAL OBSENVATORY.

The House Naval Committee to-day agreed to appoint a Committee to select a site and ascertain the expense of the erection of a new navar-observatory in this city.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Messrs. Ewing and Chittenden, of the Committee on Banking and Currency, in the House of Representatives, appointed to attend the examination of coin in the Sub-Treasury, had a conference this morning with a number of leading bankers. S. D. Babcock, John W. Stewart, James M. Brown, Jacob D. Vermilye, Benjamin B. Sherman, and George Bliss were invited to meet the Committee in the office of Assistant-Treasurer Hillhouse. A private conference was held, lasting about an hour, during which Mr. Ewing asked a number of questions, chiefly in regard to the amount of gold which would probably be necessary for the successful accomplishment of Secretary Sherman's plan of resumption. No definite sum was named in renly, but it was intimated that the passage of the Silver bill had considerably changed the condition of affairs, and that \$75,000,000 in United States bonds had come back from Europe.

The examination of all the accounts, notes, coin, and bullion in the Sub-Treasury by Secretary Sherman's plan of resury Sherman's plan of resury Sherman's completed. The camination of all the accounts, notes, coin, and bullion in the Sub-Treasury by Secretary Sherman's completed. The conjudication of all the accounts are successful accompleted in the successful second plan of the successful second plan of

## THE RECORD.

introduced a bill to abolish the Board of Polic Commissioners of the District of Columbia Mr. Eaton submitted a preamble and resolu-

tion declaring:

It is allaged that Benjamin Noyes, a citizen of the United States and of Connecticut, on the 11th of March, 1878, in Washington, was arrested and imprisoned without due process of law, and in violation of the rights of a citizen; that his kidnappers took from his person papers, and refused him the privilege of consulting with his friends and counsel; therefore,

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be directed to inquire into the subject and report thereon; that the Committee have power to send for persons and papers, etc. ion declaring:

ersons and papers, etc.

After a brief discussion, its further considers

tion was postponed until Monday.

Mr. Hereford called up the resolution submitted by him yesterday, instructing the Commit tee on Finance to report within one week the House bill to repeal the Specie-Resumption act, together with their action thereon, if any shall have been had.

Mr. Bayard said that such a resolution was unu

Mr. Bayard said that such a resolution was unusual in its character, and it could not pass without discussion. As but fifteen minutes of the morning hour remained, he suggested that the resolution be laid aside until next week.

After a brief discussion, Mr. Hereford consented that its further consideration be postponed until Tuesday next.

Mr. Hoar, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported back the Senate resolution to pay John Ray and William L. McMillan the compensation and mileage of Senators for the unexpired term of William P. Kellogg in the Forty-second Congress, with an amendment to pay them \$1,000 each, instead of compensation and mileage. Ordered printed and to lie on the table.

Mr. Conking, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported adversely on the Senate bill in relation to docketing judgments recovered in courts of the United States, to make them a lien on real estate, and it was indefinitely postponed. The Vice-President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War inclosing a letter from the Chief of Engineers recommending an appropriation for continuing examinations in connection with the construction of lettles at South Pass, Mississippi River. Referred.

Also a communication from the Secretary of War inclosing a letter from the Chief of Confance of the United States, stating that the clerical force allowed his office was inadequate to keep up the work, and suggesting that six additional clerks be allowed. Referred.

At the expiration of the morning hour consideration of the Pacific Railroad Sinking-Fund bill was resumed, and Mr. McDonald, a member of the Judiciary Committee, spoke in favor of the bill reported by that Committee. He reviewed at length the Pacific Railroad sets of 1862 and 1864, the bonds and lands received by these companies, etc., and argued that the companies had not provided for the payment of the debt due the Government. He referred to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, that the companies need not pay the interes

of the Supreme Court of the United States, that the companies need not pay the interest until the maturity of the debt, and said the United States every year would pay out for interest on account of the Union Pacific Exilroad \$1,000,000 over and above the amount received back from half the transportation account and 5 per cent fund; so that the Government would pay out \$22,000,000 by the time the debt matured. This amount, added to the present arrears of the Company, would make the total \$79,031,012. On account of the Central Pacific Rallroad Company the Government would pay out for interest every year \$1,171,340.

make the total \$79,031,012. On account of the Central Pacific Rallroad Company the Government would pay out for interest every year \$1,171,340, which in twenty-two years before the mathasis-reft the debt, will amount to \$25,769,480. which, added to the present arrears of the Company, will make the fotal indebtedness due the Government \$35,763,913.

He spoke of the power of Congress to make provision for the payment of this money, which had only been loaned to the companies. It was not money given to them. Any measure to compelite companies to pay the money would be just, which did no more than to withhold the dividends from stockholders to pay a loan. The stockholders had no right to dividends while the loan was unprovided for. The bill reported by the Judiciary Committee, however, was far inside of this proposition, and would still leave dividends after providing for the payment of the loan. He commented on the bill reported by the Committee on Rajirosds, and said under it the whole amount of credits, principal and interest, on the \$22,000,000 to be paid into the Sinking Fund by the Union Pacific during twenty-two years before the maturity of the debt would be \$25,858,679. The Central Pacific Road would receive equal credits, making a total of \$91,177,388, the credits of the two companies at the maturity of the debt, upon which they will have paid into the Treasury \$44,000,000. He had no belief at all that this proposition would meet with any great favor in the Senter.

In conclusion, he argued that Congress had fall power to pass the bill reported by the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Merrimon then took the floor, with the understanding that it should not lose its place as unfinished business, and the Senter resumed consideration of the House bill sutherising the Secretary of the Treasury to employ temporary clerks, and making appropriations for the respass on public lands, and for bringing into market public lands in certain States, and for other purposes. The pending question was on the amendment, and the object

Mr. Beck to that of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Beck in explaining his amendment, said the object of it was to apply to unsurveyed lands in the Territories, but not to affect any organized State or surveyed lands. If there was any fault in the laws in rezard to timber-lands, let the Committee on Public Lands frame a law to remedy the defect. The Committee on Appropriations had no power to place such an amendment in an appropriation bill. He would go as far as any man to protect settlers on the public lands, and he must protest against the Committee on Appropriation being charged with hostility to the settler because they did not feel authorized to change the laws relating to public lands. He condomned the employment of spies, and said the Government should not use them except it cases of great exigency. He did not submit his amendment to give any power to the Secretary of the Interior to interfere indiscriminately with the property of other people, but as long as the Government had the property it must be guarded in some way.

After further discussion, Mr. Beek modified his

property of other people, but as long as the towernment had the property it must be guarded in
some way.

After further discussion, Mr. Beek modified his
amendmends so that it should apply to unsurveyed
lands of the Territories only, and as modified it was
agreed to.

The question then being on the amendment of
the Committee on Appropriations as amended by
that of Mr. Beek, it was agreed to—yeas, 42:
mays, 4,—layard, Cameron (Wis.), Kernan, and
Wadleigh only voting in the negative.

The amendment as agreed to is as follows:

"That where wood and timber lands of the
Territories of the United States are not surveyed
and offered for sale in the proper subdivisions
convenient of access, no money herein appropriated shall be used to collect any charges for wood
or timber cut on the public lands in the Territorries of the United States, where the timber
grew; and provued further, that if any timber
cut on the unbite lands shall be exportedifrom the
territory of the United States, it shall be liable to
selzure by United States anthority wherever
found."

Mr. Plumb submitted an amendment, appropri-

round that this was not a general appropriation bill.

After debate the amendment was adopted—yeas, 34; nays, 10.

Mr. Kustis moved to strike out of the second section of the bill the words "trespasses on public lands," in the clause reading 'for actual expenses of clerks detailed to investigate frandulent land entries, trespasses on public lands, and cases of official misconduct, advertising, etc.. \$20,000."

Debate ensued, in which Messrs. Sargent, Morgan, Binine, Matthews, and Christiancy took part. Finally Mr. Windom said the Senate had been four days discussing this little proposition. He had never heard such a discussion on such a

small matter. He appealed to the Senste to get out of the woods by voting on this bill perfore ad-journment to high. He moved to lay he pend-ing amendment (that of Enstis) on the table. Agreed to without a roll-call.

Mr. Jones (Fis.) moved to strike out the second sestion of the fall, which appropriates 200,000 for diagrams, furniture, and repairs in the General Land-Office, miscellaneous items, including two city newspapers, actual expenses of clerks detailed to investigate fraudulent land-entries, trespasses on public lands, and cases of official misconduct, and for advertising, telegraphing, etc., provided all the moneys herefore and that shall hereafter be collected for depredations upon nightic lands public lands.

Then follows, as part of the section proposed to be stricken out, the amendment of the Committee on Appropriations and that of Mr. Beck in regard to timber depredations.

Mr. Windom moved to lay the motion of Mr. Jones on the table, and it was agreed to,—yeas 27.

Jones on the table, and it was a Allison,
Anthony,
Bayard,
Beck,
Cameron (Pa.),
Cameron (Wis.),
Christianey,
Dawes,
Dawes,
Butler,
Butler,
Butler,
Chaffee,
Color,
Color McPherson. Mr. Teller moved to amend so as to reduce the appropriation from \$20,000 to \$5,000. Laid on the table—yeas, 26; nsys. 18.
Several motions for executive session and to ad-

appropriation from \$20,000 to \$0,000. Late on the table—yeas, 26; nays, 18.

Several motions for executive session and to adjourn were lost.

Mr. Teller then moved to reduce the appropriation in the second section of the bill from \$20,000 to \$10,000.

Mr. Windom moved to lay the amendment on the table. Rejectéd—yeas, 25; nays, 26.

Mr. Windom moved to amend the second section so as to appropriate \$15,000 for the other purposes mentioned in that section, and \$5,000 for the other purposes mentioned in that section, and \$5,000 for investigating trespasses on pubble lands.

Agreed to without a division.

Other amendments of the Committee on Appropriations were agreed to as follows: An appropriation of \$40,000 for the deficiency in the appropriation of the Surgeon-General's Office during the balance of the Surgeon-General's Office during the balance of the present fascal year.

The bilt was then reported to the Senate, and the question being on concurring in the amendments shade in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Matthews moved to strike out of the latter part of the amendment reported by the Committee on Appropriations in regard to timber depredations the words "no money herein appropriated shall be used to collect any charge for wood or timber cut on public lands in the Territories of the United States for the use of actual settlers in the Territories, and not for export, "and insert in lieu thereof a clause authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to license the cutting of wood or timber on such lands for the use of actual settlers, and not for export, "and insert in lieu thereof a clause authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to license the cutting of wood or timber on such lands for the use of actual settlers, and not for export, and to charge reasonable prices therefor, not exceeding 25 cents per card summage for wood and \$1 per conf for timber.

Mr. Windom ma

and \$1 per cord for timber.

Mr. Window gaised a point of order that the proposed amendment would be general legislation on an appropriation, and therefore could not be received. ceived.

The point of order was sustained.

The amendments made in Committee of the Whole were agreed to, and the bill was read a third. me and passed.
After executive session, adjourned tall Monday.

House. Mr. Ward (Pa.) introduced a bill supplementary to the Homestead laws of the United States, providing that persons bona ide intending to make actual entry and settlement under the Homestead acts, shall receive, through the Secretary of the Interior, free transportation for themselves, families, farming utensils, and personal effects to their new homes, and also to seeds for two years' cultivation.

At the end of the morning hour, Mr. Atkins introduced a bill to provide for the more economical survey of the public lands. Referred.

Also, a resolution directing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the present system of constructing public buildings, and whether any changes can be made in such system to promote the efficiency of the public service. Referred.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Mills in the chair) on private calendar.

Whole (Mr. Mills in the chair) on private calendar.

The Committee disposed of a large number of bills, and then rose and reported them to the House, and they were passed (princinally Pension bills) to the number of about forty. Among them are bills pensioning the widows of Rear-Admiral Silas H. Stringham, Lieut. -Col. James Totten, and Commodore Jerry J. Totten, and a hill to pay the widow of Gen. Custar \$1.000 for money paid on her father's estate to the Government on a forfeited bond.

her father's estate to me doverment on a briefless bond.

A bill was also passed pensioning the widows and minor children of Lieuts. Guthrie and Surfman, who were drowned in rendering assistance to victims of the wrecked Huron.

A bill granking an increase of pension, \$30, to the widow of Maj. Craig. Chief of Ordnance, was amended in Committee of the Whole by fixing it at \$50, and this amount gave rise to discussion in the House, and was finally adopted and passed.

On motion of Mr. Crittenden, the Senate bill to authorize the Worthington & Sioux Falis Railroad Comnany to extend its road into the Territory of

## MORE STAYS.

The Pernicious Effect of Eastern Example Aiready Felt in the West,

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
CINCINNATI, O., March 22.—The people in Central and Western Kentucky, the richest agricultural region in America, are organizing a crusade upon the Legislature for the passage of a sweeping Stay law to defer the collection of debts. Reliable men from those districts now at the Capital declare that, unless debtors are protected from their creditors in the East and elsewhere, a widespread ruin will result throughout the blue-grass region. The products of the Counties of Union, Dayless, Henderson, Hopkins, and Christian have depreciated enormously in value. Leaf tobacco, which a year ago sold for \$12.50, now brings only \$2.50. Potatoes, which then brought 50 cents to 60 cents, can not be sold now for 10 cents. Other products have declined in like proportion, and the fine stock business is utterly flat. These gentlemen declare that, if a stay law is not passed immediately, downright lawlessness is bound to ensue. As soon as Rastern capitalists and other creditors begin to enforce the collection of their claims there will be armed, organized, and, if necessary, bloody resistance. Some of the wealthlest men in that section, who are themselves out of debt, declare that they will promptly join such resistance rather than see their neighbors' property sacrificed for one-sixth or ope-tenth of its actual value. On the other hand, reports from the rural districts of Oh'o and Indiana are more encouraging than they have been for two or three years. Merchants are having a good trade, farmers have sold the heavy crops of last year for fair prices, and are looking for large crops the coming season. sold now for 10 cents. Other products hav THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASH-INGTON, D. C., March 23—1 a. m.—indications— For the Upper Lake region, clear or partly cloudy weather, warm southerly veering to colder northwest winds, and falling followed by rising

Time. | Bar. | Thr | Ru. | Wind. | Vel. | Rn. | Weather



BOGARDUS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Capt. Bogardus was worsted to-day in his pigeon-shooting match at the Brooklyn Driving Park. The terms of the

match—Bogardus to kill 85 out of 100 double-birds at 21 yards—were considered ex-tremely difficult to fulfill, and, so the Captain found them. There was a fair attendance. Phil Duff, the challenger, had provided a most lively set of birds, and, the betters being aware of that fact, laid odds against Bogardus. Nearly all the birds flew low away from the traps. The result was that, after the toughest task he had yet undertaken

was completed, but sixty-three birds had been silled. The time occupied was one hour and FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Judge Larremore, in the Court of Common Pleas, to-day gave his decision upon the application of Francis G. Saltonstall, of Chicago, for the removal of Selah Chamberlain as Receiver of Warren E. Greenleaf, the surviving partner of the arm of Greenleaf. Norris & Co. Judge Larremore says that, as an officer of the Court, Chamberlain is controlled and restricted by the Court's order and as an oliner of the Court's order and amenable to its direction, and he cannot legally dispose of trust property except by judicial sanction. No act of his was shown that was subversive of his trust, or that tended to a violation of official duty. Saltonstall, as a mere creditor, should not be permitted to vacate judgment without showing fraud or collusion in its recovery, unless a creditor can in no case be appointed as Receiver of a debtor's property. The appointment as such was not necessarily improver and invalid, and all suthorifies led to the conclusion that the Receiver appointed by a court of competent jurisdiction, and in the exercise of its discretion, shall not be removed by any Judge at the same court except for a valid cause. Judge Larremore says, however, that his conviction is clear that as a non-resident or temporary resident of the State Chamberlain would be disqualified. As the question of residence was one of doubt, he directs the referce to take proof of the facts, and rebort to the Court with his ophion. For the present he dismissed the application.

A meeting of the creditors of John F, Henry, Curran & Co. was held to-day. The creditors said that the trade-marks owned by the firm were worth fully \$150,000, and that they ought Curran & Co. was held to-day. The creditors said that the trade-marks owned by the firm were worth fully \$150,000, and that they ought to be included in the assets. A resolution was adopted that a Receiver be appointed who would open the door of the concern, and continue business. Benjamin H. Dewey was appointed temporary Receiver to take charge of the business and deposit the funds daily in bank.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y. TARRYTOWN, N. Y., March 23.—The failure of the National Bank of Tarrytown causes great excitement among the people. Some indigna-tion is expressed that the bank officers should tion is expressed that the bank officers should have received deposits up to the close of business yesterday, when they knew the bank must suspend to-day. The Examiner threw out a jarge amount of worthless paper which the bank had been carrying for some time, and the Supervisor of Greenburg, who is President of the bank, had the public moneys under his control withdrawn some days before the failure. The County Treasurer also drew out his deposites. Several parties holding trustransed.

rassed.

Reliable assets, including cash on hand \$20,000, are estimated not to exceed \$80,000.

Liabilities, \$128,000. The Examiner found about \$100,000 of worthiess paper in the bank

CLEVELAND. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. CLEVELAND, O., March 22.—A. Jankan, whole ale dealer in jewelry and watches, who has for a long time done business upon Superior street, to-day made an assignment to J. B. Heller. It seems to be rather difficult to get at the exact statement of the affairs just vet, but it is safe to say that his liabilities are \$17,000 and his assets less than \$5,000.

PLAINFIELD, ILL. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., March 22.—Paul H. Munroe, Plainfield farmer, has failed for \$12,000, of which \$8,700 is secured. His assets amount to \$9,500, consisting of real estate, stock, and

ELMIRA, N. Y. ELMIBA, N. Y., March 22.—The Bank of Cheming suspended payments to-day. It was a private banking institution conducted by Henry a private banking institution conducted by Hearly W. Beadle, who makes an assignment to F. G. Hall and S. L. Gillett. Amount of deposits, \$280,000; discounts and overdrafts reported at \$250,000. Serious loss to depositors is feared.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 22.—Jaryls, Lord & Co., wholesale liquor dealers and rectifiers, made an assignment to-day.

## STATE AFFAIRS.

IOWA. DES MOINES, Ia., March 22.-In the afterno session of the Senate the following bills passed:
To appropriate \$5,485 for the Soldiers' Orphans' the Boys' Reform School at Eldors; appropriating \$2,400 for the College of the Blind; appropriating \$61,874 for the additional Penitentiary

In the House the following bills pa Relating to vacancies in offices whose incum bents are chosen by the General Assembly; to bents are chosen by the General Assembly; to legalize the acts of Boards of Directors of the independent district of Fort Dodge, Webster County; in relation to the payment of money into the State Treasury; to abolish the Preparatory or Sub-Freshmen Department of the State University; to provide for leasing the convict labor of the State; in relation to the publication and distribution of laws; to provide for the election of a President of School Boards; for the protection of cemeterics in the State of lows; to tax sleeping and dining cars not owned by railroans operated in this State; to provide for opening drains to be constructed between two or more adjoining counties; fixing the number of barbs upon a lawful wire fence; fixing the salary of the District Attorney at 22,000 per annum; to abolish fees in cases of foreclosure of mortgages and written contracts; to promote fish culture in the State; to authorize Boards of Supervisors to sell swamp lands; to provide that approaches to all county bridges shall be built by the county.

The bill appropriating \$4,000 to the Deaf and

## county. The bill appropriating \$4,000 to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Council Bluffs was ordered

Domb Asylum at Council Billis was ordered to engrossment.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 22.—Gov. Gear to-day appointed Charles H. Phelos, of Burlington, Judge of the First Judicial District, and DeWitt C. Richman, of Muscatine, as Circuit Judge of the Second Circuit of the Seventh Judicial District. These appointments are under the new law, an additional Circuit Judge to the two districts named.

SOUTH CAROLINA. New York, March 22.—A Columbia (8. C.) dispatch says the General Assembly of South Carolina yesterday, by an overwhelming vote, and in the face of a most determined opposition on the part of those who may be properly called the "Radical" Democracy, passed a preamble and resolution directed to the conciliaamble and resolution directed to the concilia-tion of the national sentiment of the country. The preamble recites that, while adhering steadfastly to the determination that the lead-ers in the system of plunder, whereby the re-sources of the State were drained, shall be brought to well-merited punishment, it is not desired that vengeance should be visited upon those who were but the instrument of the mas-ter spirit. ter spirit.
The resolution is as follows:

The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, By the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, that his Excellency the Governor be authorized and requested, in case he deems it expedient, to instruct an order of noile prosequit to be entered in any of the prosecutions brought, or which may be brought by the State, based upon the facts found by the joint Investigating Committee on public frands. оню.

bill was introduced to provide several penalties for lighting or heating railroad-cars so as to endanger human life. A resolution to allow the people of Cincinnati to vote on the question of issuing \$10,000,000 in bond, to complete the Southern Railway

COLUMBUS, O., March 22.-In the Senate, a

000 in bond, to complete the southern names was defeated.

In the House bills were introduced to reorganize the State Board of Public Works; to provide for leasing the public works to a company whose capital stock shall not be less than \$2,000,000; to provide for taxing church property belonging to any congregation or society in excess of \$4,000; to provide for the more careful listing of railroad property for taxation; to provide compulsory education in cities of the first and second class.

New Orleans, March 22.—The Grand Jury presented the report of their investigation relative to the charges against the officers of the Superior Criminal Court contained in Gov. Wells' letter of the 19th ult. The report refutes in the 21th court of the 19th ult. futes in toto all statements made in regard to the charge that the Presiding Judge was a de-faulter to the United States. The Grand Jury's report contains certificates from the Clerk of the United States Circuit Gourt and William Grans, Special United States Attorney in the cases against W. R. Whittaker, which shows that three charges against Whittaker for embezziement were disposed of, one by acquittal by a lary, the other two by a nolle prosequi entered in consequence of the verdict in the first

## POLITICAL.

GRAND BAPIDS, MICH,

Special Disputes to The Tribusa.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Merch 29.—The Democratic City Convention, held to night, renominated the Hon. George W. Thayer for Mayor.
He has made an excellent Mayor the past year,
but his efficiency and integrity have bred a serious opposition to him, and there is quite a
probability of his defeat, especially as the Re.
publicans are quite certain to-morrow night to
nominate an equally rood candidate. H. H.
Deonis, banker, was nominated for Treasurer;
M. M. Quartel for Marshal; O. C. Ransom for Police Justice; Charles M. Rathbun
for Director of the Poor; Charles M. Rathbun
for Director of the Superior Court; R. G. Sunder
for member of the Board of Review and Equalization. On the whole it is not a strong tieret,
and probably not more than one of the candidates will be elected.

The new National party held ward caucuses
this evening, nominated full independent ward
tickets, and chose deligates to a city convention. They are said to be strong here, and seem
confident of success in most of the wards and
on their city ticket.

JOLIET, ILL.

Special Director to The Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., March 23.—The Mass Convention of Nationals, held at the Court-House this afof Nationals, held at the Court-House this afternoon, for the purpose of nominating candidates for town offices, was marked by a painfully slim attendance. The nominations are as
follows: For Supervisor, Dr. G. C. Raynor,
Assistant Supervisors, John Scheielt, John
Lyons, and W. E. Henry; Assessor, R. F. Barher; Collector, John Lemon; Town Chric,
Robert Kelly; Highway Commissioner, J. G.
Patterson; Constable, Pat Heusted; School
Trustee, G. L. Vance. The Nationals here are
very few, but prodictions proud. They have a
candidate for every office, and expect the Republicans and better class of Democrate to furnish the votes, as after the offices are affed from
their ranks what is left of the party is exceedingly small.

OTTAWA, Ill., March 22.—The Democratic County Central Committee met in L. M. Brew-County Central Committee met in L. M. Brew-er's office to-day and issued a call for a delo-gate Convention to meet on April 4 to elec-delegates to the State Convention. The ques-tion was raised whether the independents, or other similar political factions, should be allowed to unite with them, and it was decided in the negative. "Liberals," "Greenbackurs," "Na-tionals," etc., are thereby read out of the old Bourbon party of LaSalle County.

RHODE ISLAND DEMOCRATS. cratic State Convention to-day nominated J. B. Barnaby for Governor, and Isaac Lawrence for Lieutenant Governor.

Other nominations are: H. H. Robinson, Seretary of State; Charles H. Page, Attornes, General; Thomas W. Degar, General Treasure!

## THE RAILBOADS.

PENNSYLVANIA ROAD. PRILADELPHIA, March 22.—The Committee appointed at the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to act in conjunction with the Directors to prepare a ticket for tion with the Directors to prepare a ticket for Directors for the ensuing year, to be yoted on at the election on Tuesday next, has concluded its labors. The ticket agreed upon was as follows: Thomas A. Scott, Josiah Bacon, Wistar Morris, John M. Kennedy, Samuel M. Feiton, Alex. Biddle, N. Parker Shortridge, Henry L. Phillips, Henry D. Welsh, D. B. Cummings. The two last named are in place of Alex. J. Derbyshire, of Philadelphia, and John Scott, of Pittsburg. Welsh is President of the American Steamship Company, and 'Cummings is President of the Company, and Cummings is President of the Girard National Bank.

At a meeting held yesterday, of which R. S. tevens was Chairman, the Chicago & Alton, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, Hannibal & St. Jo, and the Island & Pacific, Hannibal & St. Jo, and the Kansas City, St. Jo & Council Bluffs, spreed to act together on all Missouri business. Mr. John Crampton was appointed joint agent of the roads, and is to be known as the General Western Agent. He will have an office at Kansas City and have full charge of the East-bound business of the roads. Like authority was conferred on Mr. J. W. Midgley, who is dubbed Commissions, and will have have of the roads. er, and will have charge of the west-bound business, with office at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

The arrangement is to last until May 1.

PAID. Special Dispute to The Tribuns.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 22.—In the State Auditor's office to-day were canceled, the same being paid, \$15.500 bords issued by Montfeello, Township, Piatt County, in aid of the Montfeello, Railroad.

AT DANVILLE, VA.

DANVILLE, VA., March 22—The Parmers'
Tobacco Warehouse, Hutchings, Thomas, &
Conway proprietors, the factories of Keen &
Keen, L. P. Stovall & Co., R. J. Jones, Embray
& Redd, J. T. Keen, and Arnett & Wemple, the
African First Baptist Church, six cheap tenement houses, and two storehouses were destroyed by fire this morning. Other buildings
were more or less damaged. Half a million
pounds of leaf tobacco and 50,000 pounds of
manufactured were lost. Total loss, \$50,000;
msurance, \$50,000.

NEAR KNOX, IND. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna. Kwox, Ind., March 22.—The dwelling

KNOX, Ind., March 22.—The dwelling-house half a mile from Knox on the farm of Mrs. Ruth A. and Jefferson Wilhelm was destroyed by fire last night about 11 o'clock. Covered by insurance of \$400 in the Continental Insurance Company. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI, March 22.-Long, Clemmens & Drury's wholesale paint and varnish store, on Race street, was damaged by fire this morning to the extent of \$12,000; insured in Cincinnali' companies, \$15,000.

ELMIRA, N. Y. March 23.—John I. Nicks' to-bacco factory was burned last night. Los \$35,000.

THE PITTSBURG RIOTS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.—The Special Committee of the State Legislature appointed to investigate the cause of the July labor riots and conduct by the military at that time met this afternoon. R. A. Ammon, of Pittsburg, also was the head of the Trainmen's Union at the time of the strike, testified that Mayor Philips sent for him and advised him to resist any strempted arrest. The citizens offered the strikers arms to resist the troops; two prominent citizens having offered a hundred stand of arras each. He testified that one of these citizens went to see him (Ammon) at Allerbery; told him he hoped they would stand up for their rights, and furnished them arms are money. Ammon said he would give the sames to the Committee in private.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. QUBENSTOWN, March 22.—Arrived—Steam thips Wisconsin and Algeria, from New York New York, March 22.—Arrived—Steam

Silvs Celtic, from Liverpool; Donan from Bremen; Mercator, from Antwerp; Denmark from London.
GREENOCK, Scotland, March 22.—The steamship Abbotaford, from Liverpool, Feb. 37, for New York, was towed in here to-day, having broken her shaft and lost her propeller when ten days out.

APOPLEXY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., March 20.—George H.

Durfee, a well-known citizen, left Tuesday for
Bean's Lake, Mo., for a week's hunt, in company with some friends. His dead body was
brought home this morming. He separated from
the party yesterday, and, not returning they
looked for him but found his corpse. It is supposed his death was from apoplexy.

OBITUARY. PHILADELPHIA, March 22.—James Ross Scot den. formerly State Treasurer and Director of the United States Mints, died yesterday at Bal

WASHING

Immense Grov turing Indu

Something About and Chicag Baby

Southern Greed-L Telegraph in

Washington, D. C. a noted patent lawye ment before the Patent the West is rapidly t section, and that the industry is rapidly gland, and is being

ORB IMPORTANT O MORE IMPORTANT OF I do not believe that-mittee are aware of the facturing industries of times speak of ours a raising raw products with the factures the cansus of 1870 the mee products of this couns agricultural products. agricultural products. agricultural products. agricultural products. agricultural products of the second of the seco

tion, but we are growth facturing nation, and country are throwing it the shade. Take the sin 1830, our population in 1830, our population in fold and fourfold; the turred in this country in I think you will be at HOW HESE INDUST at the present time. I 1860, and 1870 as a baccause, although I have results, set forth from the census-table other elements not scenaus for these three yearne law (that of 1850) and by the same organithose three years preausis for comparison.

In 1850, the mecha great Western States whalf that of the New England in the Western States and gland. In 1870 it was for those States against Industry are at the present to believe that they concern the Board of Trade of of the present depresent depresent depresent depresent depresent depresent gestablishment year ago. nfacturing establishme year ago.
In 1870 the manufac Indiana, Illinous, Misso Minnesota, gave
A PRODUCT.
while the agricultural in brought only \$851,000, In Illinois, which has agricultural state, the \$210,860,000, and the \$206,620,000. In Mis-net was \$103,000,000 \$206,200,000. Even in tured product was \$77. tural was oply \$78,000, ufactures were far also States.

States.
Mr. Hurlbut—In that
product of Wisconsin,
lumber? lumber!
Mr. Storrow—Yes, st
think they should; its
put upon it. I think it
in the export-tables.
neither flour nor lumbs
Mr. Eldredge—The g
agricultural product?
Mr. Storrow—Certain
in the agricultural probe, I suppose. There
relative importance of

Total of States .. \$

Total of States. .. \$ Whole of U. S . 34. In these census-table the farm-hands is add and included in the stated; and the sum incts includes not mer vaine of all farm-impresses to made for me turers working for working on their own the last twenty-five y agriculture, have com agriculture, have com the nation. Indeed, the net value added process of manufactus tween cost of raw ma is undoubtedly more is arricultural products. Now, I find, by co the census-tables with

the census-tables with Office,

A RRMARKA in the growth of the tured product was \$1, \$1, \$80, 000, 000; wand 1000. The growth for chiefly at two stages. For the four years had been 961 a year, that the average wareater jump took plants and the stages when the over 7, 000. It is now new inventions. In the other day, the part of the first time, out more than New States (113) as great many less than for the first time, out more than New States, against 3, 185 present time they ta 1877, \$6, \$77 for those New England. Not the industries of the with the patent syst localities, or comparing the stages of the stages and that those places resources which have number of patents the specific of the stages of the stage

man, who traverse dustries of that se mittee the inform Illinois industries. Illinois industries:
Of our clothing,
considered essentii,
hosiery was knit by
I very much doubt
women of the mex
knit. Machines h
knitting-needles.
ever, the stockingcomplete a stockingcomplete and now, it
am unpretending in
processed. Ill an unpretending of Rockford. Ill., ye stocking-machines hard-working, mod machine. There are istence, and they pairs a week. The a boy 15 years old making the cost of one-sixth of a mill

a boy 15 years old naking the cost of one-aixth of a milk the machine is doin which I lay before t. The Chairman—I prive the old ladie which they have Mr. Coffin-Now, the top, and it knit ing, changes the six where it shapes where and another, I was the unit goes on other and another.

ted States Attorney in the R. Whittaker, which shows against Whittaker for em-isposed of, one by acquittal two by a nolle prosequi en-e of the verdict in the first

ITICAL.

RAPIDS, MIGH, saids to The Tribuse.

Sich., March 22.—The Demolich., March 22.—The Demolich., March 22.—The Demolich., March 23.—The Demolich., March 23.—The Demolich., March 23.—The Demolich., March 25.—The Demolich., March 25.—The Demolich., March 26.—The March 26.—The March 26.—The March 26.—The March 26.

Party held ward cancuses and the Coll. Independent ward delignates to a city convento be strong here, and seem at a most of the wards and

AET, ILL.
paich to The Tribune.
in 23.—The Mass Convention at the Court-House this afat the Court-House this af-urpose of nominating candi-es, was marked by a painful-es. The nominations are as ervisor, Dr. G. C. Raynor; hors, John Scheielt, John Henry; Assessor, R. F. Bar-cha Lemon; Town Clerk, thway Commissioner, J. G. bble, Pat Heusted; School ce. The Nationals here are ligious proud. They have a y office, and expect the Re-grelass of Democrate to fur-fire the offices are filled from left of the party is exceed-

AWA, ILL.
batch to The Tribune.
Iarch 22.—The Democratic
mmittee met in L. M. Brewand issued a call for a deleor meet on April 4 to elect
ate Convention. The quesather the Independents, or
al factions, should be allowed
and it was decided in the
la," "Greenbackurs," "Nahereby read out of the old
asalle County. AND DEMOCRATS.

1., March 22.—The Demo-tion to-day nominated J. B. or, and Issac Lawrence for s sre: H. H. Robinson, Sec-Charles H. Page, Attorney V. Degar, General Treasure 1

AILROADS. LVANIA ROAD.

Jarch 22.—The Committee out meeting of the Pennompany to act in conjunctors to prepare a ticket for suing year, to be voted on usesday next, has concluded agreed upon was as follows: usiah Bacon, Wistar Morris, Samuei M. Felton, Alex. nortridge, Heary L. Philips, D. B. Cummings. The two lace of Alex. J. Derbyshire, in John Scott, of Pittsburg, of the American Steamship nmings is President of the k.

lissouri business. Mr. John ointed joint agent of the mown as the General West-nave an office at Kansas City of the East-bound business of thority was conferred on the industry of the East-bound business of thority was conferred on the industry of the conferred on the industry of the conferred on the conferred

to last until May 1. PAID. ... ster ocells has some ! March 22.—In the State-ly were canceled, the same onds issued by Monticello, aty, in aid of the Monticello

March 22.—The Faremers' Hutchings, Thomas, & the factories of Keen & Co., R. J. Jones, Embrey and Arnett & Wemple, the Church, six cheap tenews storehouses were decorning. Other buildings amaged. Half a million co and 50,000 pounds of ost. Total loss, \$80,000; NOX, IND.

22.—The dwelling-house on the farm of Mrs. Ruth elm was destroyed by fire, lock. Covered by insur-ntinental Insurance Com-be the work of an in-CINNATI.

22.—Long, Clemmens & int and varnish store, on

IRA, N. Y. h 23.—John I. Nicks' to-irned last night. Loss RURG RIOTS.

BIRG RIOTS.

th 22.—The Special Comegislature appointed to
the July labor riots and
y at that time met this
non, of Pittsburg, who
alnumen's Union at the
fied that Mayor Phillips
sed him to resist any ate citizens offered the
the troops; two promfifered a hundred stand
tifed that one of these
(Ammon) at Allerheny;
ey would stand up for
tished them arms and
the would give the names
ivate.

MSHIP NEWS. 22.—Arrived—Steam-geria, from New York. 23.—Arrived—Steam-verpool; Donan, from a Antwerp; Denmark. March 28.—The steam-Liverpool, Feb. 27, for in here to-day, having lost her propeller when

EXY.
to The Tribuna.
March 22.—George H.
tizen, left Tuesday for

tizen, left Tuesday for week's hunt, in com-His dead body was mg. He separated from ad, not returning, they I his corpse. It is sup-apoplexy.

ARY.

22.—James Ross Snow-surer and Director of died yesterday at Hal-

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Immense Growth of Manufac\* turing Industries in the West.

Something About Rockford Stockings and Chicago Sieves and Baby-Rattles.

Southern Greed-Land-Grants--- Military Telegraph in the Black-Hills Region.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19.-Mr. Storrow, a noted patent lawyer of Boston, in his argument before the Patent Committee, produced a wery interesting series of statistics to show that wery interesting series of statistics to show that the West is rapidly becoming a manufacturing section, and that the sceptre of manufacturing ndustry is rapidly departing from New En-land, and is being assumed by the people of the Mississippi Valley. The following are some

MORE IMPORTANT OF MR. STORROW'S POINTS: I do not believe that the gentlemen of this Committee are aware of the importance of the manafacturing industries of this country. We sometimes speak of ours as an agricultural nation, raising raw products with great advantage. I do not know the figures that exist to-day, but by the ceasus of 1870 the mechanical and manafacturing conducts of this country were almost types the not know the figures that exist to-day, but by the ceases of 1870 the mechanical and manufacturing products of this country were almost twice the agricultural products. By the census of 1870, the agricultural products of the country were \$2,447,58,658, and the manufactured products \$4,232,325,442; wages of farm-laborers, including board, \$310,286,285; wages of operatives, \$775,584,343. The growth has been altogether out of proportion to the population. Between 1850 and 1870 our population increased 65 per cent, while our manufacturing industries increased in value \$32 per cent. Part of this is owing to general rise in values; but, after making all the allowances suggested by the able discussion in the quarto volume of the census, our manufactures have increased three times as fast as our population in the last twenty years; so that we are not

anowances suggested by the sole accussion in the quarto volume of the census, our manufactures have increased three times as fast as our population in the last twenty years; so that we are not only growing in manufactures as we grow as a nation, but we are growing to become a great manufacturing nation, and the manufactures of the country are throwing the agricultural interests into the shade. Take the single article of cotton: Since 1830, our population has increased between three-fold and fourfold; the amount of cotton manufactured in this country has increased thirteenfold. It think you will be surprised to see HOW THESE INDUSTRIES ARE DISTRIBUTED at the present time. Taking the census of 1850, 1860, and 1870 as a basis,—and I take these three because, although I have not entire faith in all the results set forth in or directly obtained from the census-table, without allowing for other elements not shown therein, yet as the census for these three years were taken under the same law (that of 1850), upon the same schedules, and by the same organization,—the results which those three years present will be a tolerably fair basis for compatison.

In 1850, the mechanical industries of the six great Western States were considerably less than half that of the New England States,—45 per cent of the New England industries; \$130,00,00 for the Western States and \$283,000,000 for New England. In 1870 it was 91 per cent, or \$914,000,000 for those States against \$1,000,000,000 for New England. In 1870 it was 91 per cent, or \$914,000,000 for those States against \$1,000,000,000 for New England. In 1870 it was 91 per cent, or \$914,000,000 for the Western States and \$283,000,000 for New England. In 1870 it was 91 per cent, or \$914,000,000 for the Source of the Source of Chicago says that, in spite of the present depression of business, there are to-day 1, 604 more workmen employed in the manufacturing establishments of Chicago alone than a year ago.

Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, gave

A PRODUCT OF \$337,000,000,

while the agricultural industries of the same States brought only \$861,000,000.

In Illinois, which has been looked on as a great agricultural State. the agricultural product was \$210,800,000, and the manufactured product \$205,620,000. In Missouri, the agricultural product was \$103,000,000, and the manufactured \$206,200,000. Even in Wisconsin, the manufactured ground was \$77,200,000, while the agricultural was oply \$78,000,000; and, in Ohio, the manufactures were far ahead, and so through those States. Mr. Huribut—In that \$77,000,000 manufactured product of Wisconsin, do they not include the number?

Missouri	103, 035, 759 114, 386, 441 78, 027, 032 33, 446, 400	8, 797, 487 9, 377, 878 8, 186, 110 4, 459, 201
Total of States\$	860, 927, 426	\$ 79, 315, 569
Whole of U. S\$	2, 447. 538, 658 UPACTURES. Products.	\$310, 285, 285 Wages
Obio 8	269, 713, 610	\$ 49,066,488
Indiana	108, 617, 278 205, 620, 672	18, 366, 780 31, 100, 244
Missouri	206, 213, 429	31, 055, 445
Wisconsin	46, 534, 322 77, 214, 326	6, 893, 292 13, 575, 642
Minnesota	23, 110, 700	4, 052, 837

Whole of U. S., \$4,232,325,442 \$775,584,342

Th these census-tables the value of the board of the farm-hands is added to the cash-wags paid, and included in the tables as part of the wages stated; and the sun given for agricultural products includes not merely salable products, but the value of all farm-improvements. Whatever allow-ance to made for mechanics and small manufacturers working for themseives, and for farmers working on their own farms, it is clear that, within the last twenty-five years, manufactures, and not agriculture, have come to be the great interest of the nation. Indeed, the census of 1870 shows that the net value added to the raw material by the process of manufacture,—that is, the difference between cost of raw material and value of productis undoubtedly more than the gross value of salable spricultural products.

Now, I find, by comparing industries given in the census-tables with the business of the Patent-Office, Total of States. .. \$ 937, 124, 337 \$153, 110, 728

Now, I find, of comparing insularizes given in the census-tables with the business of the Patent-Office,

A REMARKABLE COINCIDENCE in the growth of the two. In 1850 the manufactured product was \$1,000,000,000; in 1800 it was \$1,800,000,000; while in 1870 it was \$4,200,000,000.

The growth in the Patent-Office took place chiefly at two stages. One great jump was in 1854. For the four years before that, the average issue had been 601 a year, while for the six years after that the average was 2,931 a year. And a still greater jump took place between 1860 and 1870,—shout 1865, when the average ran up from 3,000 to over 7,000. It is now 12,600 to 13,000 patents for new inventions. In the, same way, as I toid you the other day, the patents taken out in the Western States have run up. In 1850 about one-haif as many patents were taken out in those six Western States (113) as in New England (221), and a great many less than in New York (235). In 1870, for the first time, these six Western States took out more than New England (3,528 for those States, against 3,188 for New England), and at the present time they take out 50 per cent more (in 1877, 3, 677 for those six States, against 2, 479 for New England). Now, you cannot nelp seeing that the industries of the whole country have grown with the patent system; and, if you take different localities, or compare different localities, you will find that those places have gained most rapidly in the number of patents they have taken out.

BOCKFORD STOCKINGS.

ROCKFORD STOCKINGS.

C. C. Coffin, an enterprising Yankee literary man, who traversed the West to study the industries of that section, gave the Patent Committee the information which follows as to some limbols industries:

Of our clothing, Mr. Chairman, stockings are considered essential. The time was when all hosiery was knit by hand, but that day has passed. I very much doubt if any considerable number of women of the next generation will know how to knit. Machines have almost wholly supersaded knitting-needles. Till within a few months, however, the stocking; there was still a seam to be saved at the heel or toe, or at the side or bottom of the foot; but invention has conquered the last difficulty, and now, if you will go into a chamber in an unpretending establishment in the Town of Rockford. Ill., you will see twelve automatic stocking-machines at work—the invention of a cally, and now, if you will go into a chamber in an unpretending establishment in the Town of Rockford, Ill., you with see twelve automatic stocking machines at work.—the invention of a hard-working, modest mechanic. It is the Nelson machine. There are only twelve machines in existence, and they are knitting a total of 5,600 pairs a week. The twelve machines are tended by a boy is years old. Who is paid 44 per week,—naking the cost of the knitting a pair of stockings when it is doing. I have a pair of the stockings when it machine is doing. I have a pair of the stockings when it may be fore the Committee.

The Charman—I am afraid you are going to desire the old ladies of a great deal of pleasure which they have and in knitting in the evening.

If Comm—Now, sir, a machine commences at the top, and it knits down, widening and narrowing, changes the stilch as it goes on to the heel, water it shapes the heel, and finishes at the one of the toe with one thread; and then it goes on the mext one, and so on to another. It knits fancy stockings, and wome being knit with three or four cotors; and it will go on, sir, and knit a mile of stockings in the will go on, sir, and knit a mile of stockings.

If your yarn will hold out, and no person need touch it. I exhibited that stocking to some of our Eastern manufacturers, and they acknowledged it was far ahead of anything that had ever been be-

Bastern manufacturers, and they acknowledged it was far ahead of anything that had ever been before produced.

Mr. Briggs—What did you say was the cost of knitting these stockings,—less than a cent?

Mr. Coffin—One-sixth of a mill.

Mr. Briggs—What does the whole machine cost?

Mr. Coffin—I do not remember the price, but I think they are held at \$200. They are patented machines. I don't know the name under which the patent was issued, but the firm is Burson & Nelson,—Mr. Burson furnishing the capital, I presume, and Mr. Nelson inventing the machine.

When in Chicago, Mr. Chairman, I visited the large manufactory of Adams & Westlake, who manufacture a great variety of articles, and where I discovered that the invention of what we call little things is sometimes of great moment. For instance, they manufacture a sieve the rim of which is tin. By a machine which they have invented, they have so cheapened the price that a sieve can now be purchased for \$5 or 30 cents, far better than those formerly retailed for 40 or 50 cents. The old sieves had wooden rims, and a nest occupied considerable space in a railroad-car in transportation. It has been discovered that the nest of the sieves occupies so much less space that the reduction of freight alone is almost a sufficient margin for profit. While in that establishment I saw some dozen of barrels filled with tin baby rattles about to be shipped to England. It is a point worthy of notice that labor is cheaper in England than in the United States; that our tin comes from England; and yet this manufacturing company, by this patented machinery, is able to send those baby-rattles to that country. So these gentlemen of Chicago are amusing the infantile community of England, and putting money in their pockets by the operation.

The greed of the Southerners has no limit. They wish to put their hands into the United

The greed of the Southerners has no limit. They wish to put their hands into the United States Treasury to their elbows. Not content with the vast number of claims arising out of the late War, they are searching the musty records of the past to discover some causes, or records of the past toldiscover some causes, or pretended causes, for demands upon the Treasury. They now propose that the Secretary of the Treasury be required to pay to the State of Georgia, or its lawfully authorized agent, the sum of \$35,555,—the payment to be made being for money paid by Georgia for supplies for troops in 1777 under the command of Gen. James Jackson, engaged in local defense for the common cause of independence, and which sum was not included in the account of the State of Georgia in the settlement of the Gen-eral Government under the Assumption act of 1790.

LAND-GRANTS. In a memorial submitted to the House Committee on Railways, in support of a through railroad from the West to the national seaboard, the following summary is made of the

grants made by the Go	vernment	to different
Coupe Coupe times and a loss to	MANAGE BUTTE	Certified
	Acres.	acres.
Illinois	2, 595, 053	2, 595, 053
Mississippi	2,062,240	908, 680
Alanama	3, 729, 130	2, 888, 138
Florida	2, 360, 114	1,760,408
Louisiana	1,578,720	1,072,405
Arkansas	4, 804, 271	1, 793, 167
Missouri	3, 745, 160	1, 815, 435
Iowa	6, 751, 277	2, 779, 702
Michigan	5, 327, 939	2,718,413
Wisconsin	5, 378, 369	1, 379, 545
Minnesota	7, 783, 403	1,644,602
Kansas	7, 753, 000	
California	3,720,000	
Pacific railroads 1	24,000,000	
Wagon-roads in Wiscon- sin, Michigan, and	12/2 min	0.00
Orogowi	9 005 419	and the second second

sin, Michigan, and
Oregon.

BLACK-HILLS ENTERPRISE.

The pioneers of the Black Hills are determined that the Government shall do all that is possible for the interests of that territory. They propose that the United States shall provide for the construction, maintenance, and operation of a military telegraph in Dakota and Montana. The bill asks that the sum of \$30,000 be appropriated for the purpose of constructing, under the directions of the Secretary of War, a military telegraph line from Deadwood, in the Territory of Dakota, to Fort Ellis, in the Territory of Montana, via the military posts at or near the Yellowstone and Big Horn Rivers; and to authorize the Secretary of War to pay the expenses of operating and keeping the telegraph line in repair; provided, that private dispatches of a lawful nature may be transmitted over said line whenever the same is not needed for Government use.

DR. FFIIX ADIFR.

DR. FELIX ADLER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, March 22.—In answer to some allusions and statements made by the Rev. Dr. K. aded and been rented for that purpose without any attempt to find any other place. An application would by no means have been made to Dr. Kohler's refusal of "my" temple was therefore entirely gratuitous. Uncalledfor, and only intended for the County of Buncombe. Dr. Kohler's refusal of the County of the County of th torney." The Doctor is greatly mistaken. This Board of Trustees are for the most part men of great prudence and noble sentiment and they will not act upon the "single word" of the Doctor, spoken in spite. They want to hear good reasons before they close the precinct of their temple to their children. Let the Doctor try it for once. They will answer him: Dr. Kohler, your request emanates from a sen-timent that is anything but religious, it is spitework, unworthy of you and us. We will not grant it.

grant it.

Second—At two casual conversations with Dr.

Kohler I mentioned among other things that Dr. F. Adler would be here soon. Finding no response, and knowing Dr. Kohler's personal feelings against Dr. F. Adler, I considered it proper to drop an unpleasant subject. The

feelings against Dr. F. Adler, I considered it proper to drop an unpleasant subject. The Doctor says I was "cautious" not to mention the lecture scheme. The answer is: I had nothing to do at that time with any such scheme. But if I had, I see now that my caution was justified. Dr. Kohier might have committed some rash act, either knocking me down on the spot, in the spirit of Old Testament muscular Mosalism, or he might have done something else, the Lord knows what. It was therefore very well that I was cautions.

Third—There was no insinuation made at the meeting in question that Drs. Felsenthal and Adler, of this city, approve the teachings of Dr. Felix Adler and I I said was that said gentlemen had spoken of Dr. Felix Adler in the highest terms. And this is so, and your paper has correctly reported it. Dr. Kohler is simply misstating your report because it so suits him. The Rev. Drs. Felsenthal and Adler, of this city, are not only theistic thinkers (among whom Dr. Kohler counts himself), but they are more than that,—they are thinking theists by their very nature. With them the good, the true, the beautiful is of God, whether its cultivation be taught in the name of God as they teach it, or in the name of man as Dr. F. Adler does. They, no doubt, would orefer that his teachings of morality and faith should be in the name of God, but they certainly consider the carnest and zealous Dr. F. Adler their fellowworker in the vineyard of the Lord, whether he considers himself so or not. It is inexplicable why Dr. Kohler should not assume the same position.

Fourth—As to Dr. F. Adler; the had, has, and

why Dr. Romer should not assume the same position.

Fourth—As to Dr. F. Adler: he had, has, and will have to defend himself against the malignity of many individuals, be they his peers, or superior, or inferior to him, and he knows how to do it with decorum. Only thus much I will say: If Dr. Kohler charges that Dr. F. Adler most irreverently and insultingly assailed the Jewish religion, I wish to remind Dr. Kohler that the same charge is made against him with couns. If Dr. Rohler charges that by religion, I wish to remind Dr. Kohler that the same charge is made against him with equal strength and justice by more conservative laymen and clergymen. The very term employed by Dr. Kohler in calling God an "ideal" of perfection evolved by theistic thinkers, instead of acknowledging Him as a "reality" of perfection in spite of and independent of any amount of "thinking," shows that the Doctor degrades religion into being the result of brainwork of theistic thinkers,—of a creed. And as he calls God only an "ideal," and not a "reality," I cannot help including Dr. Kohler among the atheists. If at the same time he declares that God "stands" on "sublime heights" above man, I declare that this expression would do honor to any old heathen. Jupiter and others performed the same feat. With Dr. F. Adler, as I understand him, religion lies not in the brains of theistic thinkers, not in creed, but in the heart and will of man, in deed and conduct, and is not to be interfered with by man's theological or antitheological views. The natural consequence of the Rev. Dr. Kohler's brain religion is intolerance and persecution of the teachers of views different from his own, which are shaped and limited by his own cerebral canacity.

Dr. Kohler closes his communication with the highly arrogant assertion: "That Dr. F. Adler's doctrines are anything but beneficial to Jewish (or Christian) young men, no man of religious orinciples can deny." The care here evinced by the Rabbi for the safety of Christian young men is heart-moving indeed. Are your Christian ministers asleep! Arouse, ye therberds, and take care of your flooted! It is not fair to hand over your special trusts to our Dr. Kohler's whole setion in the minds me of the German saying: Kein Pfaefflein ao Klein, Steckt ein Paepstlein darein.

P. Adler must be a monster. Let's ! Yours, Julius ROSENTHAL

THE COURTS.

Record of New Suits, Judgments, Bankrupt-cy and Divorce Cases, Etc. Judge Biodgett yesterday morning decided the case of J. H. Wade vs. The Town of Walnut,—a suit brought to recover interest on railroad-aid bonds issued by the town in 1870. On the 25th of June of that year the town voted \$30,000 of bonds, and on the 1st of July the new Constitution went into effect, prohibiting towns from issuing railroad-aid bonds. The town of Walnut, however, in August voted \$10,000 more of bonds. The whole issue was dated June 25, al-though part was not issued or even voted until August. The town claimed the bonds were illegal. Judge Blodgett beld the June issue was legal, but did not decide as to those issued in August. He, however, advised Wade to dismiss his suit as to that part of his craim, and it was done. Wade then immediately began another suit in assumpsit for \$4.975 against the same town.

DIVORCES.

Patrick Collins filed a bill against his wife, Sarah, yesterday, charging her with desertion, adultery, and drunkenness. And if she had not left him she certainly would have been guilty of

left him she certainly would have been guilty of cruelty also.

And Anna K. Schloesser can only charge her husband, Peter Schloesser, with desertion, but she prays for a divorce as ardently as though he had transgressed all the injunctions of the decalogue.

Judge Moore yesterday granted a decree of divorce to Annie C. Dedrick from John Dedrick on the ground of cruelty, and to Mary A. Scott from William H. Scott for adultery and desertion.

ITEMS.

from William H. Scott for adultery and desertion.

ITEMS.

The motion for a new trial in the Gage case will probably be argued before Judge Rogers this morning.

Judge Blodgett will hear set cases and general business to-day; Judges Gary, Moore, and Farwell motions; Judge Rogers motions for new trial; Judge Booth motions and set case, term Nos. 1,002, Court Pioneer of the Northwest vs. Quirk; Judge McAllister the set case 204, Rigdon vs. Clark, now on trial before him; and Judge Williams general business, after the conclusion of the case now on trial.

In the tax case of the Merchants' Savings, Loan & Trust Company vs. Mark Kimball, the city yesterday took an appeal to the Appellate Court.

Judge Drummond was not in court yesterday.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

J. H. Wade began a suit yesterday against the Town of Walnut to recover \$4,975.

Frederick E. Sickels and Henry M. Gardner filed a bill against the City of Chicago to restrain it from using Sickels' patent for an improvement in correspond statement in the control of the country in correspond statement in the control of the country in correspond to the country in correspond to the country of the count provement in compound steam-engines. It is charged that the city is using an engine which infringes on complainant's with which to pump

infrüges on complainant's with which to pump water.

The Metropolitan Washing-Machine Company of Connecticut filed a bill against Samuel B. Pierce, of Waukegan, to prevent him using a patentifor a clothes-wringer granted to Elliot Dickerman.

Mary A. Roset filed a bill against Peter and Ellen Sullivan, C. M. Smith, and N. C. Perkins, Trustees; Catherine E. Keohane, E. F. Runyan, M. Knipner, and J. G. McBean to foreclose a trust-deed for \$3,000 on the N. ½ of the S. ½ of Lots 1 and 2, Block 62, in School Section Addition.

dition.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

Lester 8. Swezey, a lawyer at No. 155 La Salle street, of the firm of Swezey & Smith, and formerly a member of the firm of Bonfield & Swezey, went into voluntary bankruptcy yesterday. His secured debts are \$20,235.25, and the unsecured \$4.279.69, besides \$2,288 due on discounted or accommodation paper. The assets comprise interests in lands, \$9,400; bills and notes, \$2,021.25; office furniture, \$38; open accounts, \$340; and a three-fifths interest in cer-

and notes, \$2.021.25; office furniture, \$38; open accounts, \$340; and a three-fifths interest in certain accounts to the amount of \$5,700 owing to the firm of Bonfield, Swezey & Smith. Reference to the Register.

R. E. Jenkins was yesterday appointed Assignee of Thomas A. McClelland.

Bradford Hancock was appointed Assignee of Samuel L. Brown and of D. E. Livermore.

The composition meeting in the case of Martin O'Brien was continued to April 8.

Assignees will be chosen at 10 a.m. to-day for C. H. Harris and for Henry Klauber.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

ty made by the art of she had a seniar to she had a seniar against Mahlon D. Orden, Charles D. Rhodes, and David C. Bradley, to recover \$5,000.

John Walker sued M. D. Ogden for \$1,800.

Patrick Flynn filed a bill against W. J. Byres to recover dower in two lots on Indiana avenue, formerly owned by his wife. This is a proceeding under the statute, the claim being for dower, instead of as tenant by courtesy.

ing under the statute, the claim being for dower, instead of as tenant by courtesy.

CIRCUIT COURT.

William Goldie, surviving partner of William Goldie & Co., for the use of Alexander Beil and D. M. Swiney, commenced a suit to recover \$10,000 damages from the Singer Mannfacturing Company. Goldie & Co. received the contract for the carpenter work to be done on the old building on the northeast corner of State and Washington streets, recently burned down, and Goldie claims the Company, by fulure to perform its contract in all respects, caused him a loss of at least \$10,000.

Charles Rickert succ Simon Powell and Robert Leach for \$2,300.

Jacob Johnson began a suit for \$2,000 against James H. Dormer.

William S. Thomson and Edwin C. Hall, Trustees of Isabelia M. Lyman, filed a bill against Hypatia, Alfred E. Jola G., and Herbert B. Cooke, George F. Harding, and Lyman Baird, Trustee, to foreclose a trust deed for \$1,500 on Lots 10 and 11, Mary Cooke's Subdivision of the E. ½ of Block 22, in Walsh & McMullen's Subdivision of the south part of the S. E. ½ of Sec. 20, 39, 14, fronting fortycight feet on May street.

Matthew P. Deady filed a bill against Mary Agnes, Henry E., and Francis P. Knott, Eldred Hassell, and T. W. Mack to foreclose a mortgage for \$1,300 on the N. 80 feet of the N. 60 feet of Lot 3, in the Subdivision of Block 21, except the N. 366 feet of the N. 183.35 feet of the Canal Trustees' Subdivision in Sec. 33, 40, 14.

the Canal Trustees' Subdivision in Sec. 33, 40, 14.

PROBATE COURT.

In the estate of Heurietta Bentlage the will was proven, and letters were granted to Julia Schaefer, under bond for \$4,000.

In the estate of Jonathan Marsh letters were granted to Ruth Abba Marsh, under bond for \$4,600.

The case of John A. Busk, who had been on trial several days for embezzlement, was ended vesterday. A verdict of not guilty was returned.

THE CALL MONDAY.

turned.

THE CALL MONDAY.

JUDGE BLODGETT General business.

JUDGE GARY 327, 339, 341 to 345, 347 to 353, and 355 to 380, inclusive. No. 338, White vs. and 355 to 360, inclusive. No. 338, White va. Alliport on trial.

JUDGE MOORE 37, 38, 39. No. 30, Hassett vs. Chicago Building Society, on trial.

JUDGE ROGENS Set cases term Nos. 1, 751, Madden vs. Russell, and 2, 705, Kelly W. B. Co. vs. Goss & Phillips Mg. Co. No case on trial.

JUDGE BOOTH-NO call. No. 200, Harding vs. Hill, still on trial.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—Set cases term Nos. 651, Wright vs. Moore; 68by, Stowell vs. Raymond; and 400, Hancock vs. Bradley; and calendar Nos. 295, 298, 300, 302, 304 to 313, inclusive, except 308 and 311.

JUDGE FARWELL—General business.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—General business.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—General business.

JUDGENENTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BLODGEFFT—J. A. Wade vs. Town of Walnut. 57.895.—
Augustus Frank vs. Township of Ohio, 39.576.29.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Georgine Oleson Larsen vs. Peter Petersen. 5178.92.—Andrew
Peterson vs. Charlotte E. Medbury and Abraham
Medbury, Jr., 3533.75.

JUDGE GART—M. Gerlenkerchen, use of J.

Metz, vs. Henry Harms, \$30.

CIRCUIT COCHT—CONFESSIONS—S. S. Chisholm
et al. vs. George and Alpheus Hannigan, \$299, 42.

What a California Garden Grows. What a California Garden Grows.

Describing a garden in San Diego, Cal., the Union, of that city, says it contains a gaava tree 1½ years old, loaded with blossoms; a Sicily lemon 5 years old, eighteen inches in circumference, on which are a number of lemons, one of which is one foot in circumference; a citron-tree covered with blossoms; a pulmalro orange, 3 years,—one of the oranges now hanging on it measures one foot four inches in circumference; a Thitti lemon, in full bloom; an orange seedling, only 4 years old, fifteen feet high; a nomegranate. 2 years old this season, which bore twenty-four pounegranates; a Chinese lemon 8 years old, langing full of lemons; a nectarine 1 year old, eight feet high; an olive 3½ years old, eighteen feet high; a mandarine orange 5 years old, on which were over 400 blossoms a few weeks since. Besides these, there are other varieties of times, a Turkish fig-tree the white Asher fig, Maltese blood-orange Japanese persimmon, peach, etc.

EDISON'S LAST.

A Wonderful Machine that Will Be of Immense Value for Various Purposes—Promising that It Shall Utter Words which "May Be Heard Distinctly Four Miles Away."

Away."

"I am very sorry," said Mr. Edison, the inventor of many more than seven wonders, to a World reporter who called upon him at Menlo Park yesterday, "that I cannot show you the aerophone to-day; I have just sent the application for a patent to Washington, and have taken the machine I had here to pieces."

This was a great disappointment to the re-

This was a great disappointment to the re-porter, for from what he had heard of it, the porter, for from what a second in the aerophone was an affair not to be met with every day, whereupon Mr. Edison, who is one of the most courteous gentlemen in the world, undertook to explain its mechanism and capaof the most courteous gentlemen in the world, undertook to explain its mechanism and capabilities. The former was less easy than the latter to understand. That Mr. Edison, however, has invented a machine which, placed upon a locomotive, will raise its voice and announce in giant tones, that can be heard for miles, "I am engine Marmaduke, and will stop at Boonton Station," or what ever other warn ing or information it chooses, there is not the least reason to doubt. It seems probable that Mr. Edison can make whatsoever he likes, and even without the meagre explanation of this his latest wonder, which the reporter is herewith able to give, no person who has ever met him or visited his workshop at Menlo Park should doubt its practicility. In the aerophone—which, by the way, is as yet by no means perfected—the vibrating disphragm principle in use in the marvelous phonograph is made a key to the mystery. The vibrating-plate which in the phonograph moves a sharp point over a revolving cylinder, in the aerophone operates as a valve to shut off and open the flow of steam through a pipe leading from the boiler to a peculiarly arranged horn or whistle. By this contrivance the steam instead of producing a long, continuous toot is made to pronounce words:

"It is quite simple," said Mr. Edison, smiling

of producing a long, continuous toot is made to pronounce words.

"It is quite simple," said Mr. Edison, smiling upon the perplexed reporter, "but if you don't understand it altogether just take my word for it that this thing will utter words which can be heard distinctly four miles off, and wait patiently for a few weeks, when I will demonstrate what I say to you."

With this, for the present, the reporter had to content himself, Mr. Edison first having called his attention to the immense value it would nave on shipboard in time of fog or in light-houses on stormy coasts. from which, by its aid, the keepers could hall all surrounding vessels, informing them of their whereabouts and of the peculiar dangers of each particular coast.

vessels, informing them of their whereabouts and of the peculiar dangers of each particular coast.

"I have been so busy in perfecting the phonograph," said Mr. Edison as the reporter turned reluctantly from a speculation upon the possibilities of this amiable modern siren to a contemplation of the laboratory in which they were standing, "that I have thought of but little else for the last two weeks. All the phonographs that have as yet been exhibited are, you know, very imperfect, or rather very meagre in their results. They have been mere experiments. I have, however, perfected the instrument, and in a few days a talking-machine that is a talking-machine will be completed." So saying, he led the way down stairs to a machine-shoo, where eight busy machinists were industriously at work, and where a perfect net-work of leather bands, attached to all manner of machines, was in animated motion. Among the workmen, looking over their shoulders and giving instructions here and there, this little man, whose brain had supplied the occasion for all that was going on, moved quietly about while the reporter, lost in admiration, followed behind. Eight men, and these the most expert machinists,—Swiss workmen all of them,—are employed by Mr. Edison at an expense of several hundred dollars a week merely to make in iron and brass the myrad inventions that are constantly taking form in his mind.

"Ah, here it is," said he picking up a circular piece of brass, the surface of which was reamed with a fine thread, which, starting at the centre, ran around the plate many thousand times before the circumference was gained. "This is to take the place of the cylinder in the new phonograph. It revolves, you see, in this way (placing it upon a pivot and twirling it around like a platter), and the pointer, which is attached to the diaphragm, will follow the threads by means of a movable arm. The plate will be turned by clock-work to insure a uniform rate of motion. Instead of having to put the sheets of tin-foil directly on a cylinder, wi

pegs, can be easily inted from the machine when used, and put away in a safe place until wanted again."

The reporter asked how many words could be put upon a sheet of tinfoil sinfliciently large to cover this plate, which was about ten inches in diamater. Mr. Edison replied that he was confident any ordinary 50-cent novel could easily be registered upon it. To perfect the cultivation of the phonograph's voice so that it will be capable of transmitting precisely the same tones of voice that are spoken to it. Mr. Edison is engaged in making an affair to take the place of the metallic funnel which is now used to ring out the sound. He proposes to construct a tube which shall be shaped like the interior of the human mouth, and which shall be supplied with teeth somewhat similar to those employed in the vox humana organ-stop.

"I have another idea," said he, as nonehalantly as if wonderful ideas were as cheap as common potatoes. "I propose, in sending the exhibit of several of my invention to the Paris Exposition, to have a large phonograph running in the machinery dispartment. I will have a

antly as if wonderful fices were as chesp as common potatoes. "I propose, in sending the exhibit of several of my invention to the Paris Exposition, to have a large phonograph running in the machinery department. I will have a piece of tin-foli, electrotyped so that the impressions upon it will not wear out by constant use. A very simple contrivance will shift the cylinder—I intended using one of the cylinder phonographs for this purpose—after it has passed under the pointer, to the other side, and so a perpetual stream of talk can be kept up. I haven't decided just what to make this everlasting phonograph say, but have thought that it would be a good plan to have it repeat in several languages—say, French, English, German, Italian. ect.—instructions how to get to the main exhibition of phonographs, which I presume will be in some other building."

Familiar as the reporter was with the habits and powers of this remarkable machine, this idea of one phonograph crying out all day indifferent languages the way to its companions seemed almost incredible. Mr. Edison was, however, perfectly serious, and proposed, while they were on the subject, the reporter should test with him the phonograph's ability to sing a part song. A double mouthpleec was then attached to one of the machines, and, Mr. Edison, preparing to set the cylinder in motion, "you will, I think, distinctly hear both parts." Instantly the duet began, and continued perfectly through two verses and the chorus. "Sometimes, you know," said the inventor, with a merry laugh, "rude people will talk at concerts; suppose we see if we can produce that effect." Heversing the cylinder, he then poured into the mouthplece a string of meaningless sentences and elaculations, occasionally interpolating a strill whistle and a cat call. The effect when the phonograph again began to operate was droil and wonderful beyond conception. The

and ejaculations, occasionally interpolating a shrill whistle and a cat call. The effect when the phonograph again began to operate was droll and wonderful beyond conception. The strains of the duet came forth clear and harmoniously, but it was as if a riot had broken out in a concent room.

"Can you," asked the reporter, looking perfectly aghast at the imperturbable originator of such a contrivance, "can you account forfor that, too!"

"Oh," said Mr. Edison with a laugh, "it's very simple; mark well the vortex of that unprecedented elimination, when shall mortal ken decline amid the—but never mind, let's go to lunch. So saying, the hospitable inventor led the way to a comfortable feast, and patted the head of a bright little 3-year-old boy who called him "papa" with a genuine affection that showed, though the most remarkable inventor of the age, he is by no means dead to the less exciting episodes and habits of a domestic world. Indeed this is shown by the comfortable brown-painted country house that stands a few rods from his laboratory of workshop, and beyond which to houses his inclinations, it is said, never lead him.

An Anecdote of Pope Leo.

\*\*Rome Letter to New York World.\*\*

An excellent story was related to me to-day. I have the best reasons for believing it to be true. When Leo XIII. was first made a Bishop, he learned that a priest in one of the parishes of his diocese was in the habif of going off hunting every Sunday. This priest was very attentive to his duties all the six days of the week, but Sunday he took as a veritable holiday. So one Sunday Bishop Pecci went to the priest's residence. Of course, he did not find the priest at home. He asked if he might be might be allowed to celebrate mass in the church, and was told he could do so most certainly; indeed, they said they would be very giad if he would, as the people always came on Sunday for the mass and went away disappointed. No one knew it was the Bishop. After mass the priest's servants asked him to leave his name for their master. To the great surprise of every one the card the

unknown visitor left had on it the name of the Bishop of the Diocese. The priest instantly went to Bishop Pecci, full of penitence, expecting a good, sound reprimand for his negligence. "Hunting is no sin," said the Bishop caimly. "Only whenever you wish to go hunting on a Sunday, be sure to let me know, and I will come and say mass for you."

The priest never went hunting on Sunday again after that effectual reprimand.

A SAD STORY. A Weman Jumps from a Moving Railroad Train Containing the Dead Body of Her Washand

Railroad that left this city on Friday night of inst week was a party on route from Florida to Akron. It would be hard to find a sadder story than that which the presence of this party on that trains calls up. In brief, it was this: Only a short time ago Mr. Phillips, one of the leading citizens of Akron, O., proprietor of a manilla-paper manufactory in that place, suddenly found himself losing his hitherto excellent health. Alarmed at this change from health to debility, he consulted a physician, who told him his only hope was to go to a warmer climate. His mother and sister were opposed to the journey, as they thought him unable to endure it, but he was fully convinced of the of the propriety of the step, and went a last week was a party en route from Flo unable to endure it, out he was fully convinced of the of the propriety of the step, and went a few weeks ago to Florida, accompanied by his wife. The journey prostrated him, and he telegraphed for the old family physician

few weeks ago to Florida, accompanied by his wife. The journey prostrated him, and he telegraphed for the old family physician to come to him. The physician went, and found Mr. Phillios apparently better, but deeply intent on going home to die. He felt that he could not recover, and his whole desire was to come home and die among his friends. The old physician yielded to the sick man's entreaties, and the three started homeward. Mr. Phillios was buoyant with hope at the start, and seemed better for awhile, but on the second morning he was dead, and the journey was continued with the dead body on the train. His poor wife was almost crazed. She felt that she would be blamed for having taken him from home to die, and as she neared Cincinnati her grief and dread of the apprehended blame that would fall on her gave the physician alarm. When the train left Cincinnati, she seemed to be more calm, and late at night she retired to her bertn. The physician thought she would sleep after so much exhaustion, and he, worn out with so much watching and anxiety, went to aleep in a berth opposite.

When the train neared Akron early in the morning, the physician arose, and to his horror, when he went to awaken Mrs. Phillips, found her berth empty and the window open. Search was made all through the train, but she was nowhere to be found. When the train stopped at Akron, the poor physician was almost speechless. How could he give to the sorrowing friends the dead body of Mr. Phillips, and tell them that his wife had committed suicide?

The telegraph was used at once to get tidings of the missing woman, but it was several hours before any response came, and then it was announced that the woman was lying at a house in a little village some distance off the railroad, not far from Mansfield. A train was chartered and friends hastened to bring her home. They found her in bed, conscious, but almost exhausted. The people said that she knocked at their door a little while before davlight, and when they opened the window and looked out. I She fortunately struck upon a sandbank, and was thus saved from immediate death, as well as from sovere injury. How she wandered so far from the railroad to the house where she was found she could not tell, and it is hard to tell how she found strength for such a task. It was late in the afternoon when the special train brought her to her home, where she still lies in a critical condition.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, March 22.—Will you have the kindness to suggest to those humanitarians who put drinking-places for "man and beast" on the streets that there is not in the vicinity of any of our cemeteries one free water

Mexican Girls Dance.

go, or evening dancing party, which is a characteristic of the population of all the rural districts of Mexico. A favorite way of holding these sofrees is for the young of both sexes, and, indeed, not a few of the old folks, gayly attired, to collect at a house in the suburbs, and there, beneath the soft shadows of cedar groves and the light of the stars, dance in the open air, with the green and mottled sward for a ball-room floor. The Mexican girls of Presidio appear at these parties looking quite handsome, and drossed in red and white, their robes terminating a little below the knee, beneath which their well-rounded limbs swell in stockings of a color opposite to the skirt above. These tollets, as well as their wearers, are very pretty by torchlight under the cedars. go, or evening dancing party, which is a

Three Remarkable Lagies.

Three Remarkable Lades.

London World,
Three ladies were remarkable at the drawingroom last Thursday. Mrs. Cavendish-Bentinck
wore a sort of sandals iniaid with gold; Mrs.
Tom Brassey had a gorgeous train, resembling
somewhat a peacock's tail, that floated from her
shoulders—not her waist; and Lady Margaret
Beaumont carried in her hand a bonquet worth
a King's ransom.

Pleurisy pains, and all asthmatic and bronchial affections, are soon relieved by that certain remedy for coughs and colds. Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES. THE TRIBUNE BHANOIS OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMBOUS I patrons throughout the city we have established Brancil Offices in the different Divisions. as designated below, where awertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 80-clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

C. H. WILCOX, Bookseller and Stationer, 170
Twenty vecond-st. near Wabash-av.

S. M. WALDEN, Newstealer, Stationer, etc., 1009
West Madison-st. near Wabash-av.

ROBLET THISUMSTON. West-Side News
Bite Island-sv. corner of Huisted-st.
Bite Island-sv. corner of Huisted-st.
Bite Island-sv. corner of Huisted-st.
B. C. HERRICK, Jewoiser, News-Dealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st. corner Lincoln.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES. HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A NOTHER ARRIVAL OF BUGGIES AND PHAEtoas from the factories of Seabrook & Smith and
Hooker & Co. This is the best wearing work sold in
Chicago. G. L. BRADLEY, 218 Walash av.

POR SALE—A JUMP-SEAT BUGGY, FIRST-CLASS
make, nearly new; one 8-spring phaseion, nearly new;
one canvas top Dhaeton, made by Coan & Ten Brocks, as
good as new; one side-spring buggy, by Pennoyer & Co.;
I tin pendier's wagon; one set double (rubber) haroess;
one set single harness; all the above are first-class, and
will be sold at great sacrifice. 249 State-st.

POR SALE—TOP AND OPEN BUGGIES, TOP AND
open delivery and grocers' wagons; part cash and
monthly payments; best and cheapest wagons in town.
Repairing and paluting. All work warranted. C. J.
HULLI, copner Archer-av. and Twenty-fourth-st. HULL, corner Archer-av, and Twenty-fourth-st.

POE SALE-I CAR-LOAD HORSES, CARRIAGES, phaetons, top and open buggies, top delivery wagons, and express wagons; in fact, all, kinds of wagons, harness, double and single. The largest assortment in Chicago will be sold at a great sacrifice. Horses to let by the day or week. Money advanced. Will sell on monthly payments or exchange. Must be sold to pay storage. H. C. WALKEI, 250 and 251 State-st.

POR SALE-CHEAP-BUS AND TEAM-A 12-I passenger bus, manufactured by Coan & Tea Brocke, Chicago; most as good as new; with esold at half price: a span of dappie gray horses, weighing a co;; Freary old; half-broshers. G. M. CHRISTIAN. Chapit House, Grimmel, lows. I WANT ONE OR TWO WORK HORSES, CHEAP for cash. Address F 18, Tribune office. I WANT OAE OR TWO WORK HORSES, CHRAF for cash. Address is se, Tribune office.

WE HAVE A GREAT VARIETY OF PINE CARtriages at low prices: sleep good assortment of second hand. Our facilities for painting and repairing large carriages are unsurpassed, and our prices lower tunn itsual. Satisfaction guaranteed. P. L. SMITH, 250 Walcash. av.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A BAY MARE. WHITE ON HIND FOOT, large leather haiter. Reward. Return to Dr. BARNEY, corner Michigan.av. and Thirty-eighth-st.

LOST—DARK-BROWN CURLY WATER SPANIEL for, about 18 inches in height, white streak on breast, one white into the order of the return to 128 Lake-av.

LOST—BRUSSELS CARPET AND DRUGGET,

able reward for his return to 128 Lake-av.

OST — BRUSSELS CARPET AND DRUGGET, marked 24 Marshifeld-av. Suitable reward paid for its return or informat on respecting it. 502 West Monroe-st., or 24 Marshifeld-av.

OST — 58 EWARD—LARGE WHITE COW WITH red ears and snout, straight horas with bunst tops, and strap around her neck with a piece of chain attached. Please return to 168 North Elizabeth-st. and receive the above reward.

AGENTS WANTED.

A GENTS WANTED-TEAS-THE CHOIGEST IN the world-Importers staple article-picases every-body-Transe prices-Largest Company in America-constitually increasing-Agents wasted everywhere-best fadicements—do: wasted everywhere-to kodenit and the control of the control

STORAGE.

PINE PROOF WAISHOUSE, 100 WEST MONROEfor furniture, merchandise carriages, etc. Loans to
lay amount: legal interest. Cash for stocks of goods.

CITY REAL ESTATE POR SALE—8,000 WILL PUBCHASE ELEGANT new marble-front house 581 West Jackson-at.; paros. duning-room, and kitehen on first floor; furnace and gas-faxtures. Inquire at 135 South Clark'st.

LOR SALE—A DECIDED BARGAIN; GOOD INproved corner on Site Island-av., north of Twelfthit., 46 feet, 86,000, if taken soon. H. C. MORET, 65

POR SALE-008 JACKBON-ST., NEAR ASSILAND-Poy., 11 rooms, jot 42x150; what other property will you give; pay 22,000 to 25,500 cash and assemble 2A,000, 7 years at 8 pur cents; go see it. H 25, Tribune. SUBURBAN BEAL ESTATE. OR SALE-MARKET POULTRY PARMS, FACRES: house, \$225. \$100 down; slao 5 acres west of Hum-loid Park; \$2,000, \$500 down. Oline days, issuring, londay. J. G. EARLE, Boom 20, 110 Washington-st. JOR SALE—MY FINE RESIDENCE 7: PULLER-ton-av.; good barn; lot 120x150 feet; well improv-ded for \$7,000, ease valued at \$18,000. This is proun-te baryain. Apply on promises to THOMAS GOODE.

COUNTRY BEAL ESTATE. OR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST FARMS IN BU-resu County, III. Particulars given by addressing D. RICH, Spachwing, Putnam County, IU. REAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED-A LABGE TRACT OF WESTERN lands size, a stock of merchandise. F. A. OG-DEN, Room 10, 144 Dearborn-8.

WANTED-TO BUY-HOUSE AND LOT ON GOOD Street, within 20 minutes of State and Madison; must give location, size of lot, and be a bargain. Address F 92, Tribuna office.

TO RENT\_HOUSES.

TO RENT—BUUSEN

North Side.

To RENT—400 NORTH DEARBORN-AV., 3-STORY
and basement marble front, all modern improvements, barn, \$1,100; no boarding-house.
424 North State-8., 3-story and basement marble
front, bay windows, sub-ceilar, barn, \$65 per month;
no boarding-house.
Second and third stories of the northeast corner of
Clark and Otho-sta, separate og together: second
story, \$30; third story, \$25. Inquire of
PAUL BOTHBARTH, 163 East Washington-st.,
Basement, between 11 and 12 a. m. Basement, between 11 and 12 a. m.
TO RENT-400 WERSTER-AV. SOUTH FRONT,
one block from Clark st. cars, new brick, 14 rooms,
closet in each bedroom, wanut graining throughout,
large bath-room, 87.50 per month; also A. O. if at,
parlor floor, 6 rooms, 820. CHAS. N. HALE, 133
Randolph-st.
TO RENT-THE THERE-STORY AND BASEMENT
brick dwelling. No. 247 Indians-st. inquire of
WILLIAM VOCKE, Room 4, 95 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—\$20 PER MONTH WILL RENT 2-STORY and basement brick house 1022 and 1024 West Adams-st., corner Campbell-av. Inquire of W. GRAY BROWN. 1006 West Van Buren-st. TO RENT-430-8-STORY BRICK HOUSE AND Stable, 778 Fulton-st., on corner. Inquire at 408 West Monrot-st. TO RENT-9-ROUM, SWELLED-FRONT BRICK house on Wood-st, only \$15; now vacant; suitable for two families. W.IP. BRAZELTON, 98 Madison-st.

TO BENT-TWO MABBLE-FRONT DWELLINGS, Nos. 112 and 114 Kilis-av., near Thirty-ninth-st.; two stories and basement, with modern improvementa-inquire at No. 207 Lake-av.

Saburbane.

TO RENT—A NICE DWELLING-HOUSE WITH Darn in Lake View, on Sheffield av., between School-st. and Belimont av.

TO RENT—LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE AND grounds at Kenwood for six months from April 1.

JAMES W. PORTER. 19 Bryse Block. TO RENT-ENGLEWOOD-FINE 2-STORY HOUSE and 6-room cottage, one block from cars; free rid to see them. E. N. TILLOTSON, 98 South Water-st TO RENT-AT OAK PARK AND RIDGELAND. Several desirable houses with large lots. A. T HEMINGWAY, Room 6, 78 Fifth-av. TO RENT\_ROOMS.

West Side.

TO RENT-TWO FURNISHED ROOMS ON MAIN floor. References exchanged. 200 Adams-st., TO RENT-NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS. APPLY at 115 East Randolph-st., Room 50.

TO RENT-S: CLARK-ST., OPPOSITE COURT-House, one very handsomely furnished choice front room; very cheap. TO RENT\_STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT-NO. 758 MICHIGAN-AV. STORE AND basement, with good barn; also the two upper foors of the building, which can be rented separately. J. HENRY & JACOB WEIL, 146 Dearborn-st., Room S. Ifoom S.

TO ENNT-A FIRST-CLASS STORE, 28.770, IN
Thompson's Block, on West Madison-et., opposite
Carson, Pire & Co., business centre of the West Side,
suitable for any first-class business. By WM. H.
THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-et. Offices.

TO RENT-ONE SUITE OF OFFICES, WITH vault, on third floor Reaper Block. Two suites of offices, with vaults, on second floor McCormick Block. Apply at Room 9 Reaper Block. Miscellaneous TO RENT-CHEAP, THE SECOND, THIRD, AND I fourth floors, 44322 each, 156 and 158 Fifth-av., near Madison-st., light on three sides; heated by steem; elevator; power if wanted. Inquire of H. H. HOFF-MANN, 162 and 164 Cark-at., third floor.

TO RENT-FLOURING MILL IN FIRST-CLASS order, well located in this city. Apply to D. NICKEY, 160 South Water-at.

WANTED TO RENT. WANTED-TO RENT-A 12 OR 14-ROOM HOUSE, between Ashland av. and Hoyne st., Lake st. and Adams st., uorth front. Address F 81, Tribune. Correspondence St. Louis Giobe-Democrat.

A feature of society in Presidio is the fandango, or evening dancing party, which is a April 1. Address Box 110. Englewood, Ili. WANTED-TO RENT-4 TO 6 ROOMS IN PRIvate house suitable for housekeeping; West Side
preferred; rent not over \$18. Address H 20, Tribune.
BUSINESS CHANCES.

op-stairs.

ONE OF THE HANDSOMEST CONFECTIONERY and notion stores in the city for sale cheap, at 764 West Lake-st.

WANTED-LADY OR GENT TO TAKE ONE-half interest in a militarry and ladies' furnishing store at Robinson (county seat) ill.; parties to take full possession and carry on the same. For particulars address G. R. HAEVET, Agent, Vincennes, Ind.

WANTED—A PABTY WITH ABOUT \$500 TO
\$1,000 cash to take an interest in a business
that will yield extraordinarily large returns; an opportunity seldom offered. Address F 4, Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

MUSICAL.

ANY ONE CAN BUY SHEET MUSIC ONE-HALF A off on all sums less than \$5; two-thirds off on all sums over \$8. Send for catalogus, at STORY & CAMP'S, 21! State-st.

MASON & HAMLIN CAHINET ORGANS—CHANGE IN STILES!

NEW AND FIRST-CLASS ORGANS.

In order to dispose of a number of styles which we have dropped from our catalogus, and of which no moree will be manufactured, we offer them at retail at greatly reduced prices. fully equal to any made by m. differing only in that the cases are not of the latest designs.

They will be sold for each, or for easy par, nepts, or rented until rent par.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN OO.

"THE BEST ORGAN FOR THE LEAST MONEY IS the new style, sold 252 Wabsah-av., Chicago.

THE BEST ORGAN FOR THE LEAST MONEY IS the new style, which complies beauty, durability, and cheapmiss. Over 500 organs and planes for sale or to rent. Finest bargains in the city.

STORY & CAMP. 21! State-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH \$25,000 TO JOIN ME with like amount in buying an established manufacturing business that will positively clear 100 per cent on the investment this year. Address H 2, Trib une office. DARTNER WANTED-WITH \$5,000 FOR MANU-facturing the latest patent corn planter: already established; profit 125 per cost. For particulars ad-gress F100. Tribune omice. DARTNER WANTED—I WISH AN INFLUENTIAL man in business community of Chicago to John me in a legitimate business wherein from \$200 to \$400 can be made weekly for each of us; an obliged to law a hariner; capital resulted not over \$250. Address immediately H 48, Tribune office. PARTNER WANTED—IN THE CARRIAGE BUSI-pess; location A No. 1; business well established. Address Box 40, Lanark, III.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS. A FULL OUTFIT FOR HOUSEKERPING ON time. See our goods and prices before buying. UNION FURNITURE CO., 508 West Madison-st. UNION FURNITURE CO., 508 West madison-st.

Chiamber Suits, 25 PER CENT LESS THAN
Cretali prices at UNION CABINET WORKS, 24 and
25 Van Burca-st. between wabash and Michigan-sts.

WANTED-FUR CASH-500 TO 1,000 YARDS OF
Brussis or other fine carpet, new or second-hand.
Address H 46. Tribuse office.

FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES AT 45 EAST

Jackses-si: mouthly payments; work given out;
plenty of it and good fay. Call and see W. H. WELLINGTON date manager Grover & Baker S. M. Co.).

JOT OF NICE SINGER, DOMESTIC, WHEELER &
Wilson, and other machines below half price, and
warranted. Loan office, 125 Clark-st., Room 2. TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE-FOR A GOOD \$10,000 FARM IN Illinois, indiana, or part in Kansas; must be good improved farms. for good property and merchandlie in the city of my address. P. O. Box 433. Crawforderille, Ind.

WANTED-MALD MELP. WANTED-A YOUNG MAY AS BILL a wholesale store. Address in own

WARTED-TWO GOOD CABIRET-NAKERS ACcustomed to bedroom faralture, by the piece, also a good wood fearage who is used to cabinet faralture who is used to cabinet faralture reads on comments of good quiets workings. Appletes Chair and Comments of the Chair and Chair and Comments of the Chair and Cha WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE BLACK-smith at 285 Wabash-av. P. L. SMITH. Employment Agencies.

WANTED—AT ONCE—100 TEAMS FOR MISSOUIT, E. Per day: steady vork; one farm hand; at J.
B. SPERBECK, 2, 21 West Handoph-st.

Miscellamocus,

Miscellamocus,

WANTED-LIVE SALEMEN TO SELL CHROMO
of Pope Leo XIII. new style just out; also other
hew and fast-selling goods. Canvassers, street men,
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by mutual consent. Either member of the firm is authorized to collect and receipt for the firm in Hquidation. MARKS SIMON, MANDEL SIMON. Chicago,
March 22, 1878. tion. MARKS SIMON, MANDEL SIMON. Chicago, March 22, 1878.

CHARTER OAK LIFE—NOTICE—ALL PERSONS Combon whose lives are insured in the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., are hereby notified that a meeting of such persons will be held at the Company office, in the City of Hartford, Conn., at 10 o'clock a m., on Thursday, the 18th day of Agril 1878, in accordance with the provisions of the amended charter of said Company, passed by the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, approved March 13, 1878, which meeting shall vote upon the acceptance of said amended charter, elect a Board of twenty-one Directors, pass by-laws, and make such rules and regulations, and do such acts in relation to the management of the Company as it shall consider desirable. By order of the Board of Directors. HALSEY STEVENS, Sec.

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Gents and their wives will find this house the most desirable place to live during the sammer. Also \$7 we ship state the sammer. Also \$7 we ship state times. Call before arranging elsewhere.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV.—
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A. M.—Regular Communication this containing at half-past 7 o'clock. Business and wolfers always welcome. By order of the W. M.

J. II. DUNLOP, Secretary

SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1878.

mbacks at the New York Stock Ex nge yesterday closed at 99.

ragus which threatens to become interif the Central American Republic loesn't hurry up and fix up matters with the rate Kaiser. A formidable fleet of German nen-of-war is about to anchor within bom arding distance of Nicaraguan ports and sist the Government in seeing its way lear to rendering the satisfaction demanded.

or Donsey, of Arkansas, is just nov the anxious seat regarding an affair of igned in blank, in violation of law through his instrumentality. He is, however, no less fortunate than Mr. BLAINE was in having a brother upon whom to saddle in-convenient disclosures. A case of disputed identity is occasionally a godsend to a per-son under investigation.

latest advices from the London walking ent confirm the prospect of yeserday, that the Chicago contestant carry off the highest honors. At mid-night O'LEARY had a gain of sixteen off the highest honors. At mides over VAUGHAN, his nearest competitor. and seemed certain of maintaining his won- (but no longer), and the money they repreht, and of comi

The long struggle over the new State House to be erected at Indianapolis terminated yesterday in the adoption of the plan is estimated at from \$1,721,900 to \$1,792 791, but if it does not reach twice the igures before the building is ready for oc upancy, the people of Indiana may conselves upon having had a

The part borne by the citizens of Pitts burg in connection with the terrible riot of last July is made apparent in the testimony of R. A. AMMON, President of the Train ection with the terrible riot of men's Union at the time of the strike, given yesterday before the Special Con mittee of the Legislature appointed to investigate the subject. The Mayor of Pittsburg himself advised the riotous strikers to resist any attempt at arrest, while numer with the arms with which they fired upon the Philadelphia militia.

jointly by President HAYES and Gov. HUE BARD to inquire into the facts connec the difficulties at San Elizario and El Paso said to be very unsatisfactory to the Texas people, who had hoped and expected some-thing far more vicorous and belligerent than far more vigorous and belligerent that ecommendation that 200 soldiers be sto tioned at Ei Paso. It is probable that th action exists chiefly among that class of the border population of Texas who would be pecuniarily benefited by a border war, and whose ardent desire for the punishment ething besides purely patriotic

Two negroes were hanged at New Castle Del., yesterday for the crime whose mitted last August upon a woman whose cter has since the trial and conviction seen shown up in a light which would seen to palliate in some degree the offense for which the negroes have suffered death. Efforts were made and testimony laid before Gov. Cocuran to induce him to grant at pite to the condemned men, but he co interfere with the due course of est a respite to the conder the law, and the execution accordingly took place yesterday. Under all the circum-stances, it is not surprising that there should be a feeling that undue severity and haste were shown in the case.

of the candidates for Alderman at the April ion obtain the support of the Sale ear' Association upon the terms impo-nat body as the price of its "influen ige is required to be signed by the sate desiring the support of the organ-loon-keepers "that he is opposed to lied temperance and sumptuary leg-and that, if elected to the Common il he will not vote for any ordinand ing the sale of liqu of 5 a. m. and 12 p. m., or for any

non Council made up of a majority of that kind of Aldermen would be a calamity almost equivalent to another big fire; and yet such a thing is among the possibilities, anless the matter of the Aldermanic elec-tions is care fully looked after.

A New Orleans Grand Jury has just com A New Orleans Grand Jury has just com-pleted a job of whitewashing rendered nec-essary by the charges of J. Madison Wells against Judge Weittaker, who presided at the Anderson trial. It is found that Weit-taker's record is spotless, and that the cir-culation of the reports that he is a defaulter to the United States Government was the work of malignant enemies. This portion of the Grand Jury's report should be taken with more than the customary allowance, as the charge of defalcation has been made upon no less authority than that of the Secetary of the Treasury, and it is quite likely that a different showing will result from the investigation proposed by a resolution now pending in the United States Senate. Russia is reported to have grown restive

and irritated by England's dictatorial attitude, and to have determined to bring matters to an immediate crisis by demanding the imnediate withdrawal of the British fleet from the Sea of Marmora. The officious interference of LAYARD, the British Minister at Constantinople, in the Russian plans of embarkation, coupled with the fact of the presence of a squadron of iron-clads as a menace, may well be supposed to have caused considerable exaspera tion at St. Petersburg. Why England should assume the privilege of threatening the Russian camps with the gunseof her war ships, and at the same time deny Russia the privilege of making own terms with the Porte relative to the temporary occupancy of Constantinople by the victorious army, -is something not easy to perceive at this distance of observation : and it is not at all improbable that the of Russia's patience under the insolent bear ing of England has at last been reached. The cable dispatches this morning con tain fresh rumors of complications, among them that Russia has secretly concluded an greement with Turkey as a preparation for war with England, the Czar undertaking to assist Turkey in opposing any Anglo-Greek combination, and to maintain the Ottoman Empire as it exists since the treaty of peace

THE POSTAL SAVINGS SYSTEM. There are now three bills before the Hone of Representatives looking to the establishment of a national savings system. One has been reported by the Ways and Means Committee, to which Mr. BURCHARD's bill was referred; another by the Banking and Currency Committee; and now a third by the Committee on Post-Offices, only a meagre outline of which has been furnished by the

The bill reported by the Ways and Mean Committee is founded on one originally pre pared by Mr. BUHCHARD, and differs from the latter only in details. Provision is mad for the reception at all money-order post offices of deposits of lawful money of no less than one dollar, in return for which postal money-order is to be issued for a conresponding amount on the Treasurer of the United States. Interest is allowed on such deposits at the rate of 3 per cent per annum but the postal orders are convertible in sum of \$10, or multiples thereof, into either bonds drawing 4 per cent interest of postal ertificates drawing 3.65 per cent in The difference between the two is that th 4 per cent bonds are a permanent invest ment, while the certificates run one year drawal at any time in sums not exceeding \$50. At the expiration of the year the certificates, with accrued interest, become convertible into 4 per cent bonds, and, m while the National Banks are authorized to hold such certificates as a part of their re serves not required to be kept on hand in specie or legal-tender notes. No charge is made to the depositor for issuing the money rder on the deposit, but the usual charge is nade for the money-order in the withdraws

The bill reported by the Committee o Banking and Currency authorizes deposits of not less than 25 cents nor more than \$5 at any money-order office, and the issue of a pass-book, with the provision that a moneyorder on the Treasury shall be given who the amount of the deposit reaches \$10. It is also provided that these money-order shal be exchangeable in sums of \$10 and multiples thereof into United States bonds, to be known as "The Postal Savings Bonds, which shall draw 3.65 per cent interest dur ing the term of three years and no longer The postal bonds shall be redeemed in law ful money at any time during the three year at the demand of the holder, or may at any time be converted, at the option of the holder, into 4 per cent refunding bonds. The peculiar feature of this bill is the provision that the Secretary of the Treasury may re issue the \$50,000,000 of greenbacks up to the original \$400,000,000 limitation, to the extent that may be necessary to maintain a eserve of 10 per cent on the deposits under

the law.
The bill reported by the Post-Office Com mittee differs from the others mainly in giving the Post-Office Department the entire management of the proposed savings system, somewhat after the English plan. It provides for receiving deposits ranging from cents to \$300 at money-order offices, which shall be entered on pass-books and draw 3 per cent interest, and subject to withdrawal at any time. Provision is also made in this bill for converting the deposits, in sums of \$50 and multiples thereof, into certificates pearing 3.65 per cent interest, and probably running a limited time, or into 4 per cent re-funding bonds. All these bills require that all moneys received under this system shall be applied exclusively to the payment of depositors and to the redemption and refund-ing of the 6 per cent bonds, which means he substitution of the 4 per cent bonds, or the payment and withdrawal of those sub-

The principle of these bills is the same and it aims at the establishment of a desire ble and useful system for the safe-keeping of surplus earnings, and the utilization thereof to reduce the interest on the public thereof to reduce the interess on the debt. But there are minor objection each of them. The bill reported by the Post-Office Committee is more objectionable than the others, because it confides the safekeeping of these moneys to the Postmaster in larger sums than the other two bills allow, and places the management of the system in the hands of the Post-Office Department, while it naturally and properly belongs to Treasury. Under the provision of either of the other bills, the Postmasters are merely agents for the convenient transmission of the deposits to the United States Treasury, and there is less risk of Government ons than under the Post-Office bill.

should be required to send forward the money as rapidly as each deposit reaches the sum of \$10 at the most, after which the lealings are with the Treasury, either for exchange into certificates and bor the withdrawal of the deposit through oney-order. The bill reported by Banking and Currency Committee is chiefly able because it provides for the me of \$50,000,000 greenbacks, to be sed as a reserve for redemption. This provision is entirely foreign to the function and scope of the bill, as the necessary reserve conceded on all sides not to exceed 10 per cent) may be more easily retained out of the noneys deposited, which would not give rise o a discussion over an inflation of the currency. The bill reported by the Ways and, Means Committee is evidently the most desirable, though it errs in not providing for deposits under \$1, as the Banking and Currency bill errs in not allowing deposits of more than \$5 in any one week. We think the Ways and Means bill is also at fault in limiting the certificates to one year, after which they become convertible into permanent refunding bonds, when the deposit is not subject to withdrawal. Such certificates, which are to draw 3.65 per cent interest while the bonds draw 4 per cent, should be made to run three years at least. The Government will be the gainer in interest, and the depositor the gainer in the convenience of the system. At all events, out of thes three bills, with a common purpose, Congress should agree upon a law to satisfy the popular demand for a national savings sys-

THE STAY LAW OF MASSACHUSETTS. The Legislature has passed, and the Gov-ernor has approved, and the bill is now a law of Massachusetts, granting a stay in the collection of all debts due by savings banks in that State. This action has not been taken in any of the Western States, where the people are supposed to be very poor, very ignorant, very loose in their moral natures, and very anxious to pay their debts in the cheapest possible money, even in silver dollars "worth only 90 cents." The fact is, the savings banks of Massachusetts, holding, as they do, some two hundred and forty millions of the hard-earned savings of the people of that State, are not able to pay their debts. These banks had urged the people whose money they held to oppose the netization of silver, and to insist upon gold," and they were assured that to have silver coinage would immediately reduce the value of all deposits in savings banks nine cents on the dollar. What are they worth now?

These banks have continued to do busi ness, and have day after day received depos its over their counters, when their officer and managers knew that they were insolvent, and that they could not pay their depositors and that for them to continue in business was a fraud and a swindle upon the unsu pecting and confiding people whose money they held. The depositors in some of the banks eventually got alarmed and demanded their money. The banks, unwilling to ac knowledge their inability to pay, appealed to the Legislature for a "Stay law,"-a law to suspend the collection of debts against banks, and thus lock up in the hands of the managers and officers of the insolvent bank the \$240,000,000 of the depositors' money. The law, being prepared by the banks, is to be presumed to meet their condition, and this law authorizes the Bank Commissioners to direct the bank officers to refuse payment of deposits except in such sums of 10, 15, or 20 per cent, so long as the bank is unable to pay; and that this prohibition may continue for at least 50 per cent of the deposits for the term of two When some persons in this State, some

nouths ago, petitioned the Governor to con

vene the Legislature that it might enact a

"Stay 4aw" in the collection of debts, the Governor peremptorily refused, and free!y expressed his opinion against the injustice of such laws. Who would have expected that honest old Massachusetts would begun the business of enacting Stay laws, and that, too, in the interest of a class th owners and operators of savings banks hold. ing \$240,000,000 of the savings of the poor? These savings banks of Massachusetts, who have thus been protected by interposition of the Governor and Legislature of that State, owe more money than is due by all the West ern States, cities, municipalities, and more han is due upon all the farm mortgages of the Northwest. The debt is a sacred trust, and the law is intended to protect the banks from paying the money confided to their custody. If a Western State-any one of the silver States-should enact a law prohibiting the collection of farm mortgages beyo such percentage as the debtor might feel disposed to pay, there would be such a moral convulsion all through Boston as would even surpass that excited by the Silver law. The unfortunate owners of the \$240,000,000 of deposits thus locked up in the savings banks of the State of Massachusetts would doubt less be glad to receive silver dollars, even if they were worth only "90 cents" on the dollar, in preference to selling their bankbooks for whatever they can get, as the ma-jority of them will now probably have to do.

THE NEW PRESS-GAG LAW. The House Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads has reported a bill providing that newspapers and periodicals shall be distributed exclusively through the mails. We take it for granted that the Post-Office Department has not suggested this bill, and does not desire its passage. Otherwise, it has stultified itself. For it has repeatedly asserted that newspapers and periodicals are carried at a loss. It is not probable that the Department would ask Congress to give it the monopoly of a business a fraction of which causes it serious embarrassment. Or if it should prefer such an extraordinary request, Congress would not be justified in granting it. The bill virtually contemplates the establishment of a separate Department of Government, namely, the News Agency, the duties of which, before long, would be as important and burdensome as those of the Post Office Department itself. The Postmaster General would not ask for such an establishment in a subordinate section of a general bill, or without previously recommending it in some special way to the conideration of Congress and the people.

The bill is more likely drawn at the intance of the people it seems specially calculated to benefit. These are the publis of country newspapers, who hope, by using the mails as an obstruction, to cut off the competition of the city dailies. This is a tion of the proper functions of the Post-Office which has probably never been equaled out of France, where the art of supsing information was, in the days of th Empire, carried to perfection. The plain English of the country publishers' demand

quick for them. They don't want it to come ong until they are ready to note and record its progress. In short, they want prot against the capital and enterprise employed in the production of the large city nowspapers. This is a kind of protection that innocent and intelligent people have never heretofore demanded. Some Congressmen have tried to get it. the back-pay grabbers, the Credit-Mo bilier grabbers, and the Pacific-Mail grabbers clamored for it. The infame Presss-Gag law which they proposed five years ago was condemned by the sentiment of the country, and none of them has had the hardihood to defend it since. Now, this law requiring the transmission of newspapers through the mails exclusively is another Press-Gag law. It is intended to limit the circulation of the large newspaper in this country districts; and it has the advantage over the other Press-Gag law of appealing to the cupidity and jealousy country publishers to assist in its pa The old Press-Gag law was to be applied impartially to all newspapers; this one applies only to the large newspapers. By cunningly dividing the country against the city, the promoters of the measure hope to secure majority in Congress and to justify themselves before the people.

The conspiracy of the country Congress

men and the country publishers against the

city is bound to be unsuccessful, because it

contemplates the inconvenience of the country people. They, after all, are the impor ant element at election time; and they are not likely to consent to the abridgment of any of their privileges. The privilege of having the news and all of it by the quickest conveyance—whether it be mail, express, carrier, freight, telegraph, telephone, aeroshone, or word of mouth-is one of the nighest they enjoy; and the attempt to take from them is an interference with their personal freedom. It is not, therefore, beause we apprehend any serious issue to this proposition, but because it indicates a state of demoralization in Congress, that we have taken it up. For the proposition is not only to deprive the people of information they have a right to possess, but to injure by d rect legislation a class of business-men who have deserved no ill of the Government There is no reason why the case of newspa per publishers should be considered any different from that of book publishers or that of merchants who send any variety of mailable matter through the Post-Office Yet it would be thought a great hardship is the publisher who sends single books oc casionally through the mails should be com pelled to send all books in the same manner or if small articles of merchandise, such a those now transmitted through the mails s the option of the senders, could be delivered in no other manner. The hardship in the case of newspaper publishers would be great er than in any other case, for their merchan dise is perishable. It must be delivered a once, or not at all. If delayed in transmis sion, it loses its value. The express con anies are now held responsible for such de lays, and are obliged to pay losses incurred thereby, whereas the Government could not be held similarly responsible and would not pay damages. There are a few plain principles which will set the merits of the case clearly before Congress and the people: (1) Newspapers are merchandise; (2) Congress has no right to compel the transmission of merchandise through the mails; and (3) any use of the Post-Office which makes it productive of public incon venience perverts it from its original and constitutional purpose and turns it into a can once get it into their heads that the mere imprinting of words on blank paper does not make it specially subject to Post Office regulations, unless the printers choos to put it into the Post-Office, they will have a clearer understanding of the subject. The might as well propose to compel the trans mission of every form and variety of paper and paper-material through the mails as to compel newspaper publishers to use exclusively this channel of distribution.

THE SAMPLE BUREAU AS IT IS, NOT AS IT SHOULD BE.
We printed, on Sunday last, a Treasur
Department circular directing United State Appraisers to accompany their monthly re-ports of dutiable importations by samples of textile fabrics, with invoice price, classification, and rate of duty attached. The issuance of this circular shows that the Secretary of the Treasury is laboring in good faith for reform; but it also shows, we think that he is thwarted by his subordinates Early in January last the Appraiser of this port, at the request of the Collector, mad for the use of the latter a brief, consisting of suggestions for the reform of the custom service. This brief was submitted to Sec retary Sherman, and by him approved. The public were given to understand that the suggestions of the brief were to be carried into practice. Among the suggestion was that of the organization of a Sample Bureau at Washington to which United States Appraisers were to required to report daily. proposition is a simple, common sense one. calculated, if carried out, to bring about uniformity of appraisement, and the only wonder is that it was not adopted years ago when first recommended. On the 1st of February last THE TRIBUNE explained and heartily indorsed the project as the best known method of detecting frauds and securing uniformity of appraisement, and urged the Secretary of the Treasury to put it in force immediately. That he saw and fully realized its value, and directed that it be carried into effect, we have no doubt. That it has been adopted, but with two very important modifications, we firmly believe s owing to the fact of a studied purpose o the part of some Treasury subordinate or dinates to thwart the intent of Secre-

The original plan contemplated the cres tion of a Board of Experts, whose time and attention should be devoted exclusively to the examination of samples, with a view t ecuring uniformity of appraisement through out the country. Surely there is not in the administration of the customs service a more important object to be attained than this. But the order of the Secretary re quires that samples shall be submitted to th Board of General Appraisers. The General Appraisers have other duties to perform The time of Mr. KETCHUM, the General Ap praiser stationed at New York, is chiefly cupied in sitting upon reappraisements. Briogs, of Boston, Mr. MEREDITH, c Baltimore, and Mr. HEYL, of Philadelphia must be similarly occupied a considerable portion of the time. Much of Mr. MEREDITH's time is occupied in traveling about the country visiting the different ports of his district, and all the General Appre are compelled to travel more or less. If the is that the Post-Office shall delay the news | time of the General Appraisers is not fully

pied in the performance of their es, one or two of them should consed with, and their duties devolved upon hose remaining; if their time is now fully occupied, other duties should not be devolved upon them, since they are sure to eglect one or the other branch of the serv-

ice required of them.

The original plan contemplated the establishment of the Bureau of Samples at Washington, under the eye of the Secretary of the Treasury. But the order of the Secretary provides for its establishment at New York, for it is at New York that the Board of General Appraisers meets. We protest against the establishment of a division of the Treasury Department at any other place than Washington, and especially against its establishment at New York City. The proposition that the great bulk of the fraud the customs revenue are committed at the port of New York is indisputable. To establish the proposed Bureau of Samples under the very droppings of this sanctuary of rascality is to subject it to imposition, not to say temptation. Some idea of the systematic manner in which frauds in New York are committed may be obtained from the following paragraph from a late article in the Philadelphia Telegraph:

Philadelphia Telegraph:

In Baltimore, Brown, Smith, and Jones testify that they pay 30 per cent more for the goods than Rosinson enters them at, but elsewhere Inew York] Blanche, Tran, Swettheaut, and the whole pack swear that themselves receive them on consignment at less. Cases have occurred where merchants have testified to an appraisement of from 25 to 30 per cent more value than the invoice of Robinson called for, have produced actual price lists and correspondence to sustain this appraisement, and have placed by the side of the fraudulent invoice an actual one from the same source at the higher rates, and still Robinson produces expert witnesses, almost by the score, who swear that his invoice prices are higher than they really should be. Not one scrap of correspondence or documentary evidence is ever produced, and, since the repeal of the Moiety law, the day for forcing him to show books and papers is gone by. Something like a tacit understanding appears to exist in the city referred to between the Appraiser's Department and importers, that there shall be a minimum price at which leading makes of valuable goods shall be permitted to pass; and although this price is not based upon any such exact data as a printed list published at the place of production for general distribution among buyers, but upon the verbai statements of parties in interest, it is considered sufficiently reliable as a basis upon which to assess duties reaching militions in money.

If the Bureau of Samples shall be estab-

If the Bureau of Samples shall be estab lished in New York, it will be overborne by the pack of false witnesses that will swarn about it, crammed to the muzzle with lies.

The original plan contemplated daily n ports. But the order of the Secretary pro vides that reports shall be forwarded soon as practicable after the close of each month." Not a single argument can be adduced in support of monthly reports that is not equally forcible in favor of daily reports. Is it not, therefore, desirable, if the reports are to accomplish any good, that that good be accomplished at the earliest possible momen If these reports disclose differences in appraisements of the same class of goods, it of the first importance that both the officer who appraises too high and the officer who appraises too low should be notified at once. for the protection of the revenue in the one case and the protection of the injured mer chant in the other. If the samples are for warded but once a month, it will ofte happen that a difference in appraisemen between two ports will not be discovered in less than sixty days. In such case the merchandise affected will have been sold at a loss, perhaps, by the importer who paid too much duties, and without gain, perhaps, by the importer who paid too li duties, when the additional amount exacted when the error is discovered is taken int the account. We repeat, every reason in support of monthly reports is equally cogent in support of daily reports, and the reasons in support of daily reports that do not hold

ction carefully, painstakingly, with a view to discover whether the Sample Bureau, as originally recommended by its author and indorsed by THE TRIBUNE, is not, in every view of the case, far better than the substitute which has been adopted.

AN INSIDIOUS SOUTHERN CLAIM. One of the hungriest claimants from the South now seeking to get its hands into the Public Treasury is the party known officially in the claim as the Book Agents of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, who come in and want compensation for the use of their publication-house and machinery in Nashville by the United States army during the War from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec. 13, 1865 Their claim has already been before two Congresses. The Forty-third rejected it. The Forty-fourth did not act upon it. The majority of the Claims Committee of the present Congress have reported in favor of the claim, and the minority, Messrs. TELLER, McMillan, and Cameron, have made strong and unanswerable protest to the paynent. The original damages demanded by the claimant for the use of the building were \$458,400. The agents of the claimant are now willing to take \$288,000, and the majority of the Committee cut down this mount to \$150,000 as a fair valuation, thus showing that the Southern Book Agents, like Southern claimants in general, were either bent upon making as big a grab as possible, or else allowed a very generous margin for shrinkage.

Without casting any reflections upon the Methodist denomination, North or South, or without having any prejudice against, it THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE heartily indorses the ninority report in this case, and hopes that Congress will reject the claim, alth has received the indorsement of many Northern Bishops and prominent laymen. It is opposed to the payment of any claim made by a claimant who was disloyal or who in any way aided and abetted the rebellion against the authority of the Government. It regards such a claim, though coming from powerful religious denominati hough for the benefit of an agency of that nination which unquestionably was do ing good in its legitimate sphere, as impu dent, unjust, and with neither the facts no the equities in its favor. The property under the law was enemy's property, and the organization that managed it was disloyal, hatever may have been the entiment of the denomination in the South, and the elements of this disloyalty are so clearly set forth in the minority report that it will be a matter of general surprise how the majority ever rendered a favorable report except upon the round that disloyalty is not a ion. The Christian Advocate, the Church paper, was printed at this house and edited men selected by the General Conference. It was from the outset an organ of secit had a large circulation and great infl mong members of the den its editors were so notoriously disloyal that they left with the Confederate army when the Union forces occupied Nashville. In addition to the paper, official printing was done for the Confederate army at this concern, not upon demand, but for pay, and one of the most infamous and blasphemous publications

States of America in Prophecy," by the Rev. W. H. Smar, of the Texas Conference, came from its presses. Its aid to the cause of secession was not confined to publications, but it allowed the Confederacy to use some of the machinery of the corporation in the manufacture of arms for the Confederacy. About its disloyalty in fact there is no more doubt than about its disloyalty in law, and a claimant thus doubly disloyal has no right to expect any compensation for any damages it suffered while it was an enemy of the Government under the law and an enemy by its own seditions acts.

The majority of the Committee, in closing their report, state, in reference to the memorials accompanying this claim: "These memorials indicate a sentiment which is bonorable to the people and most gratifying to all who desire that our past differences may cease to be remembered as causes of present or future discord, but may only be adverted to as admonitions to warn us against like evils." The sentiment of this leclaration is undeniably very beautiful, and the despair of the situation that it applies with equal if not more force to every other Southern claim. The admonition is altogether too one-sided. The South already as claims pending for over a hundred millions which are as inst and honest as those of the Methodist agents. If the latter are to be paid, there is no resson why the whole amount should not be paid. We submit that it is a little sudacious to demand that the Government of Liberty," embracing about 140,000 members. The editor of THE TRIBURE, like the mass of the members of the Republican party, believed that the "Knights of the Golden Circle," the "Order of shall pay several millions of dollars either for purposes of conciliation, or to be admon-ished that it ought not in the future suppress an attempted secession. The particuar claim we have been discussing should h were merely different names for an organi-tion whose aims and principles were substa-tially one and the same. Mr. Jund at once resisted, in the first instance, because the claimant was disloyal; second, because Government is under no obligation, moral pelled the insinuation that he had been a member of the "Knights of the Golden Circle." and or legal, to pay it; and, third, because it is one of the most insidious of all claims, as it is repelled the assumption that the "Order of the Sons of Liberty," of which he had been the based upon religious sentiment, and urges in its favor that much good can be accom-"Grand Commander" in Illinots, was the same organization, or that the purposes, sims, or membership of the two organizations were the plished with the money. It is tantamount o an attempt to secure a donation from the

lovernment for the benefit of a religious

nomination, which should be resisted TOM SCOTT'S INJUDICIOUS PRIENDS. Tom Scorr's Louisville organ, the Courier Journal, persists in misrepresenting the relative positions of the Texas Pacific and th outhern Pacific Railroad Companies before Congress. It asserts over and over again that Tom Scorr asks neither money nor bond subsidy, but that the Hunringron Company demand 18,000,000 acres, worth \$25,000,000 or \$30,000,000. Now as to the facts. The Courier-Journal can find them in the majority and minority reports of the Hous amittee on Pacific Railroads, so it need not plead ignorance for its foolish and false statements. The Tow Scorr bill provide for a Government guarantee of the interes on \$38,750,000 for fifty years at 5 per cent. Former experience has taught what a Governnent guarantee means; it means payment Mr. Morrison, of the Committee, estim that this interest, used as a sinking fund and invested in Government bonds the same rate and for the same time, would pay off \$300,000,000 of the public debt. Messrs, LUTTRELL, LANDERS, BLAIR, RICE, and HEWITT, of the Committee, estimate that the oss to the Government in the excess of in erest alone (1 per cent more than the Government need pay on its own obliga tions) will be equivalent to \$140,000,000; also, that the road can be built and equipped for at least \$20,000 a mile, so that the process of nearly \$10,000,000, "to be taken from the principal for the benefit of those who manipulate the bonds at the start, and who do not propose to risk a dollar of their own in the enterprise." The same gentlementurally conclude that it will be cheape for the Government to build the road itself and give it to Tom Scorr and his associates in preference to the assumption of the terms proposed. Isn't it foolish and false, then, the Courier-Journal to say that Tom Scorr wants no subsidy?

The other assertion, that the HUNTINGTO Company is asking for 18,000,000 acres of land, worth \$25,000,000 or \$30,000,000, is equally foolish and false. In the first place, if this land were worth any such amount, of course the Tom Scott Company, having had control of the grant, would not have allowed it to lapse, but would have utilized it at those figures to raise the necessary funds to build the road. In the next place, let the land be worth what it may, the bill proposed for chartering the Southern Pacific Company by the minority of the Railroad Com does not grant one single acre of public land, and the Huntington Company are willing to proceed with the construc the road simply in consideration of the right of way. Moreover, this bill imposes upon the Huntington Company all the contions and restrictions, without any subsidy whatever, which the Tom Scorr bill imposes upon the Texas Pacific Company in consideration of the subsidy of nearly \$40, 000,000. It is provided that the Southern Pacific shall complete 100 miles of road every year, and that it shall complete the entire 600 miles to the Rio Grande, as well as an extension to San Diego, within six years after he passage of the act. If the Courier-Jour al returns to the old assertion that HUNTregron does not intend to build the road at all, the answer is that his own interest (having built more than 700 miles already will prompt him to do so, and that the Gov. rnment may forfeit the charter at the end of the very first year, and at the end of each absequent year, if he shall fail to build it a the rate of 115 miles a year. It will be time enough in a year from now to give the huge subsidy proposed for Tom Scott a considera-tion, if the Southern Pacific shall not do all required of it within that time, and so on

from year to year. UNE and the Courier-Journal in this matte s this: THE TRIBUNE is willing that th South shall have a new and independent railroad connection with the Pacific, if it can be obtained without cost or risk to the Government, but the Courier-Journal is not willing that the South shall have this ad-vantage unless the building of such railroad shall be under a Government subsidy, with the excessive construction profits and steal ings incident to such a scheme.

The time of strawberry short-cakes and political conventions is near at hand. As yet the majority of adult male Americans, not being Indians not taxed, have not settled down in dead carnest to nailing infamous lies, and branddead earnest to nailing infamous lies, and brand-ing faisehoods, and rallying to the polls and har faisencods, and railying to the polls and laring to maintain their rights, but the camaign may be said to be opened fairly. Already few Hampshire has held her election, the thode Island Republicans met in convention at providence yesterday, where to-day the Demorats will assemble, our own Nationals meet at the providence and the providence will assemble, our own Nationals meet at April the Oregon Democratic State Convention will be held at Portland; on the 11th the litinois ditto at Springfield; while on the 17th the Oregon Republicans meet at Salem. On the 15th of May the Democrats of lows will go through the motions at Cedar Rapids; on the 22d will take place the Pennsylvania Frohibttonist Convention at Altoons and the Indiana Greenback at Indianapolis; on the 20th assembles the Alabama Democratic Convention at Montgomery and the Democrate of Tennessee hold their Judicial Convention; on the 15th of June the Republicans of Indiana assemble at the State Caoital, and on the 18th the Democrats of Maine meet at Portland. We shall have more of Maine meet at Portland. We shall have of them anon. MR. S. CORNING JUDD AND THE CHICAGO

American Knights," and the "Sons of Liberty

same, or were in sympathy. The

included numerous other publications by both parties, in which the language used was perhaps more calculated to provoke anger than to aid in the establishment of the real facts. In one of the letters of Mr. Junp, he affirmed, speaking of the "Sous of Liberty," that the "Order in Illinois, or elsewhere, within his knowledge or belief reservents.

elsewhere, within his knowledge or belief, neve

countenanced or in any way encouraged any violation of the laws of the land, or gave any

aid or comfort, even the most remote, to those who were in arms against the Union; nor did

it tolerate anything of the kind in any of it officers or men," and more to the same effect.

THE TRIBUNE, falling back on Hour's report and such other evidence as it could obtain, de-nied that the "Sons of Liberty" were of the

loyal character described by Mr. Judo. The upshot of the matter was a transfer of the controversy to the courts. Meanwhile the Presidential election passed away, and with it the

dential election passed away, and excitements and asperities incident thereto. The allegations made in the original passed from

controversy have now passed from the recollection of the general public, and friends have doubted whether any good

can result from the prosecution of an inves

late day. As neither party has had at any time

the remotest desire to do the other any personal wrong, it has been agreed to say: That all the personally offensive allusions on both sides shall be withdrawn. The Tribune withdraws

whatever remains unretracted of the cavalry

with the "Knights of the Golden Circle," and

As to the Order of the "Sons of Liberty," of

in Illinois, THE TRIBUNE's information of its

We have been furnished with satisfactory evidence that the Order in Illinois, while under Mr. Jupp's command, neither committed nor authorized any crimes or unlawful acts against

authorized any crimes or unlawful acts arainst the Government of this State or of the United States; and that for any conspiracies or lawless acts charged against the Order elsewhere, or of which individuals calling themselves "Sons of Liberty" may have been guilty, as imputed in Gen. Holl's report, neither Mr. Judd nor the

assured that Mr. Jupp, while a member and officer, used his influence in and out of the

Order against resisting the Government by force, or encouraging such forcible resistance, and against violating the laws of the land. All other unjust and improper allegations by the several parties reflecting upon the personal

several parties reflecting upon the persons character or calculated to wound the feelings of either are hereby withdrawn, and this matter

The course of STANLEY MATTHEWS OR Pacific Railroad Funding bill strikes his tric

Pacific Railroad Funding bill strikes his triends as very extraordinary. If he was a hired lobbytest or paid attorney he could not exhibit more zeal for Jax Gould's interests than he is doing. The interests of the American people who are being robbed and swindled are treated with utter disregard and contempt. The New York Tissues, commenting on his conduct, remarks:

In advocating the bill, Mr. Mayrunwa strayed very far from the position which he occupied at Cleveland during the last State Convention of Ohio Republicans. To-day he had nothing to say realized monopooles, but on the contrary assemed to think that the companies were very badly treated

railroad monopolies, but on the contrary assensite think that the companies were very badly treated by the Government, and that it was exceedingly unjust for Congress to ask them to pay their just debts. If the theory he advocated be the correct one, then it would be quite as well for the fermions, then it would be quite as well for the fermions, then to refund the money lent them from the Treasury at whatever time and in whatever maner they may elect. His pies for the railroad companies could not have been stronger had he been a paid attorney conducting the case sefore a court.

The Times does not go so far as to allege the

the supporters of Jar GOULD's bill to "chies" the Government out of its rightful dues have been purchased, and it is disinclined to believe

Senate Railroad Committee to obtain the rep arainst the interests of the Government, a still it seems puzzled to account for the Co

the report that \$200,000 have been used

still it seems puzzled to account for the mittee's action. It finally observes:

The fact is that it is a much more simple to defeat a bill which naturally would carry jority, than to secure the passacs of a swhen a majority is against it. Voting for a a positive action which. In any case, represent to form a judgment and publicly and person to form a judgment and publicly and table; to felsy its consideration without schostlity; to give preference to sometime more important; to be lukewarm and is session pass away without action, is to exist the session pass away without action, is to exist the session pass away without action, is to exist the session pass away without action, is to exist the session pass away without action, is to exist the session pass away without action, is to exist the session pass away without action, is to exist the session pass away without action, is to exist the session pass away without action, is to exist the session pass away without action, is to exist the session pass away without action, is to exist the session pass away without action, is to exist the session pass away without action, is to exist the session pass away without action, is to exist the session pass away without action, is to exist the session pass away without action, is to exist the session pass away without action without the session pass away without action without the session passacs are passacs of the passacs of t

We are, and all the time have been, led that if Secretary Sugaway should be

To fully comprehend the brazen of the above specimen of senile took

on the above specimen of senile toadysm, only necessary to consider: (1) That corner-stone of Secretary Suzaman's "gen financial policy" was the redemption of make and payment of the national debt in a coin exclusively. This policy has been supped by the Journal so far as it had the course and payment any anything on the second secretary anything on the second sec

sed that if Secretary Suzuans should be supported by Congress in his general financial policy, in would shortly bring the country out of six troubles without unfavorably affecting the unitonal creat At last there are indications that the more comminded men in Congress are beginning to appreciate this fact.

sponsible. THE TRIBUNE has been abu

principles and obligations was derived only from

company item. THE TRIBUNE has become issed that Mr. JUDD never had any control

that that imputation was therefore error

policy!

Hamlet—"Do you most in shape of a can Polomins (looking fithe United States Assi "By the mass and it Hamlet—"Mething Polomius—"It is balamiet—"Or, like Polomius—"Very li Some time in the month of Sep during the excitements of the Preside election, the Hon. S. CORNERS JUDD, of Chie election, the Holl. S. CORNING JUDD, of Unicago, in a speech as presiding officer of a Democratic meeting at Farwell Hall, made certain remarks concerning conspicuous Republicans, and these remarks led to comments in The Tribung next morning. in which it was alleged that Mr. Judp "in 1863 had raised a cavalry company in Fulton County to resist the draft." This The pastoral lette just a year before I throne, shows that Fulton County to resist the draft." This statement was promptly denied by Mr. JUDD, and retracted by THE TRIBUNE, however, had also asserted that Mr. JUDD, as long ago as 1884, enjoyed the distinction of being the head in Illinois of the "Knights of the Golden Circle," my, and appre GREGORY XVI., wh ocomotive up as the imagery of his exclusively local eq tween the past, wit crazy bridges, and roads, had a pecul and subsequently published extracts from the report of Judge-Advocate General Hour on "The Order of American Knights, or Sons of poke of barbarian trivings of armed Liberty: A Western Conspiracy in Aid of the Southern Rebellion." This report was dated Oct. 8, 1864, and in it Mr. Jupp was alleged to perpetrated by wan on the very ground and his noble trib have been "the Grand Commander" in of the "Order of American Knights," of

greatness in the any which took experiment, and prations before the VALIBR. The St. Louis di have copied down registers and in th are working upon man's Congressio ing to get a co best-informed cir

(3) It is noto

MAN's favorite polle greenbacks as fast as

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dustriously finding a least three hundred

permanent circulation now and has been all

vith Secretary

find the Se

larger than that of ( Our New York pa bara Fritchie," says

Sounded all the ft, our New York proving the poem. Green-wa

or thus: & ever the On the

In a paragraph t concerning the non candidate for Alde Ward, it was not th as between competiti who represented that eral years, will be tion at the meeting nominated, will dese publicans of the war Mr. Edison's re

aerophone, whereby a to utter words that o say out at sea during warning vessels of BILL ALLEN WIll be can impress a deal longest range to tai It is well that whe

a new poem he gives papers under his han ture sworn to before wasn't for this, pe stoves in Amer with better poetry exuding of late. How wonderful

cans in the matter munication between country. A Chicag Black Hills on a M Thursday, get into citizen, and have his

> MONTY BLAIR'S hem is as follows
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> Awake, and let's
> Marylane
> While I concerns
> Why art as slien
> Say not thou dos
> Marylane a resident of You

perance Lecture " We can't see it at al he wanted, he wou Those Returning

tors was enabled pressed will of the i not as yet been abo Up to the hour with that HEN come to hand. 3:1

edition, 4:30 a. m. 6:30 a. m.—Nor yet Would drin Do the const

from the press to

It is better to di the Sioux Reservat Crazy Ass of the

MONTY BLAIR & and chaw upon it. Sardon's new Pont Arcy," was no

William H. V. great tragediques. The patriot Adams, who has h which he has sub deprived of his pr Cardinal Mi for the Papal tiars was very popular was brief and suggi be said, "the peo-ings."

Anacdote of he was Nuncio at I ner-party whereat undertook to gibe test, offering, with prelate a small-bod very low in the ner tritically and tritically, said 'indeed," and ha

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inet. Silk. French Cashmere, Berlin

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nille, Bengale de Riche, Sole

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Syra, Valonr de Lyon, Solo

Spring Dress and

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Stripes, and Stella Cashmere.

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Maritana,

Traviata,

India Stella

mocratic State Convention and; on the 11th the Illinois ; while on the 17th the meet at Salem. On the meet at Salem. On the Democrats of Iowa will go at Cedar Rapida; on the the Pennsylvania Prohibitalioona and the Indiana apolis; on the 29th assembemocratic Convention at a Democrats of Tennessee Convention; on the 15th of a of Indiana assemble at the a the 18th the Democrats riland. We shall have more

UDD AND THE CHICA30
RIBUNE
month of September, 1876, sents of the Presidential
Cornwing Judy, of Chicago, sing officer of a Democratic
fall, made certain remarks ous Republicans, and these cents in The Tribune next it was alleged that Mr. alsed a cavalry company in resist the draft." This romptly denied by Mr. acted by The Tribune, however, had also Judy, as long ago as 1864, tion of being the head in ghts of the Golden Circle," sublished extracts from the guts of the Golden Circle,"

unblished extracts from the
dvocate General Holf on

serican Knights, or Sons of
Conspiracy in Aid of the

"This report was dated
it Mr. Judd was alleged to

and Commander" in Illinois,
merican Knights," or "Sons

acing about 140,000 mem
of The Tribuna, like

members of the Repub-

ved that the "Knights Circle," the "Order of and the "Sons of Liberty" it names for an organizamed principles were substanme. Mr. Judd at once reon that he had been a memor of the Golden Circle," and the Holden Circle, and the Holden Circle, and the Holden Circle, and the Holden Circle, and the Which he had been the "In Illinois, was the same at the purposes, alms, or wo organizations were the mpathy. The controversy other publications by both language used was perhaps rovoke anger than to aid that of the real facts. letters of Mr. Judd, aking of the "Sons the "Order in Illinois, or a knowledge or belief, never any way encouraged any

sed away, and with it the sperities incident thereto. made in the original now passed from the general public, and ted whether any good e prosecution of an inves-ers in controversy at this reparty has had at any time of do the other any personal greed to say: That all the allusions on both sides allusions on both sides never had any connection of the Golden Circle," and the "Sons of Liberty," of the "Grand Commander" UNE's information of its shed with satisfactory evi-r in Illinois, while under l, neither committed nor or unlawful acts against his State or of the United ONE has been abundantly on, while a member and tence in and out of the ing the Government by such forcible resistance, the laws of the land. All proper allegations by the ting upon the personal I to wound the feelings thorawn, and this matter

LEY MATTHEWS on the me bill strikes his friends
If he was a hired lobbycould not exhibit more
atcrests than he is doingmerican people who are
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tempt. The New York
his conduct, remarks:

Mr. MATTHEWS strayed
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disinclined to believe have been used on the tee to obtain the report the Government, and account for the Composerves: uch more simple matter rally would carry a many passage of a measure it. Voting for a bill is any case, requires a and publicly assume the reasure to sleep on the caton without securing ce to something else as sukewarm and to let a sction, is to escape the factor of the carry of the carry

age of the Silver bill resumption can be maintained more easily upon a double standard than upon a single standard."
(3) It is notorious, notwithstanding his strange reticence on the subject, that SHER-MAN's favorite policy has been to destroy the greenbacks as fast as redeemed; but now, since the fast of public disapproval has gone forth, we find the Secretary facing right about, and industriously finding arguments for retaining at least three hundred millions of greenbacks in ent circulation. And yet the Journal is now and has been all the time "fully satisfied" Secretary SHERMAN'S general financial

policy!
Hamlet—"Do you see yonder cloud, that's almost in shape of a camel?"
Polonius (looking from a window in the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer at Chicago)—
"By the mars and 'tis a camel, indeed."
Hamlet—"Methinks it is like a weasel,"
Polonius—"It is backed like a weasel,"
Hamlet—"Or, like a whale."

The pastoral letter of Cardinal Preci, issued just a year before his elevation to the Pontifical ne, shows that they have now a Pope who understands something about political econ-omy, and appreciates progress, being unlike Gargory XVI., who used to kick a model of a locomotive up and down his room, crying, "Vile invention of the devil!" In examining the imagery of his pastoral one is struck by its exclusively local coloring. The comparison be-tween the past, with its horrible roads and crasy bridges, and the present, with its rail-roads, had a peculiar local significance. He spoke of barbarian invasions, feudal tyrannies, strivings of armed communities, the atroeities perpetrated by wandering bands of mercenaries the very ground where all this took place and his noble tribute to Italy's mercantil greatness in the past became a son of the Tus-cany which took the lead in the Free Trade ent, and proved the theory true gener ations before the days of Cobbett and Che-

The St. Louis directory grows apace. They have copied down all the names on the hotel have copied down all the names on the hotel registers and in the graveyards, and now they are working upon the "Dictionary of Dickens' Characters," "Burke's Peerage," and "Lauman's Congressional Directory Since 1776," and the St. Louis members at Washington are trying to get a copy of the pension-roll of the United States. It is confidently believed in the best-informed circles that the directory will show that the normalistics of St. Louis terminals. show that the population of St. Louis is much larger than that of Chicago.

Our New York namesake, writing of "Barbara Fritchie," says that no

Sounded all that day through Frederick at.

"Frederick st." is good. While it is about
th, our New York namesake might finish improving the poem. As thus:

Green-walled by the hills of Md., & ever the sabove look down On the below in Fred'k-tn.

In a paragraph in THE TRIBUNE yesterday, concerning the nomination of a Republican candidate for Alderman in the Thirteenth as between competitors for the nomination by the primary meeting to-day. Ex-Ald. Quirk, who represented that ward creditably for sevwho represented that ward creditably for several years, will be supported for the nomination at the meeting to-day, and, should be be nominated, will deserve the support of the Re-

aerophone, whereby a steam-whistle can be made to utter words that can be heard four miles off. say out at sea during a raging storm or in a fog, warning vessels of danger. A match between the aerophone, Secretary Thompson, and Old Bill Allen will be in order, the apparatus that can impress a deaf and dumb asylum at the

a new poem he gives advance copies of it to the papers under his hand and seal, with his signa-ture sworn to before a Notary Public. If it wasn't for this, people wouldn't know what wasn't for this, people wouldn't know what contemporary poetry to admire. Thousands of stores in American newspaper offices are fed with better poetry than the Laureate has been syndhog of lets. This proposition was also would have the Supervisor's road finished. This proposition was also would have the Supervisor's road finished.

How wonderful is the enterprise of Americaus in the matter of promoting railroad com-munication between the different sections of the country. A Chicago man can now leave for the Thursday, get into a dispute with a leading citizen, and have his body sent back to Chicago

MONTY BLAIR'S version of a well-known

nthem is as follows:
The despot's on the White House floor,
Maryland, my Maryland: Maryland, my Maryland;
Awake, and let's bowl 'Fraud!' some mo
Maryland, my Maryland.
While I concerned for Thiden am,
Why art as silent as a clam?
Say not thou dost not care a bit,
Maryland, my Maryland!

A resident of Yonkers, N. Y., the other day drank a quantity of liniment mostly compos-d of aconite, supposing it was whisky, and died," and the papers speak of it as "A Temperance Lecture" and "An Awful Warning." We can't see it at all. If it had been the whisky be wanted, he wouldn't have been killed.

Those Returning Boards, the devilish agencie by means of which a knot of corrupt conspirapressed will of the freemen of the South, have not as yet been abolished by the Democrats who used to denounce them so vigorously. Strange!

Up to the hour of going to press, the Su with that HENDRICKS interview has not yet come to hand. 3:15 a.m.—We take the forms from the press to say that it hasn't yet. Second edition, 4:30 a. m.—It hasn't yet. Postscript,

> A Canadian evangelist, Rine, Would drink neither whisky nor wine; He got in a scrape,
> And in prison now Kape
> Do the constables Die Wacht am Rus.

It is better to dwell as a sutler in the tents of

SAMIVEL COX may be looked upon as the

MONTY BLAIR should bite into a ball of putty

PERSONAL.

Serdon's new piece, "Les Bourgeois de l'ent Arcy," was not altered by the censors, even to be extent of a word. William H. Vanderbilthas bought Jerome's

colebrated painting. "The Sword Dance." Price and stated, but certainly a steep one. Charlotte Cashman's life-long friend, and

The patriot with the honorable name of Adams, who has had a mail contract for \$40,000, which he has sub-let for \$15,000, is liable to be deprived of his profitable job.

for the Papal tiars when Pio Nono was elected, and was very popular with the Romans. His platform was brief and suggestive: "If I am made Pope," be said, "the people shall have bread and hang-tap."

Aneodote of the present Pope: When be was Nuncio at Brussels he was invited to a dinser-pasty whereat a certain, freethinking Marquis
motorook to gibe and annoy him, finally, at descert, offering, with much ostentation, to the young
prelate a snuff-box with upon the lida Venus very,
very low in the neck. Bishop Pecci examined it
critically, said "Remarkably handsome woman,
indeed," and handed it back with the remark,
"Your wife, of course."

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Progress of the Trial, for Murder, of Davison at Waukegan.

Witnesses Swear Positively that They Saw Davison Fire at Robertson.

Two Negroes Sacrificed by the Authorities of Delaware.

Manifestation of a Desire to Lynch Murderers in Several Localities.

The Mount Sterling Maiden Found to Have Simply Vowed She'd Ne'er Consent.

DAVISON-ROBERTSON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WAUKEGAN, Lake Co., Ill., March 22.—The fourth day of the Davison trial opened with Joseph Whitney on the stand, and his crossexamination was resumed by Mr. Searles. Two of the daughters of the deceased Robertson room set apart for ladies was well filled. The jury, who had been accommodated for the night in what is known as Union Hall, came up fresh and smiling, and settled down to work prompt-ly on time. They get their meals at the Waunected with the trial,—Judge, attorneys, and the Davison witnesses,—and their healthy, rural appetites make fearful onslaughts on the well-

The cross-examination of Whitney developed ttle or nothing new. He could not swear to the exact time at which the conversation took place between Davison and himself, but was ertain that it was in January or February o ast year. Nor could he remember what sort of veather they had that day, nor whether the roads were muddy or frozen hard. In reply to particular expression, because it was an unusual one, and after the murder it came back to him. Pressed by Mr. Searles, witness owned that he thought the remark was idle talk, although they had been talking of Robertson and the dis puted road just before.

MRS. MARY WHITNEY,
vife of the last witness, fully corroborated her husband's story about the threats. Davison was at their house at Lake Zurich, and during the conversation which occurred he showed much hard feeling against Robertson. The conversation turned on the road and on Robertson having sigued a bail-bond for Allen, and Davison then made his murderous declaration. Witness believed that this was in January, 1877, but could not remember the day of the week. witness believed that this was in January, 1877, but could not remember the day of the week. Davison often came to the house. Could not remember the exact time of the day at which the talk was had. Davison declared that Robertson was wrong in indorsing Allen's bond, and that Robertson was working against the interests of the town. Witness told her neighbors of the threat within a day or two after it was uttered, and some of them remembered it yet.

was uttered, and some of them remembered it yet.

Mr. Jacob Bees, a farmer in the Town of Ela, and one of the Highway Commissioners for that town, was the next witness. He had been twenty-four years in the county, and knew both Robertson and Davison. First met the latter about a year before the shooting. At the time of the tragedy there were present John Robertson, Angust Kneige, Mr. Allen and his hired man, Robertson's hired man, and witness. Kneige, Robertson, and witness were Highway Commissioners, and on Saturday morning, Sept. 8, went on road business to Davison's place, taking the young man Landan with them. They went for the purpose of getting a settlement of the disputed road question, an errand on which they had twice before visited the place. They found the road completely blocked, and Mr. Kneige went to the house to find Davison. The latter was out on the farm, and his boy went for him. When Davison and his son came up, Robertson said to him that they had come to have that road matter settled among themselves, and asked Davison to the principle. road finished. This proposition was also rejected. Mr. Kneige and Robertson's hired man then pulled down the first fence. Witness advanced towards the board fence where Davison, his wife and son, and a man named Hochmelster were sitting. Then Allen was sent for in order to ascertain from him whether he would move the brush-fence out of the lower road. He was pet sent for any other account, but this. Robertson the sent sent the sent sent the sent sent for any other account. the brush-fence out of the lower road. He was not sent for any other account but this. Robertson spoke very quietly to Davison in the interests of a settlement, but Davison again refused, and either Robertson or Kneige, or possibly both of them, ordered the men to go to work. Allen and Landau (Robertson's man) then knocked some of the boards off the short fence. As Landau advanced young Davison struck at him with a club, and Landau caught hold of it and took it away. The boy immediately drew a pistol, and, when witness looked at Davison, he had already drawn a similar weapon. Witness pulled Landau back, and said that the Davisons had got shead of them, and that it would be best for them to withdraw. Allen's man took a long pole and struck at the fence. At that moment Davison, who was standing on the second board of the fence, raised his right hand with the revolver in it, took deliberate

the second board of the fence, raised his right hand with the revolver in it, took deliberate aim, and fired.

Witness illustrated how Davison held his pistol, which was nearly straight from the shoulder. He saw Davison get down off the fence after the shooting, and move off towards the barn. The boy, Mrs. Davison, and Hochmeister started through the orchard to the house. Davison did not get off the fence until Robertson turned round after he had been hit. A plat of the road was produced and illentified by the witness, who pointed out to the jury the location of the fences and the scene of the homicide.

cide.

Mr. Searles proceeded to cross-examine, and wanted to elicit from the witness what had passed between Davison and the Highway Commissioners prior to the homicide, the object being, of course, to bring in the whole story of the

road.

Mr. Reed objected. Whatever happened six months before the homicide had nothing to do with this case, and was not a part of the res gestse. The jury were not trying the title to the road, or a civil suit between the Town of Ela and Mr. Davison.

Mr. Searles declared that he should make the point that the Commissioners and their assistants were on the ground without warrant of

Mr. Searles declared that he should make the point that the Commissioners and their assistants were on the ground without warrant of law. The accused was entitled to put in every kind of a detense, and he should insist on bringing out the whole matter.

The Court ruled that Mr. Searles must confine his cross-examination to matters brought out in the direct examination.

Mr. Bees then said that he met Davison near the latter's house in December, 1876. Mr.

Mr. Bees then said that he met Davison near the latter's house in December, 1876. Mr. Searles asked whether the cause of the visit was a petition presented to the Commissioners. This and all questions of a like character were objected to by the prosecution, and the Court sustained every objection, the defense recording their exceptions. After something like an hour had been wasted in vain attempts to drag in the miserable road squabble in order to prejudice the case, Mr. Searles, who had piled up a mass of exceptions a foot high, dropped the scheme and came down to business.

Searles, who had piled up a mass of exceptions a foot high, dropped the scheme and came down to business.

The witness Bees then said that the Highway Commissioners rode to Davison's place in Kneige's wagon and took Landau along, so that if Davison utterly refused to listen to reason they could take down the fence. Mr. Kneige went to notify Davison of their presence, and was only absent a short time. Witness believed that Charles Davison came with his father. He took a map produced by the defense and showed the exact spot where the parties stood at the time of the killing. The defense falled to shake witness' direct evidence as to the conversation between Robertson and Davison about opening the road temporarily. Davison had no conversation with Landau at that time, but witness spoke to Davison and told him the gap ought to be opened. Witness did not hear Davison make any offer to allow traffic to pass through his barn, north of the disputed ground, nor did he hear him make any of the other propositions advanced by the defense. At noon the court adjourned for dinner.

On re-assembling at 1:30 p. m. the cross-examination of Mr. Bees was resumed. He testined that no unkind words passed between Robertson and Davison prior to the pulling down of the rail-fence. So far as he knew, neither Kneige nor Landau had any arms. Witness heard Robertson say: "Mr. Davison, we don't want any fuss or fighting here. We have only come here to do our duty. You have closed up the road, and we must open up a place for beople to get through. If we do anything wrong

there is the law." Davison replied: "It you take hold of that fence I will use force enough to drive you away." Robertson made no reply, but stepped off a few feet towards the east. Witness then sent Landau for Mr. Allen. Took this action without consultation with the other Commissioners. Landau went on foot and was less than half an hour gone. He reported that Allen was not at home, and half an hour or more clansed before Allen came. Meantime the Commissioners stood around and did not converse with Davison, so far as witness could remember. Did not hear Davison say anything to Robertson about Allen or any other subject, although they were close together all the time. Just before the shooting Davison was sitting on the board fence. There was a post there a few inches higher than the fence, and Davison was sitting on the second board. Allen was accompanied by his hired man, who was familiarly addressed as "Eddy." The whole party went down to a shade-tree near by, and talked the matter over. Witness could not be positive that the hired men went along, but the Commissioners and Allen all did so. They held a conference, and witness could state what was said if the Court desired.

Apparently Mr. Searles, atleast, did not desire, for he switched the cross-examination onto another track with remarkable alacrity. Witness said that he had heardlof the difficulty between Davison and Allen about the road, but did not know that Allen put the brush on the "Supervisor's road." Witness did not have an ax in his hand, and did not know where Robertson stood when theorder was given Mrs. Davison was on the fence, and did not know where Robertson stood when the order was given Mrs. Davison was on the fence, and the fence; perhaps from fifteen to eighteen feet. Witness did not have an ax in his hand, and did not know where Robertson stood when the order was given Mrs. Davison was on the fence. Hochmelster was given Mrs. Davison was on the fence was given Mrs. Davison development of the fence of the fence, and did so. "Ledy" (Alleur

ertson. When the boy struck the fence on the south side Davison was on the north side of it. Witness paid especial attention to Davison's actions, because he was afraid Davison would kill somebody, as he was armed and flourishing his revolver.

In recross-examination, witness affirmed that he was positive Eddy did not strike the board on which Davison was seated. This settled the "accidental" theory, and so Mr. Searies seemed to think, for he let the witness go.

AUGUST ENERGE,

to think, for he let the witness go.

AUGUST KNEIGH,
the third of the Highway Commissioners, said
that he was a farmer in the Town of Ela, and
had known Mr. Robertson many years. Saw
him shot; Davison shot him. Witness' account
of the occurrences which preceded the murder
differed in no degree from that of the previous
witness. Witness thought at the moment that
Davison had shot at the young man Eddy, but
he heard a choking sound, and found that it
was Robertson who had been shot. When witness turned his head again Davison was getting
down off the fence. He took deliberate aim
when he shot, and ran away after he had committed the murder.

mitted the murder.

The direct examination lasted perhaps five minutes, and then the dreary, weary, miserable effort to prove an honest man a lar, or to bother and confuse him so much that he might in This witness, although an old resident, had not a very good understanding of the technicalities of the English language, but, in soite of this fact, he succeeded in making it understood that to his mind the killing of John Robertson was deliberate murder. The cross-examination was simply a rehash of that of the preceding witness. At 6 o'clock the Court adjourned until 9 a.m. tengreps.

New Castle, Del., March 22.—Samuel Cam-bers and George Collins, the two negroes convicted of outraging Kate Smith, alias O'Tool, near Middletown, Aug. 15 last, were hanged

clegyman and a delegation from the Young Men's Christian Association attended the doomed men to the scaffold, where, after five nutes of prayer, all engaged in a hymn Gov. Cochran and those who had injured him, and called on God to bless his friends and enemies alike. He declared his innocence of the crime for which he was to suffer, and hoped Delaware would never hang another inno added, huskily, "Let me go now. I am ready. Collins was nearly inaudible. He made a

short prayer, asking God to forgive him. The pooses were then adjusted and the trap sprung, and soon afterwards the men were dead. The unfortunate men, Samuel Chambers and George Collins, whose lives have thus paid the enalty of their misdeeds, are both full-blooded negroes. The elder of the two, Samuel Chambers, was born a slave in Cecil County, Md., and owed his freedom to the late War. He was between 35 and 36 years of age, rather above the nedium size, stoutly built, quite dark colored, with coarse, but not specially repulsive features, and full beard. For a number of years previous to the commission of the offence for which he was executed, he resided in the neighborhood of Middletown, in this State. The younger negro, George Collins, was born and brought up in the vicinity of M ddletown. He was rather tall and slender, quite boyish in appearance, with smooth and expressionless features, about 18 or 19 years old. and had always been regarded by many who knew him as of rather weak intellect. Both men had borne the reputation of being peaceable and law-abiding darkeys, and were

known to have ever been engaged in any breach known to have ever been engaged in any breach of the peace prior to the commission of the outrage for which they were hung.

The circumstances connected with that outrage were briefly as follows: On the evening of Aug. 15 last, Sanuel Chambers, who was then in the employ of Mr. Robert Whitlock, a tenant of one of Gov. Cochray's farms, was driving a team near Middletown, when he overtook a white man and woman, from their appearance evidently tramps, accosted them and inquired if they wanted work. Receiving an affirmative answer, Chambers told them that, if they would wait until he had driven home and put away his horses, he would pilot them to a man who he thought would employ them. Pursuant to his advice the man and xoman, who gave their names as James and Kate Smith, and represented themselves under a tree by the roadside and waited. Shortly after dark Chambers reappeared, accompanied by Collins. The party then set out across the fields, the two negroes leading, and, after crossing a stubble-field and going some 150 yards into a corr-field, Chambers turned and said to the man, "You must go back, and leave this woman here withus." Smith refused to do so, upon which Chambers struck him over the head with the butt of his ox-whip, knocking him senseless and cutting an ugly gash in his forehead. The two negroes then seized the woman, and, dragging her through the corn-field to a pasture-field beyond, they each in turn forcibly ravished her, having done which, Collins led her out to the road and directed her how to reach Middletown.

Both of the men were promptly arrested, of the peace prior to the commission of the out

her, having done which, Collins led her out to the road and directed her how to reach Middletown.

Both of the men were promptly arrested, Chambers the same night and Collins three or four days afterward, and at the last term of court for this county were tried, found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged on Friday, March 22. Collins made a confession, which, by agreement between counsel, was not produced at the trial, and has never been made public. Those who have seen it, however, say that there is no admission therein that an outrage was committed, and that the confession simply stated that they (the negroes) were with the woman that night. The facts as related above portray the evidence given at the trial, at which time there was not the slightest testimony developed to impeach the character of the woman known as Mrs. Kate Smith.

Nothing further was developed regarding the affair until about its weeks ago. About that time the Young Men's Christian Association of this city took up the matter, and hunted up James Smith and his reputed wife, and on Feb. 19 Smith was arrested in Philadelphia on a charge of perjury, and made a confession that that portion of his testimony in which he swore that the woman in question was his wife was untrue, and that he had never met her until the Fourth of

type of the control o

THE TRIPLE MURDER.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.
WHEELING, W. Va., March 23.—This evening John Wallace confessed that he murdered the wife and child of George Wallace, alias Baker, distance from this city. He says he went to his brother's house and told his wife that she must go to Mrs. Church's, as that lady was sick. He asked for a hammer, and she gave it to him (Wallace), and his brother's wife started to Church's, and as Mrs. Wallace was climbing the fence he struck her twice with the hammer on the head, which killed her. He then picked up the child, which was crying, and struck it against a tree. Death immediately followed. He then went back and told Miss Church to get him something to est. As she hammer, which caused death. He then went home and slept over night, and gave the alarm next morning in order to screen himself. He states that a young man, Henry Villars, had promised to aid in the murder, but did not com to time. He stated that his brother and wife had been talking about him, and his wife and he had determined to kill the woman. he had determined to kill the woman. His reason for killing Miss Church is that he was afraid she would find out what he had done. He further states that Villars had at one time had some trouble with George Wallace, alias Baker, and had offered \$00 if some one would kill him. The jury rendered a verdict according to the confession. The reported trouble between George Wallace, alias Baker, and Villars was investigated by Prosecuting-Attornev Witey, who discharged Villars. The supposition is that John Wallace used de eption in confessing that Villars was implicated, he knowing that the public knew that Villars and George Wallace, alias Baker, were not on very good terms. John Wallace is constantly praying, occasionally crying. Excitement is high. All there lacks of a lynching is a leader for the mob, which has swollen to several thousand. The victims were buried at 10 to day.

A DESIRE TO LYNCH. KEOKUK, Ia., March 22 .- An attempt was made, between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning, to lynch Henry Weese, who is confined in jail at Fort Madison for the murder of Henry and Margaret Grazer. An organized mob of about 100 men, mounted, masked, and armed with shot-guns, rifles, and revolvers, marched into the city under the leadership of Capt. Scott, President of the Charleston Anti Horse-Thief Society, proceeded to the jail, awake the Jailer, and demanded the keys, stating that they were convinced of the guilt of Weese, and that they proposed to hang him. The that they proposed to hang him. The Jailer had been notified that an effort would be made to lynch Weese, and the necessary precautions were taken. When the mob made its appearance at the jail the fire-bells were sounded as a signal, and a crowd of citizens soon rallied to the aid of the officers in preventing violence. The Jailer and others then addressed them, appealing to them to preserve order and permit the law to take its course, and promising them that no effort would be spared to bring the prisoner to justice if found guilty, and to secure the arrest and punishment of others that might be implicated in the murder. These appeals had the desired effect, and, after a short time, the mob dispersed, and the men unmasked and returned to their homes. The key to the jail was secreted elsewhere, so that, had the mob killed the Jailer, they would have been obliged to force their way into the jail. As a means of greater safety, the prisoner was removed this morning to the Penntentiary.

A YOUNG MURDERESS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
GRAND RAPIDS, March 22.—James Crumback, nurdered by his granddaughter, Pauline Cole,

yesterday, was not dead at last accounts, but was not expected to live. It is reported that he was punishing one of her brothers, a lad 13 or 14 years old, when she flew at him in a terrible passion, and hit him on the head with a stone. He is an old resident of the county, 70 years old, and he and his wife celebrated their golden wedding only last Monday. Miss Cole is but 16 or 17 years old. Her family has not had a good reputation. Her family has not had a good reputation. Her father is an ex-convict, and she, though a farmer's daughter, has been in jail or in trouble in the courts several times before. She fled soon after doing the horrible deed, and was not found until this afternoon, when she was arrested. She will be brought here to jail tonight. It is reported that she is quite indifferent as to her crime. It is a long time since a murder has been committed in this county, and the affair naturally causes a good deal of excitement where it occurred and throughout the county. esterday, was not dead at last accounts, but

A VERY FEEBLE RESISTANCE. QUINOY, Ill., March 22.—The trial of F. A.

Pond, surgeon of the Seventy-third Illinois Infantry, to pension papers. The forgery has been carried on quite extensively in Illinois and Iowa during the past two years, and officers have been on the track of the forger for some time. Presson is in jail in default of \$2,000 hall.

SPRINGFIELD ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., March 22.—Joseph and Phoebe McLaren and Mollie Harris, the silver coin counterfeiting gang that has operated in Pana and Southern Illing is generally for some time, and flooded the country with spelter coin, pleaded guilty in the United States Court to-day, and were each sentenced to one year in the Pen-

James H. McSparin, of Stone Fort, Saline County, was fined \$300 for extorting lilegal fees as a claim agent, and a perjury case against him was continued

ALLEGED CONFESSION. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PRORIA, Ill., March 22.—A coal miner in this was informed by Tully, one of the three Molly Maguires sentenced to be hanged at Brownsburg. Pa., on Monday next, that Hester, an other of the condemned, was entirely innocent of any part in the crime of which he has been convicted. The affiant was employed in the mines in the vicinity of Girardville, Pa., at the time of the tragedy, and was well acquainted with all the parties to it.

ARRESTED FOR ROBBERY. GRAND RAPIDS, March 22 .- A highway rob bery was committed in Oakland County, in this State, last September, which was attended with aggravating circumstances. One Albert Man son was accused of the crime and arrested. He son was accused of the crime and arrested. Rescaped from the officers, and has managed to elude them ever since until to-day, though the hunt has continued constantly. He was resrested in Hamlin, Eatou County. He had been working as a farm-hand, disguised, and under an assumed name.

THE CLEWS CONSPIRACY, CASE. NEW YORK, March 22.—The so-called indict-ment against Mr. Henry Clews, banker and broker, which was obtained in Chautauqua County on ex parte evidence, and upon which Mr. Clews was recently arrested, has been de-cided invalid by the Court of Sessions of Chau-tanqua County, and an order has been entered quashing the same. Mr. Clews has obtained orders of arrest for the parties connected in the

HUNTER WEAKENS. PHILADELPHIA, March 22.—Hunter is weak-ening rapidly, and it is believed he will break lown entirely before the trial takes place. He has written several meaningless letters which are interpreted by the District Attorney as the forerunners of a plea of insanity. He is still under surveillance, and the authorities express the belief that if the opportunity offered he would commit suicide.

AN ABOMINABLE WRETCH. Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

WHEELING, W. Va., March 22.—To-day a man named John M. Day became enraged at his wife, near West Alexander, about sixteen niles from this city, and kicked her in the tomach several times, which caused her almost estant death. The murderer was arrested.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 22.—The billiard tournament closed to-night, after five days' duration. Parker A. Byers, of Lafayette, wins the championship-badge and the first prize, a billiard-table.

Rumor had it that the popular resort of our traveling public, the St. Nicholas Hotel of New York, will be closed. Just the contrary takes place. Arrangements have been made to continue the St. Nicholas under its presen, able management, and not only will it maintain its well-earned reputation of a strictly first-class hotel, but very extensive improvements, including a new and elegant entrance for ladies connecting with the elevator, and electric bells in all the rooms, will greatly add to the comforts of its guests. BUSINESS NOTICES.

Winchester's Cure for Consumption.—Wi chester's Hypophosphite of Lime and Soda, the cure of consumption and chronic diseases the throat and lungs. Also dysbepsia, indigestio general debility, etc. This grand specific has be established tisenty years, during which period has performed wonderful cures and accomplish results which no other remedy has ever equaled even approached. Price \$1 and \$2 per bott Prepared only by Winchester & Co., No. 36 Joi street, New York. Sold by druggists.

By feeding infants Dr. Ridge's Food yo can dispense with Soothing Sirupe of all kinds. A the food is so easily digested, and agrees so we with the child, no anodine is necessary. GALE BLOCKI, Western Agents, 85 South Clark stree and Palmer House drug store.

## VEGETINE.

Or what is more commonly termed Fever and Ague, with pain in the loins and through the back, and indscribable chilly sensation down the spine, an irresistible disposition to yawn, pain in the eyes, which is increased by moving them, a blue tinge in the skim, and great listlessness and deblifty, Vegettine is a safe and positive remedy. It is compounded exclusively from the juices of care my selected barks and herbs, and so strongly councatrated that it is one of the greatest cleanners of the blood that is or can be put together. Vegettine does not stop with preaking Chills and Fever, but it extends its wonderful influence lub every part of the human system, and entirely eradicaces every taint of disease. Vegettine bods nor act as a powerful extantic, or debilitate the bowels and cause the patient to dread other serious complaints which must inevitably follow; but it erikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restores the liver and kidneys to healthy action, regulates the bowels, and assists Mature in performing all the ownels, and assists Mature in performing all the duties that devolve upon her.

Thousands of invalids are suffering to-day from the effects of powerful purgative nontrums, frightful quantities of quinine, and poison doses of arsenic, neither of which ever have, or ever could, reach the true cause of their complaint. Comprising the choicest selections from the latest importations; new and fresh in designs and colors;

## VEGETINE

Works in the human system in perfect harmony with Nature's laws, and while it is pleasant to the taste, genial to the stomach, and mild in its infinence on the bowels, it is absolute in its action on disease, and is not a vile nauscous Bitters, purging the invalid into fasse hope that they are being cured. Vecurius is a purely Vegetable Medicine, compounded upon scientific periaciples. It is indorsed by the best physicians where its virtues have been tested, is recommended only where medicine is needed, and is not a mixture of cheap whisky sold under the cloak of Bitters.

Gives Health, Strength & Appetite.

My daughter has received great benefit from the use of VEGETINE. Her decining health was a source of great anxiety to all of her friends. A few bottles of the VEGETINE restored her health, attempth, and appetite.

Insurance and Real Estate Agent, No. 49 Sears Building, Boston, Mass.

## VEGETINE

Police Testimony.

Beston, Nov. 18, 1875.

H. R. STEVENS, ESQ:

Drar Sir: During the past five years I have had ample apportunity to judge of the merits of Vregring. My wife has used it for complaints attending a lady of delicate health, with more beneficial results than anything else which she ever tried. I have given it to my children under almost every circumstance attending a large family, and always with marked benefit. I have taken it myself with such great benefit that I cannot find words to express my unqualified appreciation of its goodness. While performing my duties as a Police Officer in this city, it has been my lot to fall in with a great deal of sickness I unhesitatingly recommend Vregrent and it is a second of the blood, its effects are really wonderful: and, for all complaints arising from an impure state of the blood, its effects are really wonderful: and, for all complaints arising from an impure state of the blood, it appears to work like a charm; and I do not believe there are any circumstances under which Vrenting can be used with injurious results; and it will always afford me pleasure to give any further information as to what I know about Vrenting. WILLIAM B. HILL.

VEGETINE Prepared by

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass. Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"A literary treat of high merit." JUST PUBLISHED:

Between the Gates. EARLY NOVELTIES BY BENJ. F. TAYLOR.

A glowing, picturesque, and racy book from

An exquisite poem in prose. . . . The book will prove one of absorbing interest."—[Hartford Evening Post. This book is a delightful one, both poetical and humorous, and full of sunshine and cheerfulness."—[Publishers' Weekly, New York. There is a beguiling wonder and charm in the perfectly wedded conceit and diction. "-[Chi-cago Tribune.

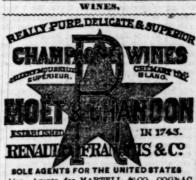
cago Tribune.

A prose poem, filled with quaint turned expressions, bright smiles, happy hits, and a myriad of small strokes of humor."—[Chicago Times.

25,000 COPIES OF THE AUTHOR'S PREVIOUS WORKS HAVE ALREADY BEEN SOLD. Sold by all Booksellers, or will be sent prepaid on

S. C. GRIGGS & CO., Chicago. The Book for the Times. THIS DAY PUBLISHED. By S. C. GRIGGS & CO.,

Ingersoll, Beecher, and Dogma OR A FEW SIMPLE TRUTHS AND THEIR LOGICAL DEDUCTIONS, in which the positions of Mr. Ingersol and Mr. Beecher are considered by R. S. Desment, I vol., 12mo. Price, \$1.00. This book abounds in flashes of wit and keen satire, and is brim full of live thought, convincing logic, and solid sense.



de Lyon, &c., in all the new tints and designs of the CARSON,

PIRIE & CO.

AREND'S KUMYSS

FINANCIAL.

\$25. \$50. \$100. \$200. \$500.

The only Sewing Machine practically used at the extraordinary speed of One Thousand to Eighteen Hundred stitches per minute, in the manufacture of every kind of Overwear and Un-

greatly increased durability. If you desire

derwear, is the Wheeler & Wilson. The same qualities that enable it to withstand this severe test, and make it more economical for manufacturers, recommend it for the family. Rotary motion insures ease of movement, with

clean, beautiful work, an easy-running, beautiful, and thoroughly-made Machine, see the New Wheeler & Wilson, No. 8, 155 State-st., Chicago,

The Product and Dividends of the Bonanza Mines -Proportions of Gold and Silver.

The Produce Markets Less Active, and Generally Easier---Breadstuffs Tame.

### Provisions Opened Weak, but Close Firmer -Hogs in Better Demand. FINANCIAL.

The transactions of the day were swelled by y deliveries of grain, made on account of the decline in price. Otherwise the financial situation remained very duli. The demand for bank secommodations was restricted on all sides. The country has ceased almost entirely to apply for rediscounts or to order currency. The local demandis likewise very light. There is so little opportunity for the profitable employment of capital in new enterprises that very little outside paper is offered the banks. The offerings come from regular customers, and in small amounts. The surplus of loanable capital is therefore considerable. Rates of discount are 7@10 per cent at the banks. New York exchange was sold at 50%60c per New York exchange was sold at 50@60c per 11,000 premium. The clearings were \$3.600,000. THE BONANZA MINES—PRODUCT AND DIVIDEND.

The history of the yield of the bonanza mines-be Consolidated Virginia and California—is with-nt a parallel in the records of mines. Ore was ont a parallel in the records of mines. Ore was discovered in the Consolidated Virginia, only a little more than five years ago; in the interval it has produced 594, 554 tons of ore, worth \$35, 964, 268. The California mine began to produce less than two years ago, since which lime it has turned out two years ago, since which lime it has turned out \$35, 356 tons, worth \$36, 317, 480. No other mine in the country has yielded so large a sum for so ag a time as the Consolidated Virginia. The dlowing taken from the official reports, and esti-ated in part by the San Francisco Bulletin, shows

559, 554

carre the gold in double-eagles and the silver in rade-dollars. The table below gives the amounts of gold and silver in the product of Consolidated Virginia for each year, and, adding in the receipts

e up to March 9, 1878:

Gold.	Stiver.	Total.
314.989	331.233	643.882
2.083,499	9.018.644	9.81.484
7.085,207	0.882.188	16, 717.395
7.378,145	0.278,504	16, 657,649
6.270,510	7, 635.500	15, 734,019 Total 5 years, \$28,061,598 \$29,674,531 \$52,756,139 ... 747,525 863,637 1,613,162 ... 696,026 841,784 1,537,810
 Coronary
 686,026

 Total to date, \$24,505, 149
 \$31,381,952
 \$55,887,101

 form samples in 1874
 1,969

 rom samples in 1875
 3,787

 rom samples and ore in 1876
 3,250

 68,201
 68,201

Total buillon product to March 8, 1878. \$55,964,268 Phis immense product of \$56,000,000 has been stributed as follows: Dividends, \$38,656,000; ent on silver, \$3, 264, 690; and the remainde labor, supplies, and to pay the extravagant and cupt charges of the Trustees of the mine for ling the ores. As the dividends to stockholdors, and all the other business of the mine, are on a gold basis, the silver product is valued at the price of silver in gold. This cost the stocknolders as much as \$1.342,035 in 1876, and, altogether, \$3.264,639 since the disturbance in the silver market. The first dividend was paid in May, 1874, and the last, which was the forty-third, was paid last week. The total of the forty-three divi-

dends has been \$38,656,000.

The California mine has not had so long a career as the Consolidated Virginia, but it enjoys the distinction of having produced last year the unprecedented sum of \$18,924,850. Its production, which becan actively in April, 1876, has had the follow-

Gold. Silver. Total. ..... 8 6,488,641 \$ 6,912,201 \$18,400,842 ..... 9,396,745 9,538,165 18,924,850 ..... 861,083 912,996 1,774,089 852,758 882,266 1,785,024

silver has been \$2,014,968. The dividends were begun in May, 1876. and every month subsequentify \$1,080,000 has been disbursed to stockholders, making a total of twenty-three dividends and \$25,920,000. The total product of both mines up to March \$9, 1878, has been \$92,281,648, including samples and sales of ore. The ore of the Consolidated Virginia contains \$4 per cent of gold and 50 per cent of silver, and that of the California mine \$40 per cent of gold and 51 per cent of silver. Taking the two mines together, they have produced, independent of sales of ores and samples, \$42,004,376 of gold and \$40,627,510 of silver, which is \$46 per cent gold and \$54 per cent silver. COUNTING THE GOVERNMENT FUNDS IN NEW

which is 46 per cent gold and \$40,627,510 of eliver, which is 46 per cent gold and 54 per cent silver. COUNTING THE GOVERNMENT FUNDS IN NEW YORK.

New York Times.

The experts who are counting the coin in the Bub-Treasury will finish their work this week. All the notes, conpons, certificates, etc., argregating over \$31,000,000: \$55,000,000 out of \$104,000,000 in gold. \$1,388,000 in silver, and over \$100,000 in gold. \$1,388,000 in silver, and over \$100,000 in gold. \$1,388,000 in silver, and over \$100,000 in mickels and pennies, have already been counted. The books of the Sub-Treasury have also been examined. The vaults were taken possession of, without warning to Assistant-Treasurer Hillbouse, by Chief of the Redemption Agency Graver and Comutroller of the Naval Office Burt, on an order from the Secretary of the Treasury, a week ago yesterday. They at once sealed all the smaller safes, and set the time-locks of the larger safes, so that a possible deficit could not be made good. On the next morning they went to work with a number of assistants. The coin is weighed in the presence of Mr. Whitney, representing the Treasury Department; Col. Burt. representing the Surveyor and Naval Officer: Deputy Assistant Treasury Patterson, representing Gen. Hillhouse; and Mr. Ashley, Custodian of the Vaults; and the contents of Rn occasional bag, taken at random, are counted. The gold con is in bags of \$5,000 each. And the silver coin in bags of \$1,000 cach. About \$3,000,000 in gold is in bars having been melted down from English sovereigns. As soon as a safe full of coin is counted it is sealed in triplicate, and a card signed in triplicate is attached to wires embedded in the wax. From thirty to forty tons of coin have been handled each day. No such thorough examiin is counted it is sealed in triplicate, and a card
med in triplicate is attached to wires embeaded
the war. From thirty to forty tons of coin have
en handled each day. No such thorough examition has been made since 1873, after James I.
huson, who had charge of the revenue stamps,
sconded with over \$100,000. The present instigation was ordered by the Secretary of the
casury in consequence of the passage of the Sulr bill and the prospective change of the characof the funds on deposit.

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

age; so that winter-stored grain will be subject to a deduction of 3½c on the 16th of April, 3½c on the 21st of April, 3½c on the 21st of April, and 4½c on the 1st of May.

The leading produce markets were rather quiet yesterday, and the general tendency was to a lower range of prices on 'Change, though there was no severe decline. The advices from other points noted duliness and an easter feeling; Liverpool being 6d per cut lower on lard, and 6d62is per quarter lower on wheat cargoes, while consols were two points higher. Our receipts of corn and hogs were rather large, and of wheat and barley small, while the weather is springlike, though clondy, and the senson is now so far advanced that very few persons expect any severe set-back in the shape of cold, though we may experience severe storms. The conditions, too, seem to promise good crops the coming summer, that of wheat being the largest ever known if seeding be an index to harvest. The question of war in the Old World is gradually losing its interest with a rise in conson, the news from Europe leaving little doubt that matters will be amicably arranged, and it is reported that the Black See deets have already begun to move, carrying the careals of Southern Russia to the markets of Western Europe. This fact is used by our local bears as an argument for lower prices here, and some of them are disposed to harmor the BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.
To the Western Associated Press.

RE, March 22.—Gold weak; oper closed at 101. Carrying rates.

The stock market is about as yesteraly, with coal shares strong and higher, and the remainder of the list irregular. The Granger shares were steady and firm, and Lake Shore fell of ½ for the day. There was a firm undertone at the close. Transactions were 151,000 shares, of which 4,000 were Erie, 46,000 Lake Shore, 11,000 Northwestern common, 9,000 perferred, 6,000 St. Paul common, 2,600 St. Paul preferred, 46,000 Lackawanna, 4,000 Delaware & Hudson, 6,000 Morris & Essex, 2,000 Michigan Central, 3,000 Western Union, and 2,000 Pacific Mail.

Money market easy at 3%45; closing at 3.

W Union Tel.
Quicksilver ducksilver ptd
Pacific Mail
Mariposa Land
Mariposa ptd
Adams Express
Wells-Fargo.
American Express
United States Ex
N Y C, ex. div.
Rrie

Cleve, & Pitts. 77 L. non Facine cond.
Northwestern ptd. 2014 U. P. Sinking Pand.
Northwestern ptd. 2014
STATE BONDS.
Tennessee 8s, old. 364 Virginia, new.
Virginia & old. 25 SAN FRANCISCO. SAN FRANCISCO, March 22. Folk closing quotations at the Stock Boar closing quotations at the Stock Board:
Alipha St. Copard.
Belisher 334 Mexican
Belisher 18 Northern Bell.
Buillon 5 Overman.
Consolidated Virginia 20 Ophir.
California 23 Haymond & Ety.
California 3 Haymond & Ety.
Caledonia 3 Service Hill.
Caledonia 3 Service Hill.
Crown Polint. 3 Service New Market Belisher.
Gond & Curry. 74 Union Consolidated.
Iniar & Norcross. 74 Yellow Jacket.
Imperial 24 Eureka Consolidated.
Juilla Consolidated. 74 Grand Prize.
Justice. NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 22.—Gold, 101%@101%. Signt on New York par. Sterling, 402%. FOREIGN.

FORRIGN.

London, March 22-5 p. m. - Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England. £35, 000. Consols. money, 95%; account, 95 7;16. United States bonds-'05s. 103%; '67s, 107%; 10-40s, 105%; new 5s, 105. Eric, 10%; preferred, 25; Illinois Central, 76%; Pennsylvania Central, 28. Paris, March 22. - Rentes, 110f 20e.

vens av. n w cor Forty-eighth st, e f, 251125 ft, dated March 28, 1874.

COMMERCIAL.

| Section | Sect

of the leading articles of produce in this city dur-ing the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on

Friday morning, and for the corresponding

Withdrawn from store during Thursday for city consumption: 1,449 bu wheat, 422 bu corn,

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 3 cars No. 1 hard wheat. 2 cars No. 2 do, 1 car No. 1 soft \*spring, 19 cars No. 2 do, 6 cars No. 3 do, 1 car rejected (32 wheat); 28 cars high-mixed corn, 60 cars new do. 69 cars new high-mixed, 81 cars No. 2 corn. 109 cars rejected. 20 cars no grade (367 corn); 32 cars white oats, 10 cars No. 2 mixed, 3 cars rejected (45 oats); 4 cars No. 2 rye; 3 cars No. 2 barley, 1 car extra No. 3 do, 1 car feed (5 barley). Total, 433 cars or 185 000 hm. Inspected out; 42 258

local bears as an argument for lower prices here, and some of them are disposed to hammer the markets in consequence, but prices give way slow-ly, baying been already depressed by peace pros-

1,352 bu barley.

Receipts. Shipments. 1878. 1877. 1878. 1877.

The following were the latest quo

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were less active, and averaged easier, though closing firm. The market was depressed early by the report of large receipts of hogs in this city, and a decline of 6d per cwt in lard in Liverpool, but recovered when it was found that the receipts of hogs had been overestimated. The trading was chiefly local, and, except some purchases of meats for shipment, was almost confined to changing from one month to another at current differences. We note a reduction in the volume of shipments of product from this point. REAL ESTATE. The following instruments were filed for record Cleaver st. 3073 ft n of West Division at, e f. 474x125 ft. dated March 22. West Huron st, 144 ft e of Roboy st, n f, 48x 1213 ft. dated March 19. Farrell st, 605 ft n of Thirty-first st, s w f, 25 x107 ft, dated March 20. Larrabee st. n e cor of Binck Hawk st, w f, 25 x124 ft (with building No. 369), dated March 21 3,500 Calumet av. s w dor of Thirty-seventh st, e f, ofx123 4-10 ft, dated March 21 st. ft. 22x,147 ft, dated May 28, 1877 forest av. 50 ft s of Thirty-second st, c f, 50x 125 4-10 ft, dated May 28, 1877 forest av. 50 ft s of Thirty-second st, c f, 50x 125 4-10 ft, dated March 21. Michigan av. 238/ft n of Twenty-fourth st, e f, 19x178 ft (with building No. e43), dated March 21 (Francis E. Hinckley to Chauncey Kilmer).

per bri, but closed firmer at a shade below the latest prices of Thursday. Sales were reported of 70 bris spot at \$9.10; 2.250 bris seller April at \$9.17569.25;

10@15c per bu under large one-ring, with a initied demand, and timothy closing earler, the orders being less numerous. The late seeds—Hungarian and millet—were in fair request and steady. The wool, hop, and hide markets were unaltered. Broom-corn was dull and weak. The offerings of

poultry were only fair, and recent prices were

obtained for choice stock, dressed being preferred by buyers. Eggs were weak under large receipts.

Lake freights were inactive. The charters made

the previous day for corn to Buffalo were at 21/4c per bu. There was some inquiry for steamers yesterday, but the agents decline to make engage-ments before April 1, saying rail freights may ad-vance then, and they want the benefit on the wa-

ter-route: besides, they think it hardly safe for a

ter-route; besides, they think it hardy sair for a versel to attempt a voyage of the lakes before that date. Sail-vessels are offered at 3c for wheat to Buffalo, with about 2½c bid. Rail freights were in fair demand at the recent reduction, the basis being 20c per 100 bs on grain

IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY.

March 22.—Receipts—Flour, 14, 237 bris; wheat, 126, 000 bu; corn, 72, 850 bu; cats, 29, 128 bu;

corn-meal, 336 pkgs; rye, 6,850 bu; barley, 5,500 bn; malt, 2,765 bu; pork, 2,340 pkgs; beef, 1,307 pkgs; ent meats, 2,378 pkgs; lard, 2,200 kegs; whisky, 223 brls.
Shipments-Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 196,000 bu; corn, 132,000 bu; and barley, 32,000 bu.

The following table shows the crop movement at

lake ports, including the receipts at Chicago, Mil-waukee, Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland, and Duluth,

Articles. 1877-'8. 1876-'7. 1875-'6. Flour, bris ........ 3,444,619 3,808,563 3,335,918

Wheat, bu. 51,419,853 27,875,615 42,710,482 Coru, bu. 35,690,071 39,702,964 23,092,203 Outs, bu. 11,815,664 10,601,242 11,627,198 Barley, bu. 7,454,155 6,233,626 5,555,365 Rye, bh. 1,774,811 1,507,901 810,394

Total grain, bu. 108, 153, 554 85, 621, 758 83, 994, 575

from Aug. 1 to March 16, in the years named:

to New York.

prices of Thursday. Sales were reported of 70 bris spot at 89. 10; 2.290 bris seller April at 89. 174;69. 25; 12,500 bris seller April at 89. 174;69. 25; 12,500 bris seller May at \$9. 271;690. 40; and 4,000 bris seller June at \$9. 421;690. 40; and 4,000 bris seller June at \$9. 421;690. 40; and 4,000 bris seller June at \$9. 421;690. 52; Total. 18,220 bris. The market closed firm at \$9. 224;69. 20 for spot, \$9. 225; seller April, \$9. 35 seller May, and \$9. 50 seller June.

Prime mess was quoted at \$9.0069. 25, and extra prime at \$7. 50,47. 75.

LARD-Was rather quiet, and weak early, declining 25; 35; 36,70 tes 7. 25; 36,70 tes 7. 25; 37. 20 tes 7. 25; 37. 21 (Francis E. Hinckley to Chauncey Kilmer).

Ashland av. 49 8-10 ft p of Jackson st. e f. 19 e-10x6 3-10 ft. improved, dated March 20 (Stephen W. Rawson to Thomas L. Haines).

Maxwell st. 130 ft e of Blue island av. e f. 148 ft to alley, dated March 22.

Dussoid at, 1025 ft e of Union st. e f. 25x73 ft. dated March 21.

KOETH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Lincoln av. n w cor of Montana st. e f. 25x120 ft. improved, dated May 2, 1877.

MILES OF THE COURT-BOUSE.

Ellis av. 30 ft s of Oakwood av. e f. 80x20 ft (with 2135x40 ft adjoining in rear), dated March 21 (Francis E. Hinckley to Chaunces Blimer.

Bobby ct. s e cor of Forty-eighth st. w f. 387x 124 ft. dated March 21.

House in a sallic.

Bacon quoted at 41,65e for shoulders, 51,66e for short clears, 868/16 for hams, short rins, 6@81/c for short clears, 8@81/c for hams, ill canvased and packed. GREASE—Was quiet and 4%@8c, with sale of 50 pkgs white at 5%c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at \$9.00

210.00 for mess: \$10.00611.00 for extra mess: and \$15.000 for mass. \$10.00011.00 for city, and 7671/20 for country.

FLOUR—Was dull and unchanged. The trading was chiefy local, and rather light at that, while buyers for shipment were invisible. Still there was no perceptible change in quotations, former prices being insisted on by holders. Sales were reported of 502 bris winters, partly at 35.50; 585 bris spring extras at \$4.5009.03; land 75 bris rye flour on private terms. Total, 902 bris. The market closed at the following as the nominal range of prices: Choice to favorite brands of winters, \$5.50,86.00; choice to fine spring, \$5.00,86.00; fair to good spring, \$4.50 eds. 00; fair to good Minnesota spring, \$5.00,85.50; choice to fancy things, \$5.00,85.50; choice to fancy things, \$5.00,85.50; choice to fancy things, \$5.00,85.50; choice to fancy Minnesota spring, \$6.00,86.25; patent springs, \$6.00,86.25; batent springs, \$6.00,86.25; choice to fancy Minnesota springs, \$6.00,86.25; patent springs, \$6.00,86.25; batent springs, \$6.00,86.25; choice to fancy Minnesota springs, \$6.00,86.25; patent springs, \$6.00,86.25; batent springs, \$6.00,86.25; choice of the fair of B. corn, bs. ... 24,000 23,000 23,848 400 C. meats, bs. 313,156 42,840 1,830,267 941,418 Becf, tcs. ... 108 1,830,267 941,418 Becf, tcs. ... 108 1,830,267 941,418 52 Pork, bris. ... 108 1,830,267 941,450 758,261 1,830 1,83 1 car extra No. 3 do, 1 car feed (5 bariey). Total, 453 cars, or 188,000 bu. Inspected out: 42,258 bu wheat, 421 bu corn, 3,157 bu bariey.

The Board of Trade yesterday voted on the recently proposed amendments to the rules, and adopted them by an overwhelming majority. The proposition that warehouse receipts for provisions shall be registered, and that the matter of inspection shall be placed in the hands of a committee, and a Chief Inspector appointed by them, was adopted by 416 to 28. The proposition that only winter-packed pork shall be regular after next Nov. 1 was adopted by a vote of 304 to 30.

The testm of winter storage on grain will expire the 15th of next month. Deliveries made after that date must have five days to run on 1%c storage; so that winter-stored grain will be subject to a deduction of 3%c on the 16th of April, 3%c on the 21st of April, and 4%c on the 1st of May.

and domestic dry goods. The city and country trade were ordering liberally of staple and season-able articles and notions, and the aggregate of sales reached very satisfactory proportions. Groceries continue in fair request, and are fairly \$0.2569.2714 for April, \$9.4069.4214 for May, and \$9.521469.55 for June. Sales 1,750 bris at \$9.25 for

GENERAL MARKETS.

Groceries continue in fair request, and are fairly steady. Coffees are firmer than at the beginning of the week. Tens remain dull and ebsy. There was no marked change in the market for domestic dried fruits. Fish were fairly active and steady. In the butter and cheese markets no new features were developed. Bagging, leather, tobacco, coal, and wood were quoted as before.

The lumber market was active and firm. Some dealers say they are getting ail the orders they can attend to, and talk of putting up the price of common stuff. The small receipts by lake have no influence on the market. It is not expected that there will be any lumber at the wholesale docks before April. The seed-market was less active, and the two leading seeds were weak, clover dropping 10@15c per bu under large offerings, with a limited demand, and timothy closing easier, the or-

prices. There was a steady market at the annexed quotations: Stark, 24c; Brighton A, 23½c; Lewiston, 21½c; Otter Creek, 20c; American, 19½c; burisps, 4 and 5 bu, 13@15c; gunnies, single, 14@15c; double, 24@

hton. 28430c, common molasses, 33638c; black strap, 3633c.

SFICKS—Allspice, 1861146c; cloves, 42645c; cassis, 24625c, pepper, 15746164c; cultures, No. 1,95668f.105; Calcutta gringer, 10611c.

SOAP—True Blue, 546c; German mottled, 546354c; Blue Lily, 546c; White Lily, 546554c; White Rose, 546554c; White Rose, 546554c; Peach Blosson, 7c; isavon Imperial, 5364554c; HAY—Timothy and the better grades of prairie were in fair request and steady. No. 1 timothy, 810, 100610. 50; No. 240, 83, 00688. 50; mixed, 83, 0068. 50; slough, 85, 50.

HIDES—Were in fair request and steady. The bulk of the Tender of the Parket of t

C stock boards, 12 to 16 and 18 ft.
Pencing. 14 and 16 ft.
Fencing. 12 18, and 20 ft.
Fencing. 12 18, and 20 ft.
Fencing. No. 27
Common boards, 10, 12, and 20 ft.
Common boards, 14, 16, and 18 ft.
Cull boards... Cull boards.

Dimension stuff...

Dimension stuff...

Small timber. 6x6 to 8x8...

Pickets, rough and select...

Pickets, select, dressed and headed....

Pickets, Bester.
Lath.
Shingles, 'A" standard
Shingles, 'A" choice to extra.
Shingles, No. 1
Shingles, No. 1
Shingles on track
hingles on track 

14c; gasoline, 87 deg., 20622e; West Virginia, natural, 22 deg., 25c.

FOTATORS—Were in moderate request at 40645e from store. Car lots were dull at 25635e, the outside for fine peachbisws.

FOULTRY—Fine dressed stock was in fair local request. Live chickens were slow and easy: Chickens, dressed, 668ce per B; do, live, 82,7569, 25 per doz; turkeys, dressed, 7611c; do, live, 768ce; mallard ducks, \$2,00; snipe, \$1,5061.75 per doz.

SEEDS—Timothy was less active and easter, selling at \$1,1561.35, and prime closing at \$1,2561.30, Clover declined 108:15c under large receipts, and closed dull. Sales were made at \$3,5064.25, prime closing at \$4,1064.15. Mammoth was quoted \$4,3064.40. New Hungarian was exarce and firm at 756980c, and new millet wheat at 60645e.

SALT—Was steady under a moderate demand: Saginaw and New York fine sal; \$1,00 per bri; ordinary coarse, \$1,20; dairy, with bags, \$2,50; without bags, \$2,00; Ashton, \$2,25 per sack.

LEATHER—The market remains without much animation. Orders are confined to such quantities as are required for current trade. Prices are easy:

MEXILOC.

Caif, No. 1. \$ 6061.15 Line. Prices are easy:

MEXILOC.

Caif, No. 2. 706 80 Buffalo alsugh—Veala, No. 1. 756 85 ter sole... 256 30 Upper, No. 2. 186 22 sole... 258 31 Lipper, No. 2. 186 22 sole... 258 30 Upper, No. 1. 1262 24 "B. A. G. D."

Upper, No. 1. 226 24 "B. A. G. D."

Veala, No. 1. 9006.15 Harness. 329 97 Kip. 600 85 Sole... 356 40 Upper, No. 2. 126 25 FERNICH.

Caif, Market Aller and Sales and

Wilson of 50 bris on the basis of \$1.04 per games are ported of 50 bris on the basis of \$1.04 per games are WOOL—Was in light western demand at the quotations: Medium unwashed wools, 22625c; fine do, 18 626c; coarse do, 23623c; the feece, washed, 35633c; coarse do, 33633c; coarse do, 33633c; coarse do, 33633c; coarse do, 31633c; coarse do, 31633c; coarse do, 31633c; coarse common, 17630c; black, 17633c.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts — Cattle. Hors. Sheep.

Monday. 3.937 8.874 887
Tuesday. 4.108 21.002 2.625.

Wodnesday 3.816 22.393 1.754
Thursday 4.048 17.628 1.182
Priday 4.235 13.842 571 Total. 22, 142
Same time last week. 15, 356
Week before last. 13, 048
### Monday. 2, 660
Tuesday 2, 660
Wednesday 3, 355
Thursday. 3, 482 . 22,142 83,859 . 15,356 45,281 . 13,018 69,007 4.749 5,815 8,092 8,688

ng I. 100 to 1, 350 lbs.

A 1004.50

Age of the first series in fair fiesh, weighfirst 1,050 to 1, 200 lbs.

Butthers' Stock—Poor to common steera,
and cummon to choice cows. for city
slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,100 lbs.

Accel Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700

3,0063.75

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was steady at \$1.9862.08. Sales were reported of 1,100 bris for export at 320. delivered in New York.

BROOM-CORN—Was duit and easy. Dealers are filling small orders at the given prices: Choice green hurl. 6665/c: red-tipned medium do. 5655/c: green brush, with hurl enough to work it, 55/660: red-tipned do. 44/650: green covers and side, 45/650: stalk braid. 5660: red and interior brush, 4645/c: crooked, 36/40.

BUTTER—This market presented little that is new. The receipts continue to fall within moderate limits, and this fact enables holders to prevent any rapid shrinkage in values, though the feeling that prices must soon go lower is universal. Holders are avoiding as far as possible the accumulation of stock, and the supply now in store comparatively is moderate. We quote: Choice to fancy creamery, 306/35c; good to choice grades, 226/38c; medium, 156/20c; inferior to common, 76/12c; roll, 126/20c.

BAGGING—Net with a light demand at unchanged prices. There was a steady market at the annexed prices.

guotations: Stark, 24c; Brighton A, 23%c; Lewiston, 21%c; Otter Creek, 20c; American. 19%c; burlaps, 4 and 5 bu, 13615c; gunnles, single, 14615c; deuble, 24624.

24%c.

CHESSE—Prices are weak and declining. In expectation of largely-increased receipts holders are reducing their stocks as rapidly as possible, and concessions are the order of the day. We quote: Full cream, 13% 614%c; part skim, 11612c; tull skim. 9610c; low grades, 567c.

CO. There was a full and unsettled market. CO. There was a full and unsettled market. CO. The was a full and unsettled market. CO. The was a full and unsettled market. CO. There was a full and the state of the control of the c rere noted:

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SHEEP—Were unchanged, at \$3.50@5.25 for poor to choice grades, per 100 liss.

ALBANT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ALBANT. N. Y., March 22.—Bravra—Receipts, 500 cars: last week. 389; mainly medium steers; attendance of buyers throughout the week good; market fairly active; an advance of ½co nail grades in the early part of the week; New Yorkers and river town dealers took liberally of offerings; castern trade demand throughout lively, while local business rather small; supply exhausted on Wednesday; on the following day no receipts, consequently New York dealers wants unsupplied; to day 40 loads on the market, with a moderate business; sales of the week show a hand-some increase over last week.

SHERT AND LARMS—Receipts, 78 cars; last week, 44; moderate demand for both at last week's prices; Kasters trade wants fair, but local and New York quite small.

shipping steers. \$4.78-5.25; fair to good. \$4.1064.65; light, \$4.85-64.15; fair to good butchers, \$4.856-6.15; cows and helfers, \$2.6064.00; feeding steers, \$3.70e4.25; stockers, \$3.2563.75; corn-red rexams, \$3.50e4.25; tolotrados. \$3.75-44.50; hose-feeding. \$3.75e4.50; hose-feeding. \$3.2563.50; butchers' to selects heavy, \$3.264.75; complying to good Yorkers, \$3.3063.30; mixed nacking. \$3.2563.50; butchers' to selects heavy, \$3.263.75; colored heavy shipping. \$4.75-85.00; good to choice \$3.806.40; common to fair, \$2.7663.75.

EAST LIBERTY, March 22.—CATTLE—Receipts, \$52 head through: one head local; not enough to market. Bloos-2.400 head; Yorkers, \$3.2064.10; no Palladelphias selling. SHERT-Ficceipts, 600; selling at \$4.0065.75.

CINCINNATI, March 22.—Hogs-In good demand; common. \$5.2563.50; light. \$3.6563.80; packing. \$3.6063.80; butchers', \$3.8564.00; receipts, 1,048; shipments, 1,448.

BY TELEGRAPH.

mail.

To the Western Associated Press.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 22.—CAPTLE—Receipts, 1,968
nor than last week; market more active at an advance

more than last week; market more active at an advance of \( \frac{1}{2} \) \( \frac^

BY TELEGRAPH.

Trade:
Liverpool, March 22.—Prime mem pork—Eastern, 50s; Western, 51s. Bacom—Cumberlands, 28s; short ribs, 29s; long clear, 27s; short clear, 28s 6d; shoulders, 20s 6d; hams, 39s. Lard, 37s. Prime mess beef, 82s; India mess beef, 91s; extra India mess, 12s. Cheese, 67s. Tallow, 30s 6d.
London, March 22.—Liverpool—Wheat dull. Callfornia club, 11s 6d;312s; California white, 11s 2d;31s 7d; spring, 10s;310s 7d. Corn, 25s 9d. Mark Lane—Wheat dull. Cargoes off coast—Wheat about 9d cheaper Fair average No. 2 apring, 48s; fair average red winter, 51s. Corn weaker. Cargoes on passage—Wheat casier, Fair average quality of No. 2 Chicago spring wheat for shipment during the present and following month, 46 (46s) 8d. Country markets for wheat—English and French a shade dearer. Stocks at principal ports—Wheat generally fair; corn generally light.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Liverpool, March 22—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 28s; No. 2, 24s.
Grain—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 11s 4d; No. 2, 10s 10d; spring, No. 1, 10s 7d; No. 2, 9s 7d; white, No. 1, 11s 9d; No. 2, 11s 1d; club, No. 1, 12s 3d; No. 2, 11s 6d. Corn—New, No. 1, 20s 3d; No. 2, 25s 9d; old No. 1, 25s 9d; No. 2, 25s 9d.
Liverpool, March 22—2 p. m.—Graix—Wheat—White, No. 1, 11s 6d; No. 2, 11s. Corn—New, No. 1, 25s 9d; No. 2, 25s 9d.
Liverpool, March 23—2 p. m.—Graix—Wheat—White, No. 1, 11s 6d; No. 2, 11s. Corn—New, No. 1, 25s 9d; No. 2, 25s 9d.
Liverpool, March 23—2 p. m.—Graix—Wheat—White, No. 1, 11s 6d; No. 2, 11s. Corn—New, No. 1, 25s 9d; No. 2, 25s 9d.
American, 550.
Yarns and fabrics at Manenester, dull.

634; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 550.

Yarns and fabrics at Mancnester, dull.

BERADSTUFFS—Wheat—Recipts for the past three days 38,000 qrs; American, 35,000; California white wheat, average, 1136118 6d; club, 118 6d6128 3d; spring, 99 7d6108 7d; winter, 108 10d6118 4d. Flour—Western 246238. Con—New Western mixed, 258 6d6 258 9d; old do, 278 6d6288. Onts—American, 38. Barley—38 9d. Pess—Canadian, 358 6d. CLOVES SERD—American, 436448.

FROVISIONS—Mess pork, 518. Prime mess beef, 828. Lard—American, 378. Bacon—Long clear, 278 3d; short do, 28s 6d.

d; short do, 28s 6d.

82s. Lard-American, 37s. Bacon-Long clear, 27s
3d; short do, 28s ed.

CHEESE-American, 67s.

Tallow-Pine American, 39s 9d.

PSTROGUSUM-Spiritz, 7s 3d; refined, 10s 9d.

LINSEED OIL-26s.

RESIN-Common, 5s; pale, 12s.

SPIRITS OF TURESENTINE-25s ed.

LIVERPOOL, March 22.—COTTON-Sales for the week, 48,000 bales, of which exporters took 3,000; speculators took 2,000; total stock, 730,000; American, 502,000; receipta, 88,000; advant affest, 297,000; American, 207,000; forwarded from ships' side direct to spinners, 11,000; American sales, 35,000.

LONDON, March 22.—Tallow-38s 8d@39s.

REFINED PETROLEUN-9s 3d@38s 9d.

CALCULTA LINSEED—49s 6d.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE-29s 9d.

AMERICAN CITIES.

FEEIGHTS-Fairly active demand for accomm tion for grain on berth and charter, mainly in the chartering line, at machanged quotations: for Liver-pool, consignments include by steam 6,000 bu grain at 64d; 850 boxes bacon and 1,350 tes lard, through

pool, consignments include by steam 0,000 bu grain at 03(4) \$50 boxes bacon and 1,330 tes lard, through freight, at 253.

\*\*New Tors.\*\*, March 22.—Corrow—Quiet: 105(4)110: 10.026
10.35c: May, H.00(6)11.01c: June, 11.09311.10c: July, 11.176(1).18c; August. 11.236(1).34c: April, 10.026
10.35c: May, H.00(6)11.01c: June, 11.09311.10c: July, 11.176(1).18c; August. 11.236(1).34c: September, 10.726
10.73c: December, 10.736(1).75c: September, 10.726
10.73c: December, 10.736(1).75c: September, 11.04
21.07c: December, 10.736(1).75c: September, 10.726
10.73c: Molerate demand: receipt. Mattern, 84.156
4.75c: Molerate demand: receipt. Mattern, 84.156
4.75c: Molerate demand: receipt. Mattern, 84.156
4.75c: Molerate demand: receipt. 156.00; good to 10.75c: Molerate Mestern, 84.756(6.5): fancy, 26.75c: Minnesota patent process, 84.4068, 25. Rye-four unchanged.

\*\*Conn.\*\* Mant.—Dull: Western, \$2.0032.80.

\*\*Graft.—Wheat.—Moderate demand: receipts, 126.000
bu; No. 3 spring, 31.186(1.19; No. 3 red winter, \$1.25; No. 2 do, \$1.31: do, \$1.35; ungraded white Western, \$1.30; do winter red Western, 81.32: No. 2 Milwaukee, March, \$1.226(1.294), 118 do, \$1.31: do, \$1.35; ungraded white Western, \$1.30; do winter red Western, 81.32: No. 2 Milwaukee, March, \$1.226(1.294), 118 do, \$1.31: do, \$1.35; ungraded white Western, 116,675c. Barley dull and unchanged; mait quiet and nomina. Corn—Receipts, 73,000 bu: uncraded Western mina. Out—Receipts, 180.000 demanded Western Max.—Dull: Western, 346,354; c; white do, 35639c; No. 2, 456,455; circle wither mixed, 53696(2); No. 2, 456,456; circle with unchanged.

\*\*Grocketts—Coffee steady; Rio cargoes, 14617c; jobolng, 146135c; in good with crade, 74c176; refined, demand fair; market film at 856,495; c. Molerate. No. 2, 456; refer at 856,495; c. Mole

CHEESE-Heavy; 65-6125/c. Whisky-Dull and nominal; \$1.07.

BALTINORE, March 22.—FLOUR—Active and firm; Western super, \$3.5004.25; do extra, \$4.5005.25; do Western super, \$3.50@4.25; do extra, \$4.50@5.25; do family, \$3.50@6.50.
Grain-West-Southern quiet and easter; Western west and lower; Southern ed. \$1.23@1.30; Pennsylvania red, \$4.50@6.30; No. 2 winter red Western, spot and March, \$1.20@61.27; April, 1.27@21.27%; May. \$1.20@61.27%; April, 1.27@21.27%; May. \$1.20@61.27%; April, 52.67%; May. \$8.60.57%; Costs—Good demand and firm: Western mixed, apot, 52%; May. \$8.60.5%; Costs—Good demand and firm: Western mixed, 35.63%; Costs—Good demand and firm: Western white, 35.63%; Arc. 40.60.60.
HAY—Duli and heavy: prime Pennsylvania, \$13.00.61.00. 15.00.
Phovisions-Steady, with fair jobbing demand. Mess pork, \$10.75. Bulk meats-shoulders, 456; clear rib sides, 64,6656; hams, 95,6105c. Lard-Refined tes, 58.00. 88.00.
BUTTER-Choice in good demand and firm; choice
Western roll, 22@24c; do nacked, 23@24c.
PETBOLEM-Dull and nominal; refuned, 11%c.
COFFEE-Quiet but firm; kilo cargoes, 14%17c.
Wunact-Jull and quiet at \$1.00\frac{1}{2}\ldots 0.00 bu; corn,
IRECSUFFS-Flour, 3, 100 bris: wheat, 23, 0.0 bu; corn,

RECEIPTS—FIGUR, S. 100 DES: WHERE, 20,000 DE; COTE, SHIPMENTS—COTE, 43,000 DE, FREIGHTS—TO Liverpool per steamer—Cotton, 9-32d; FREIGHTS—TO LIVETPOOD PET STEAMET—COSTON, 9-32d: flour, 23 9d; grain, 969-94d.

NEW ORLEANS, March 22: —FLOUR—Quiet and steady: upperduc, \$4.00: XX. \$4.50: XXX. \$4.7545.50: high grains, \$5.7548.75.

GRAIN—Corn quiet: 476-48c. Oats firm; 37c. CORNWRAL—Duil and lower: \$2.20.

RAY—Duil: ordinary, \$12.00; prime, \$15.00; choice, 17.50.

\$17.50. Provisions—Pork dull and nominal; \$10.40. Lap Provisions—Pork dull and nominal; \$10.40. Lap steady; tierce, \$7.2567.75; keg, \$7.7568.23. Duncate quiet; shoulders searce and firm; loose, 33/c packed, 4c; sides dull and nominal; clear rib, 5c; clear 5kgc. Bacon unsettied; shoulders dull and nominal bec; sides steady and firm; clear rib, 6c; clear, 6kgc. Bacon unsettied; shoulders dull and nominal bec; sides steady and firm; clear rib, 6c; clear, 6kgc. lains—Demand fair and market firm; sugar-cured, 86

St. Louis, March 22 -Corron-Steady; middling. 105(c. FLOUR-Lower; unsettled; fall superfine, \$3.7563.90 extra, \$4.25@4.40; XX, \$4.75@4.90; family, \$5.206.5, 30. extra, \$4.2564. 40; AA, \$4.7564.50; fainily, \$5.268.530.

GRAIN—Wheat firmer; No.3 red, \$1.1016 cash; \$1.0046

61.1034 April; \$1.006681.1016 May; No.2 spring, \$1.0046

bid cash and March. Corn higher; \$0.02509c Cash; 3016

62509c April; \$0.056696c May; 4096 June. Oats better the construction of the constr 27.00628.00
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inal.

CLOVER SEED-Mammoth, \$4. 50; prime, \$4. 25.
RECEIPTS-Wheat, 11. 600 but corn, 4. 600 bu.
SHIPERNYS-Wheat, 11. 600 but corn, 4. 600 bu.
TOLEDO, March 22-4 p. m.—GRAIN-Closed with wheat dull; amber Michigan, Marchigad Aprilheld at \$1. 23%; \$3. 23 bid; sales of May at \$1. 23%; No. 2 red winter, April, \$1. 21½; May, \$1. 21½. Corn dull; No. 2 May, 45c.

Winter, April, 81.21%; May, 81.21%. Coru duli; No. 1 May, 45c.
CINCINNATI.
CINCINNATI, March 22.—COTTON—Heavy; 10%c.
FLOUR—Duli and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat—Quiet and weak; red, 81.1061.15.
Corn quiet bul firm; 41642c. Oats—Steady, with a fair demand, at 2%3BLe. Rye duli and lower, at 59661c.
Barley dull and drooping; prime fail, 41c.
PROVISIONS—Pork auli; 89.75 bid. Lard in good demand: steam, 87.12%; kettle, \$7.5027.75. Bulk meats dull; shoulders. \$3.50 bid; short ribs, \$4.50685.00; short clear, \$5.128c. Bacon easier; \$4.50, \$5.61, and \$6.00.

Provisions—Provision: 89.75 bid. Lard in good demand: steam, \$7.124; kettle, \$7.3027.75. Bulk means dull: shoulders. \$3.50 bid: short riba, \$4.00@\$.00; short clear, \$5.124. Bacon easier; \$4.50, \$5.00, and \$6.00. Whisky—Active and firm at \$1.02. Butters—Steady and unchanged.

Linswed Oil—Quiet; 57c.

Louisville, March 22.—Cotton—Quiet; 10%c, Flour—Dull and unchanged.

Grain—Wheat dull; red, \$1.15@1.17; amber white, \$1.20. Corn dull: white, 48c; mixed, 40c. Rye steady; 60c. Oats—Fair demand; white, 43c; mixed, 40c. Rye steady; 60c. Oats—Fair demand; white, 43c; mixed, 51c. Hav—Dull; \$9.00@12.00.

Hav—Dull; \$9.00@12.00.

Provisions—Port quiet: \$10.25. Lard quiet and steady; choice load tiercs. \$76.85c; kegs. 856.85kc. Bulk mead; looke. Bacon quiet: serve; shoulders, 45c; sides, 556.856c; sugar-cured hams, 736.90c.

Whitsky—Good demand at \$1.02.

Toraccoo—Quiet and unchanged.

Philadelphia, March 22.—Flour—Flour dull; supers, \$3.00; extrs. \$4.50; Pennsylvania family, \$5.76@6.00; Minnesota do. \$5.50@6.00; high grades and patent process. \$2.50@8.00.

Grain—Wheat dull; amber, \$1.30@1.33; red, \$1.23; hite, \$1.34%1.38. Corn dull; yellow, 55c; mixed, \$2c. spot, March, and April and May. Oats dull and unchanged. Phovisions—Weak, Mea pork, \$10.50; hams, 856.00.

Butters—Flym and unchanged.

Phovisions—Weak, Mea pork, \$10.50; hams, 856.00; high grades and patent process. \$2.50.86.00; high grades and patent process. \$2.50.86.00; high grades and patent process. \$2.50.80.00; high grades and patent

clear rib, \$5.00. Hains, \$6.7597.00. Lard, 76.

Boston, March 22. Floors—Quiet and unchanged. Osts steady, with fair demand N.O. 1, and extra white. 40045c; No. 2 white and N.O. 1, and extra white. 40045c; No. 2 white and N.O. 2 mixed, 386435c; No. 5 white and No. 2 mixed and

COTTON.

GALVESTON, March 22.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 10%c; stock, 52.014 bales; weekly net receipta, 6,046; gross receipta, 8,070; sales, 4,621; exports to Great Britain, 3,000; coastwise, 4,770.

MOSILS, March 22.—COTTON—Quiet; 10%c; stock, 45,724 bales; weekly gross receipta, 8,083; sales, 11,200; exports to the channel, 2,2480; coastwise, 6,018.

CHARLESTON, March 22.—COTTON—Giet; middling, 10%c; stock, 31,443 bales; weekly net receipta, 4,225; sales, 4,500; exports to France, 3,730; exports to the Continent, 5,277; exports, coastwise, 1,168.

SAVANNAM, March 22.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 10%c; stock, 50,125 bales; weekly net receipts, 9,251; gross receipts, 9,507; sales, 7,100; exports to Great Britain, 12, 129; to the Continent, 4,382; coastwise, 367.

DRY GOODS.

REW TORK, March 22.—The Bulletin says: "In the minute for comments.

COTTON.

DRY GOODS.

New York, March 22.—The Bulletin says: "In the market for domestic goods the matter of chief interest is the effect produced by last Wednesday's auction of bleached goods. All goods of that class are very unsettled, and no business can be effected except at reduced quotations. There is a disposition so buy at a reduction proportionase to those effected at the suction. Offers for 30 to 40 cases on about that basis have been made, but none so far scoopted. Printing cloths are rather week, under a reported sale of 40,000 pieces that extras at 35(c, which is 1/6 below the late quotages of the contract of th

fve. 
Rio DE JANEIRO, March 22.—Corres Steady and
uschanged; average daily receipts. 4.700 bags; shipped
to United States ports for week, 25,000 bags; sales for
United States, 17,000 bags.

PETROLEUM. CLEVELAND. O. March 22. Permoter's Market unchanged; standard white, 110 test, at 100.
Permauso, March 22. Permoteux-Quiet; prices unchanged.
OIL CITY, Pa., March 22. PRINCERS Marks very dull but firm, remaining so all through the day; first sales were at \$1.61%, closing steady at \$1.50% bids shipments, 32,000 brls; average, 23,210; sales, 73,000.

TURPENTINE.

MARINE NEWS.

A CRANK SEFT.

The bark Maxima, Capt. Seam; or Swanses, Wales, arrived here last week from Amoy, China, with tea. By Tuesday night the cargo was removed, and with it the ballast, leaving the vessel, which lay at Pier 44 East River, with only the ballast logs on each side to keep it from keeling over. Testerday morning, while Capt. Sulams and the crew ware at brekfast, the ballast log on the poor side, weighing fitty tons, fell into the water with a splash, the chains that held it having broken. One of the crew sprang up the hatchway to see what was that trouble, but before he renched the deck the ship slowly careened over on her starboard side, on which she was mored to the pier, snapping her topcaliant masts sharp off by contact with the ringing of the Coldstream, which lay on the other side of the pier. Her spars and rigging were dismantled, the deck rail was hadly broken, and the boats that were on that side were stove in. Apparently only the pressure of the pier prevented the vessel from completely overturning. As it was, her ganwales got under water.

The seamen began cutting and clearing away the spars and rigging, which were weighing the vessel down. After the ship had been freed of all superfluons weight, a rope was fastened to her mainmast and trailise over to Pier 43, which was on the port side of the Maxima, and opposite to that on which she was learning. A hundred or more iders were asked to take hold, and, under their united effort, the Maxima was righted. Her erew then went to work to replace her rigging and snaply the missing masts, and by nightfall the Maxima rode as securely and in apparently as seeworthy a trim as before the accident. The loss is \$1,000.

The Maxima is said to be to be an unlucky ship. She capsized in port in Swansea, and the without the excuse of a ballast log giving way. She is seemingly imperfecily belanced. — New Fort Sun, 2014.

GRAIN FREIGHTS. Vessel-owners are not at all anxious or active in the matter of getting out their craft for business this season, and it is quite likely that many res-sels will continue to lay up until there is some desels will continue to lay up until there is some de-mand for them. There has been no movement among owners similar to that of last year, when the pooling scheme was discussed, but not at-tempted. The probabilities are strong that it sull pay better to keep craft laid up until wanted, and not force them on a market where the cut-throat policy is sure to be carried out. Grain rates are opening low, and will no doubt reach those of 1876, when the average rate on wheat was 2.9c, the lowest since 1861. The average rate on corn in May, 1876, was 2.7c, and whost \$c. The fig-ures this season—at the opening—are about the same.

same.

No charters were reported yesterday. The vessels taken for cora Thursday received 2%c per bu.
Carriers are asking 3c for wheat to Buffalo.

LIFE-SAVING SIGNALS. Gen. Albert G. Myer, Superintendent of the Sig-nal-Service Bureau, at Washington, has prepared a code of sea-coast, danger, and distress signals for the Life-Saving Service, copies of which are for the Life-Saving Service, copies of which are to be immediately supplied to the shipping and life-saving stations. By them, vessels and stations along the coast may be able to communicate with each other, either by day or night. The signal to open communication is made by holsting the ensign above a red pennant, with vertical white stripes. Some of the signals are taken from the International Commercial Code and Signal Fook. Additional signals are adopted for the coast of the United States, to be used on occasions of shipwreck, danger, or distress. The letters and fags used are from the International Code. Shipmasters, Signal-Service men, and others are cautioned to use great care that no mistake is made. — New

THE SAILORS AGAIN. The milors held another of their meetings yearday afternoon in Capt. Wheaton's office, No. terday afternoon in Capt. Wheaton's office, No. 274 South Water street. About 300 of them were there, and, after some speechmaking, they chipped in and made up a sum sufficient to hire a hall for the purpose of holding a meeting next Tuesday night, when a permanent organization will probably be effected. The sailors present at yesterday's gathering propose to form a unum for the purpose of maintaining a living and fair rate of wages, and believe they can enroll every man who makes sailing his occupation. Capt. Wheaton has already been appointed their Shipping-Master, and every engagement effected by him is to be record.

There is some talk of another season of rate-cut-ting, and a Milwaukee exchange says some agents are active now in that direction. The rates for cargo insurance are: To Goderich and Sarnia, 30c; Buffalo, 50c; Oswego, 80c; Montreal, 31.00.

THE IRON-ORE TRADE.

Capt. John Cummings, of the barge Ed Kelly, arrived from Cleveland yesterday to put his craft in order for the season. His vessel is the consort of the steam barge Townsend, now at Cleveland, and both are engaged to carry twenty-four cargoes of from ore from Marquetta to Cleveland at \$1.40 per ton.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

CHICAGO.—The prop Menominee is on route to Mackinaw,—her firstlyip on the new route....The steam barge Toledo arrived from South Haven yesterday with a cargo of shingles....The Goodrich line prop Oconto, Capt. Spoford, is the first boat to make a trip to Green Bay City this season.... Capt. Channon is putting new wire rigging on the schr William Jones, now in Millers' dry-dock... Capt. James J. Wilson, of yacht fame, its acanddate for Town Clerk in Lake View, and his friends asy he bas the inside track on all competitors.

Elsewauere.—The stmrs St. Paul and Marine City will constitute the regular line from Detroit to Alpens, Cheboysan, and Mackinaw the coming season ... The Welland Railway Company have commenced to fit up their Port Colborne elevator for spring business, expecting a rush of grain before the canal opens. ... Messrs. Callaway & Grange propose to send the lee they harvested in Milwankee in February to Chicago for a market. The schr James Garret has been chartered to take ona cargo of it... The steam barge and tow whose names are not given, have been chartered to carry a limited amount of iron ore from Marquette to Detroit at \$1.20 per gross ton.... The schr China and Southampton were ofered for sale at Toronto Wednesday, but no sale was made. It was understood that they were both sold afterwards by private contract, at what price was not learned into an arrangement to run their boats in connection with the Welland Railroad at Port Colborne, until the opening of navagation. Grain shipments via this line are expected about the smalle of next week. The whole feet is now engaged getting ready for the trade... Toronto Globe: "There was a light in the light will be maintained from this time forward. The bardy will be maintained from this time forward. The bardy will be maintained from this time forward. The bardy will be maintained from this time forward. The bardy will be maintained from this time forward. The bardy will be maintained from this time forward. The bardy will be maintai

PORT OF CHICAGO. seed, and sundries—Racino, 35 Jars butter and andries.

Lakances—Stim Chicago, Milwankee, and andries.

Sheboygan, sundries—Annapee, 30 bu corn and andries: prop Skylark, Benkon Harbor, sundries, early 1 ton feed. The following vessels cleared into accept 1 ton feed. The following vessels cleared into accept 1 ton feed. The following vessels cleared into accept 1 ton feed. The following vessels cleared into accept 1 ton feed. The following vessels cleared into accept 1 ton feed. The following vessels cleared into accept 1 ton feed. The following schr J. M. Forrest, Jacksungest, accept 1 ton feed. The following were the imports at the Castonia Cayahoga, Muskegon; achr Warren, Hanlowing Grand Haven.

The following were the imports at the Custonia Cayahoga, wool blank: Edwin Hunn's Sons, I case painting: C. W. Webster, 64c pipes brandy; Siethals Brothers & Co., 9 cases dry goods; K. Kath Brothers, 6 cases dry goods; Crafer, accept 1 ton feed 1 to

ROSEBERY.

More About Wedding The Nuptial Red Prince of Wa

Superb and In --- The Bric

LONDON, March 20. mony tok place in t tendent Registrar of Hanover Square, at a usually dull magister hidden in rare flowe hidden in rare flowe leas, fan-paims, tree were around everywh the picture was gay a odors. The high co hand on time, and the few minutes. The re Lecondeld, the bris Lord Carrington, Vis Cohen, the bride's m

The bride were a male silk; a gray Cashmer a white bonnet, pear roac-color ribbon, wh with pink and a bottom with with pink and a be giveley visible was a right wrist.

After the usual de the Registrar said, "pleted, and I hope yo and be happy." The congratulated the drove to her house in quite gladsome with the blended colors of IN MODE. Christ Church, May christ Church, as ceremony was perfer child mansion,—just hundred vards. The ing was densely pacter of fashiouable sion were given by that the alsie was the primroses—the family tempt at decoration.

Among those pre-Among those pr Wales, the Duke of

Viscount Lascelles, E ville, the Marquis of Cleveland, Sir Coutts the members of the fa of Benjamin Disrae. Premier of England. gard and anxious as h ferring to the power brew race—"the other siderations that ma origin and confident in with Brussels lace,

The letter P, as Prince of Wales, an Cambridge. Everard brother of the bride Grenadier Guards.

Rothschild mansion in which they lay being a flowers. A detailed of require a column of rich heaps of gold as atones, articles of cun ship, books, pictures, vases, and mirrors. ship, books, pictures, vases, and mirrors.

THE BRIDGOS
On the principal tal the bride. Inclosed in rare orchids. Promit Rosebers family jewe comb, necklace, earn infeent diamonds, the bridegroom were seven large centre stopacet of double knot, a copy from on Scots; a necklace of dezaling brilliancy, splendid pearl nec suite of pearls, cons large pearls, each the central pearl and surpassing brooch composed pearl doubly circle riurs to match; als brilliants in the formatchless pendant of the pend THE HISTORIC There were also shistorical memories, the bride with a beabeloneing to Marie gold box with an en unfortunate Queen and candlesties. Lord Rosebery a bing-case of silver-weight of the period Earl Beaconsfield ring of turquoises checkerwise.

checkerwise.

The presents of the world, such as one might hand jewels of the rless kind. Many of atical of the rose-be devices. atical of the rose-bedevices.

The Earl's tenant Sheffield gave massisting of cutlery of There were also acter. Lord Carrialiver horses. O Jockey, offered a be and worked with b primrose.

The ladies, God to the following mysteries of millin outfit. The princit A walking costu and sait juribuser body, forming a gracefully caught A visiting dress bronze velvet pet and wide fringe for basque and bronze A walking costu cade over a velvet.

ade there are no new feat id and holders desirous to AND COFFEE.

ROLEUM.
rch 22.—Permoteum-Market
hite, 110 test, at 10c.
2.—Permoteum-Quiet; prices 22.—PETROLEUX—Market very g so all through the day; first closing steady at \$1.59% bids; average, 23,210; sales, 73,000.

PENTINE.

IE NEWS.

eported ye-terday. The ves-nursday received 2%c per bu. for wheat to Buffalo.

TNG SIGNALS.

or, Superintendent of the Signat Washington, has prepared dancer, and distress signals Service, copies of which are upplied to the shipping and By them, vessels and stations be able to communicate with day or night. The signal to is made by hoisting the ensign, with vertical white stripcarare taken from the International and Signal Book. Additional processions of shippingss. The letters and flags ternational Code. Shipmashen, and others are cautioned to mistake is made.—Nos

cother of their meetings yes-capt. Wheaton's office, No-et. About 300 of them were especially they chip-sum sufficient to hire a hall dring a meeting next Tuesday ent organization will probably ilors present at yesterday's form a unum for the pur-living and fair rate of wages, mroll every man who makes in. Capt. Wheaton has al-their Shipping. Master, and setted by him is to be record-charged the sailor shipping.

of another season of rate-cut-exchange says some agents at direction. The rates for To Goderich and Sarnia, 30c; 80c; Montreal, \$1.00.

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Menominee is on route to rip on the new route....The ived from South Haven yes-

rip on the new route....The ived from South Haven yesf shingles....The Goodrich to Spofford, is the first boat en Bay City this season... in my new wire rigging on the ow in Millers' dry-cock..., of yacht fame, is a candiLake View, and his friends ack on sli competitors.

ture 8t. Paul and Marine regular line from Detroit, and Mackinaw the coming of Railway Company have sir Port Colborns elevator pecting a rush of grain beMesers. Callaway & Grange they harvested in Milwauleage for a market. The been chartered to take one in harge Shawnee and common barge and tow whose can, have been chartered to take one in harge Shawnee and common barge and tow whose can, have been chartered for sale, but no sale was made. It years both sold afterwards what price was not learned, so the control of the sale of the sale

theroughly overhauled and uring the season of 1878 in naw trade, beginning with She will be officered as Jones; First Mare, John

ING SIGNALS.

LORS AGAIN.

INSURANCE.

Disputch to Reve Fork Herald.

LONDON, March 20.—The civil marriage ceremony tok place in the office of the Superintendent Registrar of of the district of Georges, tendent Registrar of of the district of Georges, Hanover Square, at a quarter to 10. The ordinary office was found not spacious enough for the throng of notabilities who were to present themselves, and the adjoining room had been decorated for the purpose. The walls of this assully dull magisterial apartment were literally hidden in rare flowers. Rhododendrons, azaleas, fan-palms, tree-ferns, and trumpet-lilies were around everywhere, until the setting of the pieture was gay with color and sweet with odors. The high contracting parties were to ANK SEIE.

Capé. instain, or Swansen, ast week from Amoy, China, x night the cargo was removinat, leaving the vessel, which ver. with only the ballast logs it from keeling over. Yesterapt. Sulam and the crew were stong on the port side, weighter the stong on the port side, weighter the sulam and the crew that a plash, the having broken. One of the natchway to see what was the reached the deck the ship or on her starboard side, on wid to the pier, enapping her porf by contact with the rigam, which lay on the other proff by contact with the rigam, which lay on the other soars and rigging were distill was badly broken. and the that side were stove in. Appressure of the pier prevented mpletely overturning. As it of under water. Cutting and clearing away the cith were weighing the vessel phad been freed of all superwas fastened to her mainmant er sk, which was on the port and opposite to that on which hundred or more idrers ween thought or more idrers ween and the missing tit the Maxima rode as securerias seaworthy a trim as before as log giving way. She is seem-anced. New York Sun, 20th. ANK SEID.

the picture was gay with color and sweet with odors. The high contracting parties were to hand on time, and the ceremony lasted only a few minutes. The register was signed by Lord Leconfield, the bridegroom's norther-in-law, Lord Carrington, Viscount Lascelles, and Mrs. Cohen, the bride's maternal grandmother.

The DRIDE'S COSTUME.

The bride wore a morning dress of brocaded slik; a gray Cashmere cloak, lined with ermine; a white bonuet, pearl-gray trimmed, and with rose-color ribbon, white ostrich feathers, tipped with pink and a border of pearls. The only jewelry visible was a plain gold bracelet on the right wrist.

Wedding in London.

The Nuptial Register Signed by the

Prince of Wales and Duke of Cambridge.

Superb and Interesting Presents

... The Bride's Trousseau.

with pink and a border of pearls. The only jewelry visible was a plain gold bracelet on the right wrist.

After the usual declarations had been made, the Registrar said, "The marriage is now completed, and I hope your Lordship will live long and be happy." The friends and relatives now congratulated the Countess, who soon after drows to her house in Piecadilly, which looked quite gladsome with its balconies covered with the blended colors of spring flowers.

IN MOTHER CRUNCH.

Christ Church, Mayfair, where the religious ceremony was performed, is close to the Rothschild mansion,—just round the corners a few hundred yards. The quaint ornamental building was densely packed with a pectators,—the cream of fashiopable London,—to whom admission were given by silver-edged tickets. Save that the aisle was thickly strewn with fresh primroses—the family flower—there was no attempt at decoration.

Among those present were the Prince of the street of the prince of t tempt at decoration.

Among those present were the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Lennox, Viscount Lascelles, Earl Stanhope, Lord Colville, the Marquis of Hartington, the Duke of Cleveland, Sir Coutts Lindsay, Baronet, besides the members of the families.

The bridegroom, attended by his "best man," Lord Carrington, artended by his "best man," Lord Carrington, arrived in the church at half-past II, and a few minutes later the audience roed as the bride entered, leaning on the arm of Benjamin Disraeli, Earl Beaconsileld and Premier of England. His Lordship looked haggard and anxious as he advanced over the carpet of primroses down the aisle, dreaming, maybe, of the latest move on the Eastern chessboard with the Greek pawn, or perhaps reverting mentally to the passages in "Coningsby" referring to the power and influence of the Hebrew race—"the other and more terrestrial considerations that made Sidonia proud of his origin and confident in the future of his kind." The bride was seen to be of stately presence. She was now clad in white satin nearly covered with Brussels lace, rows of orange-blossoms alternating with Rounces, and a veil of Brussels lace. Awreath of orange-blossome was on her head, and her only jewels were ear-rings of pearls and diamonds. She was followed by four child bridesmaids, the daughters of Sir-Courts Lindsay, Lord Leconfield, and Lord Stambope. Their costumes were of white silk, with three-cornered hats trimmed with white swansdown, of the period of George III. Each bore a white bouquet.

The ceremony was performed with Episcopalian simplicity by the Rev. William Rogers, Prebeudary of St. Paul's and Chaplain to the Queen. The bride was given away by Earl Beaconsfield. The party then proceeded to the THE BRIDE AND THE PREMIER.

Prebendary of St. Paul's and Chapitain to the Queen. The bride was given away by Earl Beaconsfield. The party then proceeded to the vestry to sign the register. Signor Randeggar playing meanwhile Mendelsshon's "Wedding Minch" on the rich-toned organ.

The bridegroom signed:

ARCHEBALD PHILIP PRIMEOSE.

HANNAH DE ROTHSCHILD.

witnesses in the following
BEACONSFIELD,
LECONFIELD,
CLEVELAND,
ALBERT EDWARD, P.,
GEORGE

GEORGE,
The letter P, as may be inferred, means
Prince of Wales, and George is the Duke of
Cambridge. Everard Primrose is the younger
brother of the bridegroom, a Captain in the
Grenafier Guards.

WEDDING BEEAFFAST

Grenadier Guards.

WEDDING EREAKFAST AND WEDDING TRIP.

After the ceremony the wedding breakfast took place at the bride's house. An hour or so later the bride and groom left Victoria Station by special train for Petworth House, in Sussex, the seat of the bridegroom's brother-in-law, Lord Leconfield.

THE PERSENTS.

Lord Leconfield.

THE PRESENTS.

The Rosebery-Rothschild presents are superb. They were exhibited in three rooms of the Rothschild mansion in Piccadilly, the tables on which they lay being magnificently adorned with flowers. A detailed description of them would require a column of the Herald. There were rich heaps of gold and silver plate, precious stones, articles of cunning and costly workmanship, books, pictures, cutlery, caskets, goblets, vases, and mirrors.

stones, articles of cunning and costly workmanship, books, pictures, cutlery, caskets, goblets, vases, and mirrors.

The brincipal table were the Earl's gifts to the bride, inclosed in a border of tea-roses and rare orchids. Prominent among these were the Rosebery family jewels, consisting of a tiara, comb, necklace, carrings, and cross, all of magnificent diamonds. The other presents from the bridegroom were a diamond diadem, with seven large centre stones of the purest water; a bracelet of double hearts, tied with a lovers' knot, a copy from one worn by Mary Queen of Scots; a necklace of three rows of diamonds of dazzling brilliancy, with cluster earrings; a splendid pearl necklace of five rows; also a suite of pearls, consisting of a bracelet of eight large pearls, each surrounded by brilliants, the central pearl being of great size and surpassing color and form; a brooch composed of an enormous nearl doubly circled with brilliants, and earrings to match; also a large spray brooch of brilliants in the form of a rose-betry, with a matchless pendant pearl. There were also another pendant of immense and faultiess sapphire set in brilliants, a large pearl drop, four gen rings of rubies, emeralds, sapphires, and diamonds respectively.

THE HISTORICAL AND THE CURIOUS.

There were also some presents of interesting historical memories. The bridegroom presented the bride with a beautiful painted fan formerly belonging to Marie Antoinette; an exquisite gold box with an enameled portrait of the same unfortunate Queen; an antique Venetian mirror and candlestieks. The Prince of Wales gave Lord Rosebery a beautiful and curious dressing-case of silver-work of the period of Louis Scise.

The Sykes Club presented a silver punch-bowl of the period of Dr. Johnson.

Scize.
The Sykes Club presented a silver punch-bowl of the period of Dr. Johnson.

Earl Beaconsfield's offering to the bride was a ring of turquoises and diamonds arranged checkerwise.

checkerwise.

The presents of the Rothschild family in all parts of the world, as might be expected, were such as one might hope to see in dreams,—gold and jewels of the most sumptious and priceless kind. Many of the presents were emblematical of the rose-berry and primroscin jeweled derices.

atical of the rose-berry and primroscan jenses devices.

The Earl's tenantry and the tradespeciale of Sheffield gave many characteristic gifts; constiting of cutlery of the finest kind produced.

There were also presents of a sporting character. Lord Carrington presented a group of silver horses. Constable, Lord Rosebery's jockey, offered a beautiful whip, gold mounted and worked with his patron's colors,—rose and primrose.

AMERICAN GIFTS.

Mr. August Belmont, of New York, gave a sliver coffee service; Mr. Beard, of New York, gave a sliver coffee service; Mr. Beard, of New York, gave a sliver coffee service; Mr. Beard, of New York, gave a sliver coffee service; Mr. Beard, of New York, gave a sliver coffee service; Mr. Beard, of New York, gave a sliver coffee service; Mr. Beard, of New York, gave a sliver coffee service; Mr. Beard, of New York, gave a sliver coffee service; Mr. Beard, of New York, gave a sliver coffee service; Mr. Beard, of New York, gave a gived of life, had determined to end his existence. Of the three shots but one took effect, the ball entering the left side and inflicting a severe though not dangerous wound. Stein has been living at the Temperance Hotel, in the Bowery, during his sojourn in this city.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BULLINGTON, Ia., March 22.—Henry Cramer, the keeper of a low brothel on the levee in this city, took a dose of morphine last night, from the effects of which he died about 1 o'clock to day. Low spirits at the poor state of his heath was when the many heave been the cause. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of suicide. Cramer was the man who was sho by Charles Unland a month ago.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

St. Louis, Mo., March 22.—A German butcher named Frederick Hocksmuth, who was at one time in more than comfortable circumstances, but since the paic has been reduced, committed suicide at half-past 4 this afternoon on the rail-

ROSEBERY-BOTHSCHILD skirt forming three long fringed points, a long train, lompas. More About the Recent Grand

skirt forming three long fringed points, a long train, lompas.

A visiting dress of blondine Pompadour, having wide bands of satin of the same color, large pockets and jewcled buttons.

A short costume of a fancy gray material, forming three waistcoats of old gold-colored satin, caught up with cordeliere.

A costume of beige havanne and poult de sole of sapphire blue, bandeaux of blue velvet, embroidered with the same colors and shaded in the style of Louis Treize.

A dinner dress of white satin damask, quite plain and very long, with corsage alightly open in front, showing very full jabots of beautiful Malines lace, which are repeated thrice on the skirt, enught up at intervals with bouquets of lily of the valley, narcissus, and violets.

Lingerie, Lingerie, Lingerie, Lingerie, Lingerie, Lingerie, and the sheet of Valenciennes, as traight lace collar, with a ribbon under the collar and around the sleeves.

The chemises are of the same material, with a plastron, alternate embroidery and Valenciennes, Others of linen are hand-embroidered.

White flannel underwear of extraordinary fineness, trimmed with Valenciennes, and a pink or blue ribbon inserted.

Handkerchiefs trimmed with splendid Valenciennes and Alencon point lace.

Stockings of white silk, with the initials woven in.

Dressing sacks of white cloth, embroidered in white silk, with floral declared.

Stockings of white silk, with the initials woven in.

Dressing sacks of white cloth, embroidered in white silk, with floral designs; some with scolloped edges trimmed with wide Valenciennes or Chantilly. Dressing gowns of the same, with deep borders of embroidery, trimmed with Mechlin lace. Every article is initialed H. R. in renaissance style and united in the centre by the coronet of a Countess.

## CANADA.

Movement - Catholic Intolerance - The Meat Trade. The Indians. Other Affairs.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

TORONTO, March 22.-The request of Rine for the use of the Grand Opera-House in which to hold a meeting Sunday afternoon has been re-fused. The feeling amongst the people through-out the country relative to Mr. Rine is very well tilustrated by the fact that the "Rine Temperance Clubs" are changing their style to "Christian Temperance Societies." The special dispatch from Pittsburg, Pa., to THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, showing up Rine's antecedents, is copied into the Toronto papers, and has opened the eyes of our citizens as to the character of the man they have been coddling and lionizing for a year past. Previous to his escapade at Stratford, he had entree to the best society in

the city. The Irish-Ganadian refers to St. Patrick's Day as a day of humiliation, because in this Province it was not celebrated generally with the usual processions. It appeals to Irish patriotism not to let the deep shame of this last festival of St. Patrick be put on them ever again. The

Erie, but in reality the control would exist elsewhere,—Buffalo. The bill was reported in the House of Commons, and read a first time. A delegation of Dominion brewers are here to interview the Hon. R. W. Scott regarding the proposed permissive liquor bill. They want a clause in the bill amended so as to increase the percentage of rate-payers privileged to demand a poll. The bill as proposed by Government says a noil may be demanded on a petition signed by one-fourth of the electors being presented to the Governor in Council.

In the Commons to-day, the House went into Committee of the Whole to consider a Government resolution repealing the castoms duty imposed on malt imported into Canada. In support of the resolution, it was urred that at Washington American maltsters were using the enforcement of this duty as a lever to increase the duty on Canadian malt, and it was no inted out that the action of American brewers in this case was a fair example of what might be expected by a retaintory policy. The Opposition members attributed the present action of the Government in repealing this duty to a fear of the United States. After a long discussion, the resolution was carried.

Collingwood, Ont., March 22.—The proreller Holland, of the Georgian Bay Transpor-

Ing this duty to a lear of the United States.
After a long discussion, the resolution was carried.

Collingwood, Ont., March 22.—The propeller Holland, of the Georgian Bay Transportation Company's Line, arrived here to-day from Windsor. She reports the lake clear of ice.

Special Dispatch to The Tribina.

Winnipeg, Man, March 22.—A special from Battleford to-day confirms the previous report of a strong Indian combination. An Old Stony Chief who refused to join was deserted by his tribe, coming in alone. He says Big Bear demands that the Indians be allowed to settle their difficulties in their own way, without the interference of the mounted police, that the law prohibiting Indians from killing buffalo be repealed, and that Indians shall not behanged for any crime whatever. A Chippewa Chief, arrived at Battleford from Turtle Lake, reports having received tobacco from Big Bear with an invitation to join the confederation, and is on his way to hear what they propose to do.

The lee is passing out of Assiniboine River. Prairie fires are raging.

To the Western Associated Press.

St. PAUL, Minn., March 22.—Further dispatches from Battleford, Northwestern Territory, confirm the rumors of an Indian confederation. It is said Big Bear, one of the Chiefs of the League, demands as an ultimatum that the Buffalo law shall be repealed, and that Indians shall be allowed to settle their troubles among themselves, without interference by the mounted police or the Canadian Government. themselves, without interference by the mount-ed police or the Canadian Government. LONDON, Ont., March 22.—The fire at Mel-bourne last night burnt Cornell's hotel and several stores adjoining. Loss, \$32,000.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Patrolman Dusenbury, of the Central Park Police, while on duty near the "Sneepfold" last night, heard three pistol-shots in rapid succession. He found a young man lying on a bench in one of the paths groaning. As the officer approached, the man raised a revolver which he held in his right hand groaning. As the officer approached, the man raised a revolver which he held in his right hand to his breast and endeavored to discharge it, but was prevented by the officer. He moaned, "Why don't you let me finish it? I don't want to live." He was taken to the Roosevelt Hospital. He gave his name as Louis Stein. is 22 years of age, and halls from Chicago. He had come to this city in search of employment, but failed to find any, and was about to return to Chicago. A passenger-ticket for that city was found in his pocket, together with some pawn-tickets. He was penniless and friendless, and, becoming tired of life, had determined to end his existence. Of the three shots but one took effect, the ball entering the left side and inflicting a severe though not dangerous wound. Stein has been living at the Temperance Hotel, in the Bowery, during his sojourn in this city.

BURLINGTON, Ia., March 22.—Henry Cramer, the keeper of a low brothel on the levee in this city, took a dose of morphine last might, from the effects of which he died about 1 o'clock today. Low spirits at the poor state of his health are supposed to have been the cause. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of suicide. Cramer was the man who was shot by Charles Unland a month ago.

pocket.

MARCH 22, 1878.—My last—This world is all bosh. Human exertion and perseverance amount to nothing. Am out of work, and I can't get anything to do. I can't support my family. I have lost heart. I hope flod will forgive me. I think it is time to die when one's own children prove ungrateful.

If the Germans in St. Louis go on committing suicide at the rate which has prevailed since the new year, the question of teaching German in the public schools will die out for lack of supporters.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

St. Louis, Mo., March 22—Louis Mehl, son of Charles Mehl, a wealthy German and prominent politician, residing about twelve miles from the city, committed saicide yesterday by shooting himself in the head with a revolver. An effort was made to hush the matter up, but the facts leaked out. The friends of the family are endeavoring to cultivate the impression that there was a woman in the case, but it is pretty well understood that the young fellow put an end to his existence as the only lasting means of escaping from the tyranny of his father. It is said that he left letters which reveal a sad case of parental severity, but that they have been carefully secluded from the public gaze.

## CASUALTIES.

WORSE THAN ANY MAZEPPA. Special Dispatch to The IT-bune.

LAWRENCE, Kan., March 22.—This afternoon young horse, ridden by Mr. Jeff Mason, a professional horse-trainer, for many years connected with the Kansas stud farm near this city,

became unmanageable on account of the use of a whip, and ran furiously to the foot of Winthrop street, where he turned down the track of the street, where he turned down the track of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad toward the depot. Continuing its furious pace, it kept the track until it reached a long trestle-work ten feet in hight, where it plunged headlong to the ground. The rider was hurled against the timbers of the trestle with such violence as to fracture his saull, breaking his jaw, crushing one arm and hand, and otherwise bruising nim badly. Strange as it may seem, he is yet alive, though his life is despaired of. The horse will probably die.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION. RICHMOND, Va., March 22 .- Later intelligence from the boiler explosion at Hall's saw-mill not only confirms, but greatly increases, the extent of the casualties. When the boiler, which was twenty-five-horse power, exploded, a number of persons were at work in the mill, and the results are frightful. Five persons were killed, -J. C. Thorp (white), two colored were killed,—J. C. Thorp (white), two colored men, and two sons of the proprietor, aged 7 and 11, who were playing in the mill at the time. Seven others, including the engineer, were in-jured, two fatally. Thorp, the white man killed, leaves a wife and eight children. The ex-

plosion is supposed to have been caused by care-lessness in allowing the boiler to get empty and then turning on cold water.

brocessions. It appeals to Irish patriotism not to let the deep shame of this last festival of St. Patrick be put on them ever again. The same paper refers to the reception of an Orange deputation by Lord Dufferia, and says his Excellency must be made to answer for his fostering encouragement of that carse of this young country, Orangeism. It concludes:

The published accounts of his authority, by his concludes in the premises we shall send at once for consideration at the source of his authority, by his can be concluded in the premises we shall send at once for consideration at the source of his authority, by his can be concluded to the company of the steamer James W. Garly established as of a Vicerory; but we shall see whether he is free to outrage public decesely, and to insult a million and a half of this people, while compressioning the Throne in their sense of its gracious protection. The Catholic masses ought to petition dared to Violata the Governore-General who has directly and the company of the standard to Violata the Governore-General who has directly be conducted to the control of the period fight occurred to-night in front of the notorious statements caused great and irreparable injury. "Egyptian Hall." The participants were Prof. It not only deprived individuals of rights, but actually overthrew a Government which had been elected by the people. dventuress and "kept" woman. Adams told Miller of this talk about his wife to-day, and

adventuress and "kept" woman. Adams told Miller of this talk about his wife to-day, and the parties met at the police gymnasium entrance. Then Rogers joined in to help Muldoon and Adams was pounced upon by Muldoon, but Adams speedliy brought him to terms by using his club. Muldoon's story is that Prof. Miller, who was engaged at his request, had latterly neglected his duties, and was injuring the Club. He therefore wished his discharge. When Miller met him, after-asking if he had said certain things about his wife, Miller struck viciously at him. Warding the blow downward, he received it in the stomach, and lost his wind. Then Adams sprang upon him with a stung shot, and after splitting his head open with that, hit him on the body a score of times with his club. He will have Adams arrested and prosecuted. He says that all of Miller's wrestling matches with Bauer and others have been set-up jobs on the public, and that Miller has never gone into a match without a settlement beforehand as to who should be thrown. In the last great match he says Bauer received \$500 for allowing Miller to beas him. The affair will make a lively row in the Police Athletic Club.

INDIANA'S STATE-HOUSE. The Plan of a Local Architect Accepted The City Anxious to Get Almost Any Kind of a Building—The Experts Somewhat

Special Dispatch to The Tribune,

wer five years of work with two Board, of Commissioners, and more than sixty different plans, a plan for the new State-House has finally been adopted. To-day, before noon, a vote was taken and the plan of Edwin May, of this city, received four votes, and that of Eppingbausen, of Terre Haute, one vote. Upon the second ballot the choice was made unanimous. It is be-lieved that John Collett, of Vermillion County, leved that John Coheet, of Verminion County, voted for Eppinghausen, and that May's plan received the votes of the Governor, and of Commissioner Love, Morris, and Nelson. The news of the selection flew through the city rapidly, and elicited all manner of comment, although the general feeling is one of satisfaction that a local architect carried off the prize. At an interview immediately after the vote between a Commisioner and Mr. May, the latter was informed that numerous alterations and modifications would have to be made in his plan, and was asked if these would increase the cost. Satisfactory answers having been made, a contract was immediately enterel into, and it is the intention to begin work at once. The architect's compensation was fixed at 3 per cent on the aggregate cost, which will make \$60,000 if the work comes within the limit fixed by law. May says this can be done if contracts are entered into now, but, if there are delays from year to year, the cost will exceed that sum. The architect gives a bond of \$100,000 that the building shall be completed within the specified amount. The cost of the May building, as calculated by the architect, is \$1,721,791.70. The general plan of the building is of the classic Corinthian order, with a central dome. It fronts on Washington street, and the Market street front, which is the best view that can be obtained of the building, and which would naturally be almost the main entrance, and only a door in the basement for a carriage-way to store-rooms and vaults. It is to be three stories and a basement. The State offices will be on the first floor, with the Legislative halls and the Supreme Courtroom, Committee-room, and other apartments on the second floor. A grand corridor runs through the building from north to south, out of which eight staircases ascend to the upper floors. In appearance the building, except in building is not unlike one of Mullett's latter-day Post-Offices. May, the architect, is a prominent local Denocrat, thick with the Democratic managers, a voted for Eppinghausen, and that May's plan received the votes of the Governor, and of Comknow that his plan is quite a creditable one. There is some feeling between the Commissioners and experts, one of the former remarking to-night that the latter had nothing to do about the matter anyhow, and they had better keep their blasted mouths shut. It is reported that the experts have been knowed, act aside, and generally coldily treated by the Commissioners, who reached a conclusion on their own responsibility. All sorts of rumers, of course, are flying, but they cannot be traced to a good source, and those which have any foundation are not heeded, because it is feared that any feeling developed now will jeopardize the prospect of the entire before the Legislature. The Commissioners will go shead and let the contracts for the whole work at once, relying upon sufficient annual appropriations at each session of the Legislature to take care of the work. The total length from south to north is 482 feet; from east to west, 202 feet. The south and north fronts are 184 feet in width. The plot of ground is bounded by Washington street on the south, Ohio street on the north, Tennessee street on the east, and Mississippi street on the south, Ohio street on the north, Tennessee street on the east, and Mississippi street on the west. To a Journal interviewer to-night Capt. Allen, of Vincennes, an engineer and expert, said that in reaching the decision, the Board has not been influenced to any remarkable extent by the professional opinion of the experts. The Commissioners have not seemed very anxious to obtain an opinion on the plans, but have taken the matter entirely in their own hands. Mr. A. J. Walters, of Jeffersonville, the expert builder, said: "In view of the kind of work in which I have been engaged the last two months, I really don't know whether I am an expert or not. We have not been called upon to act much as experts, and the decision of the Board does not rest upon any advice that we have given in a professional capacity."

## ANDERSON.

any advice that we have given in a profes

The Louisiana Attorney-General's Application for a Rehearing. New Orleans, March 23.—Attorney-General Ogden has filed an application for a rehearing in the Anderson case. In the outset he says: "A clear sense of duty impels me to ask at your hands a reconsideration of the grounds on which this case has been decided." He goes on to say: "In a case of such interest the Court should rest its de-He goes on to say: "In a case of such interest the Court should rest its decision upon no principle of law in regard to the soundness of which there could be a serious question among candid, disinterested, and enlightened jurists throughout the country. The extract of the records upon which this decision has been rendered contains more than 500 pages of written matter. The counsel for the State has scarcely the time necessary to prepare for so important an argument, as the case was fixed by preference, with only three days notice. The argument occurred on Tuesday, and the decision of the Court was read upon the following Monday. Errors have crept into this decision, both from the imperfection of the presentation made by the State, and from the shortness of the period during which the Court had the case under consideration. A conviction that you will be not only willing but anxious to correct those errors, if I am able to make them apparent, emboldens me to lay before you this application. The Constitution gives you an appellate jurisdiction in criminal cases only upon questions purely of law. You cannot try an issue of fact, and the fact of the consolidated statements having been received in evidence in a court of justice made it at once a public record, and fact of the consolidated statements having been received in evidence in a court of justice made it at once a public record, and constituted its alteration a crime. The Judge's charge to the jury as to what constituted a record, and the means by which they were to reach a conclusion upon this point, was the sole matter for review in this Court. If the charge upon that point was sufficient, the finding of the jury under it is beyond your reach, because it necessarily embraces. your reach, because it necessarily embraces an inquiry into the facts connected with the document. The forgery of these consolidated

## TEMPERANCE.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

MENDOTA, Ill., March 22.—Dr. Reynolds closed his lecture course here this evening, devoting the afternoon's address to ladies only. tire meetings were very largely attended, though including men, women, and children, is said to be under 100. The great majority of that numbe under 100. The great majority of that num-ber probably never tasted intoxicating bever-aces in their lives. If, however, five habitual drunkards have reformed, good work has been accomplished. How the Doctor has established such a reputation seems to be a puzzle. He may be truly sincere in what he says, but his way of saying it is extremely prosaic, if not monotonous, and the general feeling is one of

FOR LIBERIA. FOR LIBERIA.

New York, March 22.—A Charleston (8. C.) dispatch states that the Liberian ship Azar was consecrated yesterday in the presence of 5,000 colored people, by Bishop Brown, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. Soveral addresses were made, all breathing a missionary spirit. Politics were not touched upon.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22.—The colored men interested in a colony of their race in the West last night took measures to promote that object, and denounced the Liberian scheme of emigration in progress in the Southern States.

FORT LINCOLN. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BISMARCK, D. T., March 22.—The Seventh Cavalry, at Fort Lincoln, has received orders to

prepare for field service. Capt. E. D. Baker will relieve Lieut. Chubb, Depot Quartermaster here, for three years. CANNED GOODS.

## GREAT Annual Clearing Sale

CANNED GOODS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 22 .- After a little Tomatoes, 8-lb cans. 10
Corn, 2-lb cans. 15
Corn, Onelda Community, 2-lb cans. 18
Succotash, 2-lb cans. 12b
Lima Beans, 2-lb cans. 10
String Beans, 2-lb cans. 10
Peas, 2-lb cans. 10
Peas, 2-lb cans. 10
Peaches, 3-lb cans. 15
Peaches, finest quality, 3-lb cans. 18
Greengages. 18

## Hickson's Cash Grocery House, 113 East Madison-st.

CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER. They Could See It.

They Could See It.

It was so apparent to the Cantennial jurors, when they came to compare Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster with other porous plasters on exhibition, that it was the property of it the highest and only award of merit over, all others. Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster was invented to over, all come the only objection ever found to the old and White possessing the shove remarkable qualifies, it is absolutely free from the lead polsons that many other plasters are found by analysis to contain. Sold everywhere.

WASHING WASHES WITHOUT RUBBING. Fostively harmiess to clothing, totally unlike anything ever pound equals 4 pounds of soap. Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher recommends it to all housekeepers. Sold by Grocers. Frice, 8 cents. Depos, 21 Flatt-8s., New York. SEWING MACHINES.

## WEED SEWING MACHINES

"ARE THE BEST." Ask to see them, or address

**TESTIMONIAI** 

Miss Thursby,
Mrs. Ames-Billings,
The Original Swedish Quartet,
Fessenden,
Lichtenberg, Allen,
Comprising a Combination the like of which has never
before been heard in Chicago. Secure your seats THIS
MOENTING at Root & Songe 136 State-8t. as it coots
nothing extra.

GEO. B. CARPENTER, Manager.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE. OF THE SEASON! Union-Square CELEBRATED CASE! EVERY NIGHT, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES. Scats secured one week in advance.

EVENING PRICES only 25, 50, 75 cts., and 81.

MATINEES-25, 50, and 75 cts.

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This Saturday, Matinee at 2 p. m. and evening ast two performances of Mr. SUTHERN in his THE CRUSHED TRAGEDIAN! 

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## NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.

THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING. HAVERLY'S MINSTRELS. Arlington, Rice, Kembie, Linden, Carter, Cushman, Felev, Hion, Caitfornia Quartet.
Ladies Grand Mathnes, Admission, 25c and 30c.
Evening crices as usual—25, 30, and 75c.
Monday—First appearance of HajitiY G. RICHMOND. COLISEUM NOVLETY THEATRE.

This Evening, Grand Matinee Sunday, last nights of the great sensation. GOLD DISCOVERY.

HOWLAND SISTERS, WATSON & ELLIS, The Greatrable Lillian Forest.

Popular Prices, 25c, 35c, and 50c.

Monday—OUR BUARD IN HOUSE. WEST END OPERA HOUSE.

Fun---Prof. Carpenter's
nderful and Amusing Scenes in Mesmerism TO
HT. Admission, 35 and 25c. Commencing at a

# THOUSANDS ARE FLOCKING TO STEIN'S

For the 10 per cent discount. Only 30 Days more left prior to removal, as we shall then make a general change in our business, and must reduce our

Don't fail to visit this Popular Store.

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THE COMMON-SENSE TRUSS, selected by Com-missioners from Europe for their Emperor's personal use as the best Truss in the world, after having ex-amined Trusses throughout Europe as well as the United States.

The most suitable Truss in the wor'd for a King, and yet at prices within the means of the poor. Adopted by the United States Government for the Army, Navy, and for pensioners. Hernia has been our specialty for 15 years, and to our scientific adjustment of Trusses is largely to be attributed our success in permanently curing a majority of cases which apply to us for treatment. ment.
Manufacturers of the Patent Scamless-Heel Elastic
Stockings, Wearlonger. No ripping at the heel, chafing, or galling. Circulars sent free.

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# We shall offer for 15 DAYS!

600 prs India Goat, Side Lace, for ... \$3.25
450 prs India Goat, Button, for ... 4.00
400 prs Real Oil Goat, Side Lace, for ... 3.00
300 prs Real Oil Goat, Button, for ... 3.25
250 prs Pebble Goat, Button and Side
Lace, for ... 2.75
500 prs A I Cura Goat, Button and Side
Lace, for ... 3.00 And a great variety of Plain and Fancy SLIPPERS. M. WHEELER & CO., 74 E. Madison-st.

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## LAWN MOWERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Sole Agents. Write for Prices. H. G. SAVAGE & CO., SEEDSMEN AND FLORISTS.
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BIRDS Imported CANARIES, Talking Parrots, and other Fancy Birds. Goldfish & Aquariums. FRED KAEMPER. 127 Clark-st. Taxidermists' Materials, &c.

BURT'S SHOES THEY ARE THE

HAIR RESTORATIVE.

## SAVE TO LEARN HOW TO DO YOUR IT READ AND HEED HAIR WHAT FOLLOWS.

SAVE YOUR HAIR.-The laws of Realth and Longevity demand it, the sustems of social life require it. The matter is of great importance in every way.

BEAUTIPY YOUR HAIR,—It is the sur-passing grown of glory, and for the loss of it there is no compensation. CULTIVATE YOUR HAIR.-For by no

## LYON'S KATHAIRON

Discovered thirty-five years ago by Prof. Lyon, of Yale, is the most perfect preparation in the world for preserving and beautifying the hair.

Besides being the best hair dressing ever produced. Lyon's Eatheiren will positively prevent grayness, and will re-store new hair to bald heads, if the roots and follides are not destroyed.

It actually performs these seeming miracles, which the following is A FAIR SPECIMEN.

I had been entirely bald for several years, con-stitutional, I suppose. I used a few bottles of Kathairon, and, to my great surprise, I have a thick

growth of young hair.
COL. JOHN L. DORBANCE, U. S. A. In every important respect the Kathairon is absolutely incomparable. It is unequaled

1. To Cure Baldness.

2. To Restore Gray Hair. 3. To Remove Dandruff.

4. To Dress and Beautify the Hair. BEAR IN MIND .- The Kathairon is a sticky pacts of sulphur and sugar-of-lead, to paint and doub the hair and paralyze the brain. It is a pure and limpid vegetable letion, intended to re-store the hair by natural growth and reinvigoration. It is splendidly perfumed, and the most delightful follet dressing known. No lady's or gentleman's tellet outfit is correlate without Lyon's Kathairon.

tellet outfit is complete without Lyon's Kathain BOLD EVERYWHERE.

GROCERIES. HOW LIVE CHEAP.

PLOUR. Laver Raisins, 25-lb boxes.
Baking Powder, Dr. Price's, 1-lb cans
Boss Baking Powder, 5 lbs.
Cocoanut Schepps, 1-lb pkgs
Dried Apples, per lb.
Dried Backberries, per lb.
Dried Backberries, per lb.
Dried Backberries, per lb.
Dried Charlies or Piums, pitted, per li

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113 East Madison-st. OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Only Direct Line to France. 

STATE LINE. NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BLIFAST, LONDONDERRY and the Paris Exposition BBLF AST. LUNDUNDERIST and the Farse EXPOSITION STATE OF GEORGIA. Thursday, March 21 STATE OF LOUISIANA. Thursday, March 28 First cabin \$55 and \$70, according to accommodations. Return tickets at reduced rates, currency, Second Cabin \$40. Return tickets at reduced rates, currency, Second Cabin \$40. Return tickets are reduced rates. Sterrage, \$26. Apply to AUSTIN. BALDWIN & CO., General Azents.

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National Line of Steamships. New York to Queenstown, Liverpool, and London. Cabin passage from \$50 to \$70 currency. Excursion lickets at reduced rates. Steerage, \$36. Drafts on For sailings and further information apply to P. B. LARSON, No. 4 South Clark-st.

North German Lloyd. The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken Bates of passage—From New York to Southampton. London Havre, and Bremen, first cable, \$100; secons cable, \$200 currency. For freight and passage apply to 2 Bowling Green, New York.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS 

INMAN LINE. United States and Rayal Mall Steamers, New York to Liverpool via Queenstown, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS. F. C. BEOWN, Gen. Western Agent, 32 South Clark-Drafts on Grest Britain and Ireland for asle.

MEDICAL.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.
WEAKNESS, etc., and all disorders broacht on by indiscretions, excesses or overwork of the Brain and Nervous System, speedily and radically cured by WINCHESTER'S SPECIFIC PILL a purely vegetable preparation, and the best and most successful remedy known. Two to Six Boxes are usually sufficient. For further information, Sens for Circular. Price, \$1 per Box; Six Boxes, \$5, by mail, securely sealed, with full directions for use frepared only by

WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, 36 John St., New York.

ASTEMA CATESTION, OPPRESSIONS, COUGH, PALPITATION, and all mediately media affections of the respiratory organs, are immediately relieved by the use of Levasseur's Thates. Sold in Paris as Dr. Levasseur's Pharmacy. Mailed on receipt of price (\$1.25) by E. FOUGERA & CO., Agenta, New York. Sold by druggless generally.

TAMAR INDIEN (Universally pre-acribes by the Faculty).—A Larasitye. Refreshing, and Medicated Fruit Lozenge: for the immediate relief and effectual cure of Constipation, Hendaches, Bile, Hem-citives, is agreeable to take the first prediction of the City of the Constitution of the Constitution of the City of the by all chemists.

No Sideboard is complete without a box of Tansill's Gen. Custer NEW INVENTIONS.

THE TRUTH AT LAST. In the Face of All Efforts to the Contrary the Exact Facts Have at Last Been Secured.

And the Honor Placed Where It Justly Belongs.

The Largest, Best Equipped, and Most Re-liable Silk House in America, As-certained Beyond a Doubt.

And to Messrs. Belding Bros. & Co., of this City, Belong the Honor and Emoluments.

The Verdict Being that Their Goods in All Cases Please the Consumers and by Them Are Pronounced Unequaled.

Probably no branch of commerce has witnessed more improvements than the Sifk trade. Messra, Beiding Bros. & Co., No. 120 Franklin-et, in addition to their many other enterprising movements, have invented and control a Patent Messiring Machine, and also a Sifk Cleaner. These inventions secure absolute purity of goods and a full measurement of each spool, which the public most keen-ly appreciate.

BAILROAD TIME TABLE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS. Saturds excepted. Sunday excepted. Monday excepted. CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAIL.WAY.

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bints, on the train learing Chicago at 10:39 a. The road roas Pullman or any other form of bother road roas Pullman or any other form of the council of Chicago.

— Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sta.

— Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sta. CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINOY RAILBOADDepots foot of Lake-st., indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st.
and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 50 Clarkst., and at depots.

Trains. | Leave. | Arrive.

Irains Leave. Arrive.

Sendota & Galesburg Express. 7:25 a. m. 7:45 p. m. 7:4 Pullman Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman 16-who Siecving-Cars are run between Chicago and Gmaha the Pacific Express.

CHICAGO. ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-et. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office. 122 Kandolph-et. Ransas City & Den ret Fast Ex "12:30 p. m. " 5:35 h. m. 8t. Louis & Springfield Ex...." 9:00 a. m. " 8:00 p. m. 8t. Louis Springfield Ex...." 9:00 a. m. " 8:00 p. m. Petria. Eurlington (Fast Ex. 8:00 a. m. 9:335 b. m. 8:00 a. m. 9:335 b. m. 8:00 p. m. 9:335 b. m. 8:10 p. m. 9:335 b. m. 9:335 b

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY. Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ti-2-3 Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot. Leave. | Arrive. 

HCKSON'S

Wise Express. \* 5:00p. m. \*10:45a. m. Wise Constitution of the Minnespota Green Bay, Stevens Point, and Ashaland through Night Express. \* 5:00p. m. † 7:004a. m. All trains run via Milwankee. Tickets for St. Pan and Minnespota are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Wafertown, LaCrosse, and Winness. ILLINOIS CENTRAL RollinoAD.

4. foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.
Ticket office, 121 Handolph-st., near Clark. Leave. | Arrive.

MICHIGAN (KNTRAL RAILROAD, bepot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Raa dolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

Mail (via Main and Air Line). 7:00 a. m. 9:55 a. m. Day Express. 9:00 a. m. 7:40 b. m. 8:350 a. m. 10:50 a. m. Atlantic Express (daily). 5:15 p. m. 9:00 a. m. 9:00 a. m. Night Express. 9:00 b. m. 90:00 a. m. PITTBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.
Depot. corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices.
65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. 

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-st. Ticket Offices: SS Clark-st., Paimer House,
Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building). LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN. 

KANKAKEE LINE epot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-se

CHICAGO, BOOK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILEOAD Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sis. Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House. Leave. | Arrive. naha Leaven with & Aich Ex \*10:15 a. m. \* 4:00 p. m. ru Accommodation ...... \* 5:00 p. m. \* 9:35 a. m. eht Express. ...... †10:00 p. m. t 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO & RASTERS ILLINOIS RAILROAD.

Danville Route.

Ticket Offices: 77 Clark st., 57 Dearforn-st., and Depot., corner Clinton and Carroll-sts. Leave. | Arrive.

SEALED PROPOSALS SEALED PROPOSALS

For furnishing the following varieties and qualities of such paper and binding stock as may be needed for use. In the State printing of the State of Kanas from April 1, 1978, to April 1, 1879, will be received at this office until the hour of 12 m. Thursday, April 11, 1879; No. 1 book, Sized and super calendered book and tinted, and calendered book paper, three qualities, all 23x28, to and do pounds to the ream.

Denay, 20 and 21 pounds to the ream.

Plat cap, 14, 16, and 18 pounds to the ream.

Flat cap, 14, 16, and 18 pounds to the ream.

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Samples of all papers and articles for which bids are made must accompany the bids.

All of said articles to be delivered at the Kansas Publishing House, Topeks, Kansas, Wilhout extra cost of or charge for boxing, transportation, or handling, as such times as the Raise Frinter may see fit to order.

Torzka, Kansas, March 21, 1973. State Trinter.

ION FREE.

Nervous Deblity, want of the train of gloomy attend-ingredients. Address Dr. ixth-st.. Cincinnati, Ohio

## THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Will Carleton, the male "Sweet Singer of Michian," is at the Sherman House.

The "Mighty Dollar" company, without Billy oreace, was at the Sherman House yesterday.

The property known as the Golden Eagle Clothy Slore, being fifty feet front on Madison street it twenty-five feet on Clark, being L-shaped, was a yesterday to Henry W. King & Co. for \$117, all cash.

temperature yesterday, as observed by Ma, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Buildwas at 8 a. m., 38 degrees; 10 a. m., 40; 12
2; 3 p. m., 41; 8 p. m., 42. Barometer at
n., 30, 20; 8 p. m., 30, 08.

The State Microscopical Society met last night at he rooms of the Academy of Sciences, No. 263 Nebasa serune. Mr. Heary Fuller was in the hair. Prof. Bastian read an interesting paper pon "The Vegetable Cell." There were a num-er of instruments exhibited by members of the

necting of the West Side Red-Ribbon Reform was held last evening at No. 221 West Madi-trect, Col. Diller presiding. There were the exercises, consisting of singing, speaking, ddresses—frem several of the members, and gning of the pledge. The meeting was well

In West Park affairs there was no change yester-lay. Both sides are sleeping on their arms, es-pecially the old organization, who occupy the office, where two park policemen still squat them-selves at the expense of the taxpayers. It has been stated to a Tribunz reporter that both Lipe and Muns will resign after the present complica-tions are decided. Mr. Muns, it is said, is tired of "the foolishness," as he terms it. He is disgust-id, and only now stays in place because he feels as though his personal integrity has been attacked. No meetings have yet been called by either side, but they hold special conferences daily. The Board of Northern Illinois Penitentiary

but they hold special conferences daily.

The Board of Northern Illinois Penlitentiary Commissioners met yesterday in Room 1 of the Grand Pacific Hotel to fix the manner of sub-letting and arranging the work under the contract awarded them for the Kankasee Insane Asylum. There is talk of an injunction among some of the contractors, to test the question whether the Penitentiary Commissioners can take contracts the work upon which cannot be performed by convicts, it is held that they can only contract for work which convicts can perform, and no other. Otherwise, it is said, the State might as well announce itself as a contractor at once for all manner of public work.

which convicts can perform, and no other. Otherwise, it is said, the State might as well announce itself as a contractor at once for all manner of public work.

The inquest into the causes which led to the suicide of Richard Brogan Thursday afternoon brought out a most horrible and disgusting state of facts. Deputy-Coroner Korn conducted the examination, aided by two physicians. The inquest was held yesterday afternoon. Brogan shot himself with a little Smith & Wesson revolver. The bullet passed through the heart and left lung, and imbedded itself in the right, where it was found with great difficulty. The deed was committed in the rear of 400 Hubbard street. Richard Brogan was the youngest of a family of three. He was 19 years of age. His brother John is 21, and he left a sister 24 years old. The latter kept house for the two prothers. The facts developed at the inquest show that young Brogan lived incestnously with his sister, and that she is soon to be confined, he being the father of her child. The poor woman is not of sound mind. She testified to the most horrible facts, and told how her brother seduced her last winter. About two months ago the neighbors began to talk of the intimacy existing between the brother and sister, and the elder brother, being told of the state of affairs by his sister, sand if he had his brother near him then that he would kill him. From this a theory was developed that it might not have been a case of suicide, but that was clearly disproved. The sister and brother quarrieled last Tucsday, when he disappeared, turning up Thursday afternoon, when his sister refused him the house, and begged him to go away. He then went out and shot himself, his body being found under the sidewalk, where he had crawled. The poor unfortunate woman will be cared for in a proper institution.

"Mr. Day, how is it about those certificates that you were accused of snatching from an attorney, the other day?" asked to see the certificates to case after that date. The interest that she was endilled to was \$ came in, and stated that sac had been advised or an attorner to settle the matter, which she did, re-ceived her certificate of liqidation, \$513.50, and got her dividend of 25 per cent. The Fourth National Bank, long defunct, has de-clared a dividend of 10 per cent, and Receiver Sherman will commence paying out as soon as he receives his checks from the Comptroller of the in, and stated that she had been ad

ontinued its session yesterday morning, afternoon, and evening. Out of sixteen applicants for
iplomas only four passed the required examination. They are as follows: H. Meyer, George W.
tobinson, Chicago; Frank Sherman, Roseland;
ames S. Marques, Walnut, Bureau County,
tacks, specialists, and certain medical institutions were also considered. Dr. Wardner, of
airo, offered the following, which was adopted:

WENDERS, Several parties throughout the Sates are WHEREAS, Several parties throughout the State are yearlies specializes in medicine under assumed name, and by a variety of dishonest and dishonorable means are imposing upon and defrauding both the people of the State and every upright practitioner of medicine:

ed. That it is the duty of the Board to at once to investigate such cases and to deal with them

city will be prosecuted, unless they desist from practice immediately.

GEORGE PRANCIS FOREVER.

George Francis Train has at length secured a foothold in Chicago, and he is among the happlest of men. He has been at the Twelfth Street Turner Hall all the week, and he delights about the same audience every night with his verbal gymnastic feats. Conch-Shell Reynolds occupies the same reserved seat every evening, within easy reach of the world's great friend, and he interrupts him frequently by passing up problems for him to answer and notices of his "Meeting for women and men," on West Madison street, at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoons. Last night the assembly was honored by America's great and venerable anti-slavery reformer, Parker Pillabury, who enlightened the throng by a rectifal of the savingsbank system and laws in Boston. The Rev. Mr. Pepper, of Ohlo, was also present for a short time, but he had no show to get in a word until after he had left the hall, when he received a cordial invitation to talk from Mr. Train. Parker Pillabury was gormally introduced to Conch-Shell Reynolds in open meeting. At the close, Dr. Mc-Fadden, the old Spiritualist of this city, pressed forward to greet Mr. Train and insure him his support and sympathy, but he received no encouragement.

THE CITY'S HALF. THE BUILDING COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL held a meeting resterday afternoon, Ald. Van Godel in the char. There were present the Mayor, and Ald. Linsenbarth, Lawler, Cook, and Ralland.

Bailsrd.

An estimate of Mortimer & Taffen for \$7,390,83 was allowed. This will make \$21,487.79 thus far paid under the City-Hall foundation contract,—the work done to date amounting to \$25,279.75.

A communication was received from Supt. Cleaveland, saying that a portion of the foundation was sorely troubled with piles, and asking the Cammittee to prescribe a remedy and give him positive instructions how to proceed.

The piles complained of were driven by the county without authority from the city, though a bill has been sent in for them and the work of driving, and are in that part of the ground which would have been covered by the city's half of the dome.

Ald. Van Osdel suggested that the piles be drawn out and the holes filled with sand.

Ald. Ballard thought it would be cheaper to cut off two or three feet and put the concrete on top.

It was decided to do the latter, and to spread the concrete so as to give more bearing, it being stated by Ald. Van Osdel and Cook that there would be more settling in that part of the building than any other if this precantion were not taken.

The plans of the superstructure were then looked

over, and Ald. Van Osdel pointed out where much money could be saved by dispensing with USELESS MOLDING.

The same lines and general appearance could be preserved without any detriment, and the cut-

The same lines and general appearance could be preserved without any detriment, and the cutstone work would cost from \$30,000 to \$50,000 less. There was much ornamental work about the county half which could not be seen at all from the street. The plans for it seemed to have been drawn so as to make the stone as expensive as possible. The other members of the Committee coincided with the proposition, and wisely, for without the superfluous fliogree work the walls will be much stronger, and the city's portion more substantial.

Ald. Van Oedel said the Committee must suggest terms. The bidders on the contract for the cutstone work must know how they were to go on—at what time, when, and how.

Ald. Linsenbarth remarked that they must take the chances.

Ald. Linsenbarth remarked that they must take the chances.

Aid. Van Osder stated that the specifications must contain a time, or men could not bid. He didn't know what rights the Committee had, since there was so much law nowadays.

Ald. Cook said they could go according to Judge Drummond's decision, which was about as good as any to follow. He had decided that, where a building was to be erected, a contract could be made extending over the life of more than one Council, until the structure was completed.

The Mayor inquired how much the cut-stone would cost.

The Mayor inquired now much the cut-solution would cost.

Ald. Van Osdel answered about \$600,000.

The Mayor said there was an appropriation of \$150,000. He supposed they could calculate on getting some back taxes, and there would be from \$25,000 to \$30,000 left after the foundations were completed and the sewers put in. If all the back taxes were in, the \$500,000 received from the State would be in the Treasury. When any of them came in, the City-Hall Fund, got its proportion. But the back taxes could not be calculated on until they were in hand. tion. But the back taxes could not be calculated on until they were in hand.

Ald. Van Osdel suggested that they could tell approximately when the work would be paid for.

The Mayor thought so too, if they could calculate on appropriations. If the back taxes came in, succeeding Councils would not have to make appropriations. He supposed, really, they had no right to calculate on anything that was not in the Committee did was not binding on future Councils.

Committee did was not binding on future Councils.

Ald. Van Oedel said the specifications could be drawn so as to let the builders take the chances.

The Mayor believed that was the only may it could be done. The contractors could go on and complete the building or spend two or three years at it. If it were to be completed in three years, arrangements could be made to pay for it then.

Ald. Van Oedel remarked that not over three years should be required to put it under roof. There would be no difficulty about any except the cut-stone work. The masonry and iron and brick work could be let a story at a time.

Ald. Cook said there were

PARTIES DOWN ON THE CANAL

who had the stone—three strong frms—who would do the work and take their pay in warrants on the Treasury.

The Mayor We Cannot issue warrants until an

The Mayor-We cannot issue warrants until an

The Mayor—We cannot issue warrants until an appropriation is made.

Aid. Cook—I understand that. I mean, take them as the work progressed.

The Mayor—Yes. Warrants to the amount of 85 per cent of this year's appropriation could be issued, and the taxes; anticipated. The contractors could take the chances. If the taxes were not collected, they would never get the money. Next year, if there is not additional legislation changing the method of levying and collection of taxes, that could be continued. Probably something will be done to relieve us of the difficulty we are now in. At present we canonly calculate on such machinery as we have.

Aid. Cook—They are willing to take the contract and run the chances of retting their pay.

The Mayor—All we have to do then is to draw the specifications in that way, and allow every body to bid; and the lowest responsible bidder who complies with the specifications in every respect is entitled to the contract. There can be no deception about it.

Aid. Cook understood that there were other parties—the Bedford stone men—who would also take the chances.

parties—the Beauser take the chances.
Ald. Van Osdel asked
REGARDING MATERIAL

They were obliged to conform as near as possible in color to the county building. In inviting bids, should limestone be mentioned and sandstone railed out?

Aid. Cook said he would not vote for sandstone. Aid. Van Oedel—Should the different kind of limestones be put in crystallized and iamnated?

The Mayor—Any limestone that will conform to the other in color would suft me. I don't cape where it comes from. I understand there is but one quarry of Illimois limestone that can furnish the size required.

Aid. Cook—Stone can be got down on the canal, and Bedford stone or granite could be used for certain portions.

tain portions.

The Mayor—Can we get the limestone required The Mayor—Can we get the limestone required down on the canal?

Ald. Cook—Yes; McGenniss has it.

The Mayor—I shoulon't like to depend on one quarry if it can possibly be avoided. There wouldn't be any competition.

Ald. Cook—There is the Walker quarry, and McGenniss', and the Hilmois. Singer & Talcott and the Excelsior could furnish the thinner stone, while one of the others could supply the thicker. Then there were three or four quarries at Bedford.

Ald. Van Osdel—Yes; and some down at Salem, below Bedford.

as much.

Inds upon those of liquidassion of them, giving back
Mr. Ruff then informed
transaction, so far as rece. Thursday Mrs. Roache
it she had been advised by very nice entrance.

The Mayor—If it costs only one-third as much, it den't admit of discussion at all. The whole work should be let at one time, so that we may not make the same mistake as the county.

Aid. Lawler put in a word for uniformity. If Bedford stone were used he didn't think the buildings would look alike. His preference was granite for the entrances.

or the entrances.

Ald. Cook said if a part of the work were let, or instance, for Illinois stone, the other part could for instance, for Illinois stone, the other part could be reserved.

Ald. Van Osdel remarked that samples of other stone for the entrances could be submitted with the bids.—stone from any quarry in the country.

Ald. Cook thought there ought to be the largest scope for competition possible, confining the bids to limestone. This was necessary in order to carry out the agreement with the country.

The Mayor said ue had recently heard that there were quarries of laminated limestone in Ohio and Indians.

Indiana.

After some further talk, which developed nothing of interest, Ald. Van Osdel and Cook were ap

pointed a committee to draft specifications and sub pit them at a meeting to be held Monday afternoon

APPRAISERS' COMMITTEE. CONTINUING THE INVESTIGATION.

The Special Commission began its third day's ession yesterday at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, Appraiser-General Meredith presiding, as usual. The proceedings were merely a continuation of the business of the day before, relating to the crookeduces of the New York Customs officials, particularly with reference to the articles classified with silks, ribbons, burlaps, and the finer qualities of dress-materials in the dry-goods line, with a sprinkling of miscellaneouss importations sandwiched between witnesses. The members of the Commission mapped out their course and the lay of the land on the start, so that they know exactly where to find a witness when they want him, and anticipate just about what he will have to say; in this way swift procress is made, and it is quite likely that they will finish their investigation in this city much earlier than was at first predicted, and the early part of next week will doubtless find them pitching their tents in St. Louis. Those who appeared before this inquisitorial body yesterday were Mr. Ray, from the Stim of Field, Leiter & Co.; W. H. Schimpferman, importer of wines and liquors; Adoiph Ruhling, of the firm of Yergho, Runling & Co., dealer in toys and fancy goous; J. McGiregor, Adams & Co.. importers and dealers in tin, hardware, etc.; and a Mr. Levy, importer of plumbago or black lead. The most important of these witnesses was Mr. Ray, who, it was hinted, "gave away" some Eastern houses to a damaging extent, but the names of the firms are withheld from publication. The witnesses all had specific charges to make, but they were exceedingly chary of mentioning names freely, as they were doubtless afraid it might injure their now peaceable relations with Eastern houses, and they would rather suffer a few inconveniences than expose the parties who have been injuring them. If they ever want to speak of their troubles, however, now is their time, for the Commission evidently mean business, and the members desire no child's play in the matter. Unless matters of greater weight are brought before the investigating body than what have already been brought forward,—crookedness on a few individual lots and parcels,—the New York plunderers will, it is to be feared, raise the how! of "Great cry; little wool," though it is possible that by the time the Commissioners have gone the entire rounds of all the cities on their route, they may by putting all together have enough evidence to form quite a respectable accusation against the New York Customs officers.

The Committee will assemble again to-day at the usual hour. when they want him, and anticipate just abou what he will have to say; in this way swift pr

SALOON-KEEPERS.

DABBLING IN POLITICS.

The regular weekly meeting of the Saloon-teepers' Society was held yesterday afternoon at Aurora Turper-Hall, corner of Milwankee avenue and Second street, President John Feldkamp in

The Judiciary Committee recommended that a joint meeting of that Committee, the Agitation Committee, and the officers of the Association be held at 2 o'clock pext Wednesday afternoon at Masonic Hall, corner of Randolph and Halsted streets, for the purpose of eciding what candidates for Aldermen were worthy of the Association's support. Action on the report was temporarily postponed. "Bummel" Mueller submitted the following, to be signed by every Alderman who proposed to have the Association's support:

The undersigned hereby declares that he is opposed to all so-called temperance and summtnary tegislation, and that, if elected the Common Council, he will not vote for any ordinance prohibiting the sale of liquors on Sandays, or to minors, or at any time between the hours of 5 a.m. and 12 p. m., or for any ordinance which is calcu-

Several members thought there ought to be a provision by which they could get out of paying their pool-table licenses.
"Bumme!" explained that nothing could be done until the new Council came in. The licenses were due the 1st of April, and would have to be paid. When the new Council came in it was possible that a repealing ordinance might be put through.

paid. When the flow coordinance might be put through.

After some further talk, the pledge was adopted, and 100 copies thereof ordered printed.

The report of the Judiciary Committee was then taken up and adopted. Several changes were made in the membership of the Agitation Committee in order to insure a large attendance of that committee at the joint meeting with the Judiciary Committee and the officers of the Association.

On motion of "Bummel" Miller, it was decided to hold the next meeting Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock in the North Side Turner Hall, to hear reports from the joint meeting.

The President suggested the drawing up of a petition to the Council for the repeal of the ordinance licensing pool-tables. Several members believed, with "Bummel" Miller, that anything of that kind was impracticable so long as the present Council was in power, and no action was taken on the suggestion. on the suggestion.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE "BAZOO,"

AND ITS EDITOR'S LIBEL SUIT. A lot of young men of the West Side got to-gether some time ago and organized a literary and debating society, and called it the "Addison." denating society, and called it in Additional The objects of this Society were doubtless, in the stereotyped phrase expressive of the aims of all societies, for mutual improvement and the promotion of social intercourse among its members." Be that as it may, "the boys" indulged promotion of social intercourse among its members." Be that as it may, "the boys" indulged in debates, mock-trials, etc., and varied the programmes of their evening's entertainments or preparing and reading a paper, the Addison Baxoo, or some such thing. Now, it happened that Mr. Benjamin A. Eaton, a youthful member of the organization, was made editor-in-chief of that journalistic enterprise. Upon him fell the onerous task of discussing any and all topics that might suggest themselves tkeeping in view meanwhile the elevation of journalism), racking his brain and plowing and harrowing his fertile imagination for thoughts that might be amusing, instructive, and useful to mankind in general and the "Addisons" in particular. Benjamin bethought himself one day that he could debase the uses of his charge, and, with the strong lever of the limited press facilities which he guided and goverened, oust from the society a member who had made himself objectionable. It would appear, and it might be admissible here to state that the memwhose ousting the daring editor sought had made himself objectionable upon more occasions than one, and to more than one member. Therefore the editor turned himself loose upon the unsuspecting member aforesaid, gathered unto himself a thesaurus of English words, and ground out "copy" which read as follows:

WANTED—A RESIGNATION.—About the best thing our lawyer honorary can do is to hand in his resignation.

a thesaurus of English words, and ground out "copy" which read as follows:

"Copy" which read as follows:

"Wanted—A Restenation.—About the best thing our lawyer honorary can do is to hand in his resignation. We don't know of anything he could do that would be more fositive benefit to the Society. Ever since the "more trial" commenced be has hung around making a limited on the society of the society and society

ble production was couled into the Basoo (a written, not a printed paper) and read before the Society at a night for regular meeting. One of the members—perhaps more than one—understood it. One did certainly. His name was George W. W. Carroll. a building lawyer, and his figure is just about as long as his name. Instead of capturing and horsewhipping the rash editor,—which act would have been a very plausible thing in the face of existing circumstances, and the diminutive size of the aforesaid editor,—he caused Mr. Eaton's arrest for libel, and set forth in his complaint that his character, reputation, integrity, virtue, and all else held near and dear had been injured, beamirched, made doubtful, and outraged. Carthat his character, reputation, integrity, virue, and all else held near and dear had been injured, beamirched, made doubtful, and outraged. Carroll faced his defamer yesterday in Justice Meech's court. The Judge listened patiently to the mass of evidence and the able arguments, one of which proved conclusively that Eaton should go to jail, and the other of which showed as conclusively that Eaton should go fore and Carroll should go home and bag his head.

The Court summed up the case, and remarked that he had never seen so groundless, so absolutely absurd a case in court. The fact that the editor had opined that the lawyer was a mule, a donkey, did not make him so. It did not make any one think that he was of that hybrid stamp. The plaintiff did not claim that Carroll was a mule or a donkey. And, with sage advice to the counsel and his olient, the case was dismissed, amid the quickly-suppressed applause of all the "Addisons" gathered in court.

During the trial of the case the Inter-Ocean reporter happened in and began to copy the above "libeious" article. The plaintiff, fearing that he might possibly get into the papers and the world might understand the esteem with which his associates regard him, snatched the article from the hands of the reporter. Thanks to the prompt and energetic action of the Court in calling the irate reporter to order and fining him \$20 Mr. Carroll still lives to tell the story of his wrongs.

POLITICAL. PIFTH WARD.

A meeting of Fifth Ward Democrats was held last evening at the corner of Thirty-sixth street and Wentworth avenue. Mr. James D. Lawton was called upon to preside. Mr. Henry Brink man, who was pretty generally nominated during the early part of the week by the precinct clubs in the ward for Alderman, was called upon for speech. If elected, he promised to vote for every measure for the best interests of the ward and the

speech. If elected, he promised to vote for every measure for the bost interests of the ward and the city, and to oppose any and all corrupt schemes, whether advanced by the Republicans or Democrata in the Council. He had not sought the nomination, and, as he had no idea of making anything out of the position, he should not spend a cent to be elected. Unless the office sought the man, no one could ever expect an honest administration. He had property in the ward, and, if elected, would vote in the Council for the interests of the taxpayers and against all schemes and jobs. Speeches were made by Peter Allen, Peter Leddy, and others, indorsing Mr. Brinkman, congratulating the ward on having a nominee who wasn't going to spend money to be elected and make it up. afterwards in the Council by ways that are dark and tricks that are vain, and pitching into the present representatives of the ward in the Council for their alleged failure to do anything for their constituents.

TWELFTH WARD.

At a meeting of the Twelfth Ward Republican Club held last night, Ald. Rawleigh was renominated, and a delegate ticket to the West Town Convention was elected. The Club decided to dispense with primaries, its action being raified, as regards the Alderman, by the Clty Central Committee, and as regards the delegates by the West Town Committee. The action of the Club, therefore, on these matters is final. Ald. Rawleigh is the regular nominee, and the town delegates selected are the ones who will be admitted to the Convention. At a meeting held the other evening in Owsley's Hall, it was decided by certain persons, calling themselves a Republican Ward Club, to hold a primary, at which a capidiate for Alderman and delegates to the Town Convention were to be selected. Of course any number of persons have a right to meet and cast votes for Alderman and delegates, or anything else, but the Republicans of the Twelfith Ward ought to understand that mo Republican primaries can or will be held in the ward, and that the candidate for Alderman and

Town Convention have already been selected.

ITEMS.

The Central Committee of the Nationals met at the Tremont House last evening and heard reports from the several wards of the appointment of delegates to the State and Town Conventions.

In a communication to THE TRIENDE, Mr. R. V. Kennedy claims that the regular Republican Club of the Eighth Ward Indorsed him for Town Clerk of West Chicago, and that the "coterie" in the Ninth District of the ward who repudlated him are "soreheads."

Though Mr. H. E. Mallory was recommended by the members of the Fourth Ward Republican Club with great unanimity for the nomination for Alderman at the primary meeting to-day, it was stated yesterday that objections had been made to him because of alleged intimacy with Stock-Yard interests. It is the purpose, therefore, to have another candidate at the cancus to-day, and Mr. Alexander Cook, of Cook & McLain, has been proposed.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING. Commissioner Cleary denies that he is 60 years of age, and, furthermore, that he went barefooted the first twenty years of his life. The Collector of South Chicago turned over his books vesterday. The Collector of Bremen also handed in his books, which were accompanied with \$900 in cash.

The Grand Jury pesterday did better than it has for several days. Among the other cases disposed of was one against the notorious Nellie Price and Sherry, an amended indictment in the Hotchin case being returned into Court. A few hours later the accused were placed on trial. The case was still on at adjournment.

still on at adjournment.

Sherry, the murderer, who is to ask for a new trial to-day, will not be able to get any certificative of character from the keepers of the jail. He is one of the very few it has been found necessary to assign to solitary confinement as a painishment for misconduct the last few days. He sava he is not anxious to have the motion heard speedily, and regards delay as good for his neck.

A week or more ago W. J. Dunn, in the employ of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, was summoned as a juror in the Criminal Court. In answer to the summons he came forward and asked to be excused, urging that if he was detained

I would therefore sak that he be excused. If consistent. Yours truly. D. R. RIDDLE, Act. L. R. & M. S. R. R. Co. On reading the above Dunn was excused, and Instructions were given to summon Mr. Riddell on the next jury. Yesterday he turned up, and the first thing he did was to ask to be excused. His request was denied, and the Court took occasion to read him a lecture on the duties of a citizen, and severely reprimanded him for writing the above letter, reminding him that such conduct was opposition to the law. Mr. Riddell took his seat among the jurors reluctantly.

LETTING CONTRACTS.

The Committee to pass on bids for supplies was in assiston again yesterday. In the forenoon the members wrangled and quarreled over who should have the contract for liquors without reaching any conclusion, and in the afternoon they went through the farce of examining samples of boots and shoes, they goods, flour, etc. The award for shoes was made finally, and after a savere struggle, to M. D. Wells & Co., the lowest bidders; A. Ferstenburger, the contractor of last year, who runs a small place on Milwauke avenue, was given the codding contract; Joseph Sokup was selected to supply the bardware and tinware; and Lynch Bros. were given the contract for flour and oat and corn meal. The supplying of milk for the Insane Asylum

place on Milwankee avenue, was given the cedding contract; Joseph Sokup was selected to supply the hardware and tinware; and Lynch Bros. were given the contract for flour and oat and corn meal. The supplying of milk for the Insane Asylum was given to Mr. McCarty, and for the Hospital to W. M. Devine. Other samples were examined, but no other awards were made. The fight in the whole matter is yet to come, when drugs and liquors are reached, as it is understood that certain Commissioners have axes to grind in these articles. So far, Commissioner Cleary, as Chairman, has done his duty, and has fought the "Ring" schemes. If he holds firm to the end he will have done a great public service, for the purpose of the crowd is very apparent.

ONE ILLUSTRATION.

The marriage-license window in the County Clerk's office is fast becoming the most interesting spot in the building. For several days incidents have been given of more or less interest, and yesterday the prophecy that trouble would arise from the negligence of those authorized to marry, in failing to return marriage licenses, was fulfilled. Miss E. H. Jacobina came to the window in the forenoon with tears in her eyes, and told a sad story, which was made sadder by the fact that an examination of the records failed to show that she had been married. Her story was that in July, 1877, a fellow named Jorgensen procured a license to marry her; that they were duly married by a Rev. Mr. Hawkinson, living near the corner of Indiana and Sangamon streets; that she had money, which her lord got away with, and then deserted her. She was destitute, and the object of her visit was to accumulate evidence by which she could force the samp to maintain her and do by her a husband's part, and upon being informed that there was nothing of record to show that she had seen the reverend gentleman, but he refused to do anything for her. She said he told her that he had returned the license, and then reprimanded her genity for having falied to pay him for marrying ner, suggesting that if

THE CITY-HALL.

The Treasurer's receipts were \$2,134.64, while he paid out \$11,000. The discharged employes of the Water Department were being paid off yesterday. The clerks will receive some cash next week.

A permit was issued to Potter Palmer for a four story and basement brick dwelling, 40x77, on Adams street, near Wabash avenue, to cost \$12,000. The Mayor will not sign the ordinance licensing the street cars, for the reason that the Corporation Counsel says it is illegal, it being, in his opinion, not a police regulation, but a license for revenue purposes.

purposes.

The Special Committee having charge of the selection of judges and clerks for the April election held another meeting yesterday afternoon and completed the list. What they have done must be approved by the Council, and that body is likely to make a great many changes in the report; so a judge or a clerk who has been fixed upon by the Committee is by no means certain of securing the position.

Receives nothing the

Because nothing has been said lately of the injunction case, it must not be inferred that it has been dropped. Parties who call for the interest due on their certificates are told that they can get nothing until a decision has been secured as to the legality of the paper. Mr. Adams hasn't prepared his answer to Mr. Roby's bill, and it is not likely that the arguments will take place before the latter part of next week. On the motion of the city law officers, the hear

On the motion of the city law officers, the bearing of the applications for an injunction to restrain the collection of one-sixth of the personal-property taxes in the South Town has been postponed until next month. It is not understood what the reason of this course is. The Judges have decided in various cases that the one-sixth is illegal, and they will decide the same way in the other cases. In the meanwhile, the County Treasurer, having received no notification of any action, cannot give a receipt for five-sixths, and parties are not going to pay the whole when they know that they are entitled to a rebate of one-sixth. The only result of the delay appears to be fo keep the city out of a large sum of money when they know that they are entitled to a rebate of one-gixth. The only result of the delay appears to be to keep the city out of a large sum of money which it would otherwise receive. But for this delay, nearly all the personal-property taxes of the South Town would have been collected by the end of this month. It is true that the Collector, not having been enjoined, may go on and collect these taxes by distraint, but, in view of the decision of the Court in the case of the Merchants' Savings, Loan & Trust Company, he would hardly venture to take such action.

The Committee on Fire and Water adopted the following at their meeting yesterday:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Committee on Fire

following at their meeting yesterday:

Resolved. That the chanks of the Committee on Fire and Water of the City Council be and they are hereby extended to Fire-Marshal Beener for his able and efficient of the City Council, and his cordial co-operation with the City Council, and his cordial co-operation with the Committee in all recommendations for the good and economical management thereof.

Resolved. That all the officers and companies in the department are entitled to the confidence of the public for their faithful and efficient conduct, and for their loyality to the city authorities in their efforts to conduct the said department with economy and retrenchment.

CRIMINAL.

The case of Loring W. Cratg, charged with swindling a woman named Leonard out of some property, came up vesterday for hearing before Justice Wallace, and was dismissed, the evidence failing to sustain the charge.

A few days ago Officer Tom O'Connor, of the Armory, ran down a well-known thief named Joe Webber, but who at the station gave the hame of John Strong. Yesterday Officer Dan Duffy fixed upon him the burglary of Klein's saloon, at the corner of Fifth avenue and Madison street, some two weeks ago, at which time some 1,000 cigars, about \$50 in cash, and a quantity of liquors were taken.

Officer P. Costello yesterday arrested at the house Officer P. Costello yesterday arrested at the house of Widow Ford, on Noble struet, a notorious young rascal named Edward Hopkins, alias Hartman, who is wanted for several burglaries in the West Chicago avenue district, in conjunction with Dennis Muliin, Watty Furlong, and Thomas Smith, all three of whom are now in the County Juil awaiting trial for the burglary of G. P. Hoffman's house, on North Carpenier street.

three of whom are now in the County Jail awaiting trial for the burglary of G. P. Hoffman's house, on North Carpenier street.

Minor arrests: James Flanigan, stealing coal from the railroads; J. F. Staudinger, obtaining money by faise pretenses from Valentine Schmidt; Roluf Oluf, iarceny of \$30 worth of doctor's tools from Dr. Saalfeldt, of No. 168 Wells street; Robert Dudley, larceny of \$18 worth of outchers' tools from Patrick Sullivan, of No. 251 North Ashland avenue; Louis Goldmah, larceny of clothing from Solomon Rubenstein; Carl Piers, claiming to reside on Canalport avenue, insane.

Yesterday forenoon Detectives Shea and Traynor arrested two noted horse thieves named John Brady and Frank Ross. Brady was the partner of Michael McQuaid, a notorious horse-thief, who was arrested and jailed upon thirteen indictments some three years ago. McQuaid got Hugh Reed to go upon his bail bond, and at once jumped town. Brady was tried and sentenced to three years, but was pardoned out long before the expiration of his time. Since then he has been plying his vocation industriously, and allay ho have lost horses are requested to call at the station and see if they can identify him.

It was yesterday discovered that in the circular containing a plat of North San Francisco, which constituted so large a portion of the bustiness of the firm of C. J. Rankin & Co., broken up a few days ago by the police, well-known buildings in this, the beautiful City of Cnicago, are duobed by different names and located in the flourishing "Brooklyn of the Western Metropolis," North San Francisco. A large building on the southeast corner of Randolph and Clark streets is called the wholesale house of W. W. Duffin & Co; the Central Hotel on Market street, and the State Saving building on La Salle street, are located on the corners of two factitions streets in the fine titions place of North San Francisco. But the corvents of two factitions streets in the fine titions place of North San Francisco. But the corners of two factions streets in the

against Messrs. Rankin and Burr.

Justice Kaufmann yesterday held the forger. Theodore Price, in a total of \$5,000 to the Criminal Court upon three distinct charges of check forgeries; August Ord, wife-beating. \$10 fine; resisting the officer, \$25 fine and thirty days in the House of Correction; Andrew Amberg, aiding him in resisting. \$50 fine and sixty days. Justice Morrison heid John, alias "Curly," Collins in \$1,000 to the Criminal Court for shooting at Officer Cluett, and \$100 fine for assaulting Officer Jickling; Daniel Tyler, larceny as bailee from John A. Foster, of No. 235 West Lake street, \$300 to the 25th; Hugh Murrav, larceny of an overcost, \$300 to the Criminal Court. Justice Summerfield held "Friday" Keiley in \$700 bonds to the Criminal Court. Justice Summerfield held "Friday" Keiley in \$700 bonds to the Criminal Court. Justice Summerfield held "Friday" Keiley in \$700 bonds to the Criminal Court. Justice Summerfield held "Friday" Keiley in \$700 bonds to the Criminal Court for the attempt to burglarize the residence of W. D. Cox on Belden avenue; John Griffin, threats to kill his vife Bridget, \$500 to keep the peace, and for brutally assaulting her, \$500 so the Criminal

26th; Alice Schoonover, continued to the 27th; Edward Mosely, rape, upon complaint of his stepaister, Anna, \$2,500 until to-day; Mary, Peter, Michael, and Susan Lavery, aged 12, 10, 6, and 5 years respectively, destitute, sent to the Orphan Asylum and to the St. Joseph School; John Connelly, picking Mrs. Ronan's pocket, \$100 fine.

SUBURBAN.

There will be a meeting of citizens and taxpayers of the Town of Lake this evening at the Centennial school-house, on Fifty-first streets, for the purpose of hearing the report of the committees from the different parts of the town in relation to selecting a ticket to run in opposition to the present Board. The committees have been selected with great care, and they will advocate none but good and honest men for positions on the ticket. These committees will be empowered to select a caudidate for the office of Supervisor, Assessor, Collector, Trustee, and Town Clerk.

The ride of the solitary horseman last Sunday to Matteson, in the town of Rich, has been the canse of trouble in the family of Mr. Buchols. It seems that Mr. Buchols was Trustee of the estate of Mrs. Buchols former husband, and the town order for \$1,000 belonged to the calidren, of whom there are three. Mr. Buchols was away from home at the time Mr. Benton rode up and exchanged his \$1,000 for the town order with Mrs. Buchols, it having been left in her possession. The amount was too tempting a plum for her to resist, so she, it is alleged, quietly proceeded to pack up the household goods and dispose of them to the best advantage, and was preparing to leave, when Mr. Buchols appeared on the scene and demanded the money from Mrs. Buchols. She refused to give it up. He came to town Weanesday and consulted a lawyer, who had him go before Justice Corey and swear out a warrant for Mrs. Buchols arrest. She was brought into court and gave bail to appear this morning at 10 o'clock, when the rightful ownership of the proceeds of the sale of the town order will be decided.

The order was originally purchased by Mr. Shoreling, who resides at the corner of State street and Sheridan avenue, who sold it to Mrs. Buchols' first husband. He, by his will, conveyed the order, or the proceeds of its sale, to his three sons, allowing his wife the interest on the sum during their minority. Mr. Condit explains his anxiety to get possession of the sore of the sale of the There will be a meeting of citizens and taxpay

KALAMAZOO.

The Insane Asylum—A Convocation of Spir-itualists—Their Proceedings. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. KALAMAZOO, Mich., March 23.—The State Insane Asylum Board met here last night, and onsulted as to the past and future management of the institution. The members present Kalamazoo: Charles S. Mitchell, of Hillsdale: All Marzoc, Charles S. Michell, Of Philosale, James A. Brown, M. D., of Detroit; W. H. Withington, of Jackson. Gov. Crosswell and Attorney-General Kirchner were present by invitation. The conduct of the Asylum officials was examined and justified by the Board. All of the officers are retained, and the general management of the Asylum seems to have met the approbation of the Committee.

A State Convention of "Liberalists" and Spiritualists is in session at this place. Last evening the delegates met separately, and attended to the necessary business connected with the session. This morning the Convention met at 9 o'clock, and Dr. A. B. Spinney, of Detroit, presided. Addresses were given by Mrs. H. Morse and J. P. Whitling, of Milford, Mich. The latter speaker spoke under the influence of a "trance." This afternoon Mrs. R. Shepard, of Minnesota, spoke impromptu on "Spirits Described," subjects for description being given her by the audience. In the evening the Rev. S. H. Kendallville gave an address on "The Signs Shall Follow." Mr. L. A. Pearsall, of Disco, Mich., in a "trance," gave an address in reference to the "Spirit-Land." Eminent speakers from abroad are present. James A. Brown, M. D., of Detroit; W. H.

MONTANA ITEMS.

Helena, M. T., March 22.—A 8,000-ounce re-tort, valued at \$50,000, from the Penobscot Mine, is now on exhibition at Hershfield Bros.' Bank. The owner of the mine bonded it a short time ago for \$300,000, and refused to accept the proposition, and paid a forfeit of \$5,000. The mine is now said to be rebonded to Eastern parties for \$400,000.

Great interest is manifested over the timber discussion in Congress. Indignation is ex-pressed at the report of the Special Agent of pressed at the report of the Special Agent of the Interior Department from this place. The largest mill in the Territory averages about 6,000 feet daily. Since the enforcement of the Timber iaw the mills have been running on timber previously felled. When that is consumed they purpose waiting the action of Congress before felling more. Mining operations, quartz excepted, were practically suspended last fall before the law went into operation. Cordwood is now as chean as heretofore, owing to the unprecedentedly mild winter. The wood has been mostly from dead timber. The timber cut in Montana is all used by the citizens of the Terminana and the supply has rarely, if ever, ex is now as cheap as herectore, owing to the un-precedentedly mild winter. The wood has been mostly from dead timber. The timber cut in Montana is all used by the citizens of the Ter-ritory, and the supply has rarely, if ever, ex-ceeded the demand.

Sr. Louis, March 22.—Dispatches from Texas say the Commission appointed by President Hayes and Gov. Hubbard to investigate the San Elizario and El Paso difficulties of a few months Elizario and El Paso difficulties of a few months ago have adjourned. They advise the stationing of 200 Federal soldiers at El Paso. The result of the Commission produced great dissatisfaction in Texas. Maj. Jones, who represented Texas in the Commission, will make a minority report, which, it is expected, will set forth the aggressive idea of most Americans, and recommend the punishment of Mexican insolence. It is said the two military officers of the Commission appointed by President Hayes were feasted and feted by the citizens of the El Paso country, who are not only inimical to the people of Texas, but to American interests, and the fact has caused a good deal of comment.

WHAT THE GYPSEY'S GIFT HAS DONE. It has cured S. H. Gill, Esq., proprietor of the Merchants' Hotel, of an old and bad case of rhenmatism, which could not be cured by the best doc tors, medicines, and mineral springs. Just ask him. Sold by all prominent druggists.

THE STINGING SENSATION THE STINGING SENSATION
in the guilet called "heartburn" (why, it is impossible to conceive, since the heart has nothing to do with it), is caused by the acetous fermentation in the stomach of the food contained in it; by an overplus of the gastric juice, which is itself a powerful acid, or by the unnaturally acrid quality of that secretion. The ordinary way of treating this symptom, for it is nothing else, is to administer bi-carbonate of sods, an alkali, to neutralize the acid. But sonr stomach cannot be cured by slkalis, which tend to weaken the digestive apparatus. A far better remedy is Hostetier's stomach bitters, which strengthens the cellular membrane, the seat of the difficulty, regulates the flow of the gastric secretion, improves the quality if vitiated, and puts the stomach into good working order. Perfect digestion follows as a natural sequence, and there is no more trouble from heartburn or sour stomach. The liver and bowels are also thoroughly regulated by this sovereign alterative.

DAMES—Joseph A. Dames, Friday, March 22. Notice of funeral hereafter. FF Burfalo, St. Paul, and San Francisco papers please opy.

ELY-Funeral of William L. Ely will take place at
Irving Park, Saturday, March 23, at 2 o. m.
Train leaves Kinsie-st. Depot at 12:45 p. m.
CANNON-At 4 p. m. March 22, John Cannon, aged 75 years. Funeral Sunday, March 24, at 12 m., from the resi-dence of his daughter, 161 Eighteenth-st., by carriages Canada papers please copy.

Political.

THE FIFTH-WARD REPBLICAN CLUB MEETS I to-day at 8 o'clock p. m. in Rasber's Hall, 139 Archer-av.

THE ELEVENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB will meet to-night, agreeable to adjournment, in Marduc's Hall on Ada-at., near Madison. All Republicans interested in the forthcoming election are expected to attend. pecced to attend.

The FOURTH WARD REPUBLICAN PRIMARY election will be held this afternoon at the corner of Indiana-av, and Thirty-first-st. Folis will be open at 3 p. m. and close at 7 p. m.

THE SIXTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB MEETS at No. 772 South Halsted-st. this evening at 8 p. m.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN CLUB of the Fitteenth Ward at Foir's Hall tonight at 8 o'clock. o-night at 8 o-cock.

THE CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE OF THE VETERAN

Club are requested to meet at the office of Forresere & Beem, Rooms 47 and 40 Metropolitan Block, at 4
o-clock to-day, to select Ward Committees for the spring

Miss. AMALIE JOHN HATHAWAY, OF MICHIgran, addresses the Philosophical Society to-night
on "Mental Automatism." Critics: C. M. Hertig and
Miss. C. P. Woolley.

THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE
Union hold daily Gospel-meetings in Lower Farwell Hall at 3 p. m. MISCELLANEOUS.

ADIES' LINEN HAND-PROTECTOR Something entirely new; only 25 cents pair by mail. Send size of-head. Male and fe male agents wanted. Send for circular. DURA BILLITY WORKS, stock Fails. III

# Original and Standard Manufactures.

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BABBITT'S BEST SOAP

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP. Made from the purest vegetable oils. Unrivaled for the Tollet and the Bath. For use in the Nursery it has no equal. Sample box, containing three cakes, sent free on receipt of 75 cents.

BABBITT'S SOAP POWDER.

BABBITT'S YEAST POWDER.

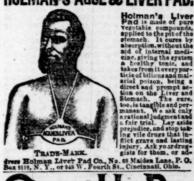
BABBITT'S SALERATUS.

BABBITT'S CREAM TARTAR. Warranted free from all impurities. The housewife can rely upon it. Trial package sent free on receipt of 75 cents.

**BABBITT'S** 

THE PROPRIETOR will give an ounce gold for every ounce of impurities found any of these preparations. For Sale by all Dealers.

MEDICAL. HOLMAN'S AGUE & LIVER PAD.



RISTADORO'S AIR YE

SARATOGA WAVE.
Ladies, don't ruin your hair by
crimping it. In fact, be made beautiful by wearing the Patent Saratiful by wearing the Patent Saratoga Wave, found only at MRS.
THOMPSON'S, 210 Wabash-av. Wholesale and Retail. Send for price-list. Goods Sent O. D. anywhere. Sele angel to ender and warranted. Ways made to order and warranted. B. BURNHAM. 202 W. Madhao St., CHICAGO. PALMER HOUSE HAIR STORE.
The best place in Chicago for Hair
Goods, wholesale or retail. Improved
Gossamer Waves a specialty. 40 Monroe, or 270 W. Madison-st. Catalogues
free. MRS. HATTIR M. HULL.

CANDY CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 B and upward at 25. 40, 60e per B. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner. Chicago.

AUCTION SALES. NEW YORK.

ANNOUNCEMENT. EXTRAORDINARY ART EXHIBITION ON SALE

THE LATHAM COLLECTION MR. SAMURL P. AVERY respectfully announces to the Art Public that he has been authorized by the Hon. Mikan S. Latham, of San Francisco, Cal. to offer at Public Auction his Collection of Very Valuable Paintings by the most Celebrated Artists of the day. No commendation is needed for this remarkable Collection of Gems of Art.

It may be safely asserted that for high average value no such Collection has ever been offered to the American public.

Eighty-three Paintings comprise the entire Collection, without addition or reservation, chiefly painted to order, or purchased at the Art Centres of Europe at an expense of more than TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

A Achenbach, Geroma. Meissonier.

DÖLLARS.

A Achenbach,
Alvarez.
Carl Becker,
Roea Bonheur,
Bougercau,
Cabanel,
P. J. Clays,
Coomans,
Diaz,
Gallali,
Gallali,
And more than Fifty Others. These Suberb Works of Art are now on Exhibition as he LEAVITT ART-ROUMS, 817 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, until the day of sale, March 28.

By J. C. & G. PARRY, 276 East Madison-st.

d to Mr. S. P. AVERY, 86 Fifth-av., N. Y., o

FURNITURE, OVER GOLDEN EAGLE CLOTHING STORE, Entrance 136 Madison-st., SATURDAY, March 23, at 10 a.m. 10 Elegant Dressing-Case Sults (Tobey's make), best quality Hair Mattrakes, Springs, Bed Linen, Bedding, Sige-Boards, Lounges and Easy Chairs in Velvet, Marbie-top Tables, Gents Dressing Cases, French Plate Mirrors, Chandellers, large Safe (Hall's make), also over 1,000 yards of Body Brussels Carpet.

HIRAM BRUSH, Auctioneer.

SHERIFF'S SALE. BOOKS AT AUCTION. The Sale of Books will be continued at 10 o'clock to

54 and 56 Madison-st, Will be offered a large assortment of Medical Books, Standard Library Books, etc., etc. CHARLES KERN, Sheriff. By LEWIS BARTELS, Deputy. By H. FRIEDMAN,

200 and 202 Randolph-st.

SS2 CALUMET-AV.,
On SATURDAT, March 23, at 10 o'clock. Genteel Furnished Residence, Parior. Chamber, Dining-room, and Kitchen Furniture, Gas Finture, Range, and Parior Store.

G. W. BECKFORD, Auctioneer.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

REGULAR TRADE SALE

Tuesday, March 26, 9:30 a. m.

Lines of Seasonable Goods, and in addition thereto a Peremptory offering of a decidedly Large and Especially Well Assorted Stock of

One Case Ladies' Panty Straw Shapes, One Case Ladies' Black Canton Shapes Ten Cases Ladies' Brown Shapes, Style 1, Ten Cases Miss s' Brown Shapes, Style 1, Ten Cases Ladies' Brown Shapes, Style 2, Ten Cases Misses' Brown Shapes, Style 2. Ten Cases Boys' Brown Cantons. Six Cases Men's Assorted Cantons Six Cases Gents' Mackinaws. Etableen Cases India Panamas, Assorted. Five Cases Infants' Panamas, Assorted, Three Cases Girls' White Sailor,

Twelve Cases Men's and Boys' India Panamer.

Fifteen Thousand.

8-inch, Single Picture. Twenty-five Thousand.

10-inch, Single Picture. Ten Thousand. 10-inch, Double Picture.

ourchases. We are ordered by the Consignors of these goods to place them on sale this early to afford all who may require such Wares for the coming season's business an opportunity to buy under the Advantages of Auction Rates.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auet're. Saturday, March 23, at 9:30 a. m.. Regular Sale of New and Second-hand

FURNITURE

our Wednesday Auction Sale of March 27,

CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS & SHOES we shall offer and close 30 Cases Childs' best Phila-delphia make Shoes, in colors and black; 10 Cases Chi-cago Shoe Co.'s Kid and Gost Polish and Side Lace, and dren's and Misses' Shoes, Rochester made; 20 Cases
Men's Hand-Made Shoes, Alexis and Congress; 8 Cases
Cincinnati Kid and Goat Side-Lace, first quality; and
200 lots more of Messrs. M. J. Mailigan & Co. a, Bantrupts, Boots and Shoes.

GEORGE P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-st.

OIL CLOTHS. We are the Agents for Amos Wilder & Co. 's Fat-ent Drum Laid Floor Oil Cloths. These goods are of Superior Quality, and do not Cockle on the

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auction and Come AUCTION SALE.

Estate of John A. Huck, Decease

One large sare, cast-iron column, and assessible brick.

We will also, in pursuance of the same order of wednesday, the 3d day of April, A. D. 1878, at 3 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, in the basement clark and Michigan-sta., in said Chicago, sell styling auction, to the highest and best bidder therefor, for cash, the following saloon-property: Bar, fatting wine-room, wine and liquors, desk, show-sac, and other property of said estate situate in said temperature of the said other property of the said estate situate in said temperature.

Executors of the estate of John A. Huck, deceased.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, 174 East Randolph-st.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE Household Furniture, Bookcases Velvet and B. Brussels Carpets, Crockery Ware, Etc., AT AUCTION. SATURDAY MORNING. March 23, at 10 o'dork at our Auction Rooms, 174 East Randolph 5. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auction

MORTGAGEE'S SAL Entire Furniture and Pixtures of Restaurant, 62 North Clark-st. AT AUCTION, Saturday Morning, March 23, at 10 o'dis ON THE PREMISES.

By order of the mortgagees.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., A PATIOT and Chamber Sets, Household Goals, D. AT AUCTION,
THIS MORNING, March 23, 41 9:30 o'clock of our
Auction Rooms, 174 East Randolph-95.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioners. By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO.,

84 and 85 Randolph-st At 9:30 o'clock this Morning, We shall sell NEW PARLOR SUITS, New Chamber Sets, New Furniture of all kinds.

A very fine line of new and second-hand Carpets shall also sell a lot of very fine second-hand furniture and Household Goods, but little used. These worthy the attention of those locking for good furniture. A large lot of miscellaneous goods, e., W.M. MODICEHOUSE & CU., Assers. CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONE

LITER

History of 1 tronomy-a Pr

Ingersoll, Beech tory of La

Literary and "Portfolia Peccar

Weeping Trees Souffiere

Scient INSTRUMEN STARGAZING: PASS MAN LOCKYMI, F. R Institute of France Notes of a Ceurse o with the Assistance A. S. Lonnon: Ma sen. McClurg & C \$7,50. Mr. Lockyer, an

subject, has given interesting history obeginning with the tions of modern se complete results The subject is di treat respectively of telescope, time an meridianal observa omical physics. In the first secti stronomy down to interest to the uni known to the stu orizon, which, in a I solated hills, was no this, the first observe occurrences as the stars, and the relativ neavenly bodies fro observations were preof the planets and of 373 solar and 832 lun from 1,200 to 1,300

ed an observation of between 2514 and 24 moon, and there is In this infant age o tions of the navigator regulated by the risin In Egypt, the year bestar, rose with the a the first of the month unders that the pyram next astronomical in and that it was used next astronomical in and that it was used tion with especial nic the stars. Following ple character came the work which was performed and a half centuries be tronomer, and to Euthe same time (300 E. metrical conceptions the Gromono. It is at the Chinese in the 12300 B. C.; but the Gromono in the from the from the fire of Thales pose of the instrume sun's altitude in of During all this early ed the day, which be at sunset, into twelve in length wit

in summer and short advance in astronomy lug of the vast and in exandria, where obsecarried on. It was a before Christ, that a made, giving their pethe sun's path, or cel The Gnomon was Scarphie, which was measure the size of the circle into Scarphie, which was measure the size of the circle into Scarphie, which was measure the great antiquity were Hipp deed, to the former in the year. The great antiquity were Hipp deed, to the former in the year. The great antiquity were Hipp deed, to the former in the year. The great in the year of the great should be defination and it words, to measure alto the equator. The ust the most important domers,—the precessic addition to this instrof the Parallatic Ruity with great accuracy Hipparchus and Pto struct trigonometric want of their age, a was some means of the cision, and this was tion of the pendulum Mr. Lockyer passer Persians and Araba s Hipparchus and Pto course the improvem cal instruments by T man and devoted stit Hipparchus was to ticints," remarks Mr. cients," remarks Mr. to the astronomy of his life merita a orie his work. He was Helsingberg, in Swe tie University of study law. While the prediction of an astrological almana time to the study uncle died, and Tyclof one of his uncle's or astrology as it widerrading to a man who took offense at selves very objection stay at Wittenberg, afterwards to Augas selves very objection stay at Wittenberg, afterwards to Augst his large quadrant. country in 1571. King of Danmark, a course of lee astrology, and been The King granted island of Huen, by Sweden, and built servatory and apar sistants, and servan

sistants, and servan sixty feet square, we north and south, a Tycho called this Heavens; and he observatory near, ca Stars,—the former all his instruments. For twenty-one his work at Urau Frederick II., in ment and support ment and suppor Christian IV., who throne, had no re astronomer, and w throne, had no to astronomer, and w sion, estate, and been endowed. Tycho went to Wa was the guest of where he wrote a omise Instaurate tion of Emperor Ruhis family to Pramained, in the enjoy crowns, until his de Tycho Brahe use work instruments a work instruments the Greeks, only o troduction of cloeking, with which with the comet of 1677, of many stars, with various other instruguadrant and a sex liohed. Tycho accomplete, like Ptolemy the earth was the different carth was the comet.

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Auction Sale of March 27, our unusually large line of OM-MADE

ose 30 Cases Childs' best Phila-n colors and black; 10 Cases Chi-di Gost Polish and Side-Lace, and lexis and Ties: 18 Cases of Chil-hoes, Rochester made; 20 Cases

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given that, in pursuance of an Frobate Court of Cook County, lay of February, A. D. 1878, at 16 m of that day, at the late resident day, and the late resident day, and the late resident day, at the late resident day, at the late resident day, at the late resident day, and the late resident day, at the late resident day, at the late resident day, at the late resident day, and the late resident day, at the

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April, A. D. 1878, at 10 o'clock
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nk-st. in said Chicago, sell as
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y of April, A. D. 1878, at 10
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> Weeping Trees---Penguins---The Souffiere Bird---Brief Scientific Notes.

LITERATURE.

History of Instrumental Astronomy--How to Elect a President.

Ingersoll, Beecher, and Dogma-His-

tory of Latin Literature-

A Russian Story.

LITERATURE.

INSTRUMENTAL ASTRONOMY. TARGAZING: PAST AND PPESENT. By J. NOR-MAN LOCKYEN, F. R. S., Correspondent of the Institute of France. Expanded from Shorthand Notes of a Course of Royal-Institution Lectures, with the Assistance of G. M. SHABROKE, F. R. A. S. London: Macmillan & Co. Chicago: Jan-sen. McClurg & Co. 8vo., pp. 496. Price,

Mr. Lockyer, an eminent authority on the subject, has given in this volume a lucid and interesting history of instrumental astronomy, beginning with the earliest data afforded by the ents, and concluding with the latest inver tions of modern science to secure perfect and complete results in the work of stargazing. The subject is divided into six parts, which treat respectively of the pre-telescopic age, the telescope, time and space measures, modern meridianal observations, the equatorial, and as

In the first section, concisely sketching the instruments designed for the development of astronomy down to the age of Copernicus and Gallieo, lies that portion of the history of chief interest to the untechnical reader. In the old time, Mr. Lockyer tells us, the only instrument known to the student of the heavens was the horizon, which, in a land of extended plains and isolated hills, was not a bad one. Restricted to this, the first observations were limited to such occurrences as the rising and setting of the stars, and the relative apparent distances of the neavenly bodies from each other. The next observations were probably of the conjunctions of the planets and of eclipses. The record of 373 solar and 832 lunar eclipses is said to have been made by the Egyptians during a period of from 1,200 to 1,300 years. The Chinese recorded an observation of five planets in conjunction between 2514 and 2436 B. C. There is evidence that the Chaldeans observed the motion of the moon, and there is even a record of an observation in 2227 B. C., but the accuracy of the date

In this infant age of astronomy, all the opera-

penny a sittingte in order to fix the solitects. During all this early period, the ancients directly and the early period, the same is into twelve hours; and these varied of its length with the changing season, being look in length with the changing season, being look in the state of the state was the country of the control of the state of the country being Christ, that a catalogue of the stars was the state of the start was the current on. It was here, in the thrift certain the state of the start was the unit path or edipte.

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the needs of astronomy down to the present date. Over this more familiar ground, it is not our purpose to follow the author.

Mr. Lockver's lectures are brought out by the publishers in an exceptionally elegant manner. From the handsome cover, with its firmament of shining stars, to the large fine print and fine engravings, the volume is luxurious within and without.

RELIGIOUS LECTURES. RELIGIOUS LECTURES.

INGERSOLL, BEECHER, AND, DOGMA; OR, A
FEW SIMPLE TRUPES AND THEIR LOGICAL DEDUCTIONS, IN WHICH THE POSITIONS OF MR.
INGERSOLL AND MR. BEECHER ARE CONSIDERED
IN TWO LECTURES, ENTITLED MEPHISTO-MINOTAURUS AND THE ARSOLUTE NECESSITIES. By
R. S. DEMENT. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.
12mo., pp. 155.

The first of the two lectures comprising this
volume is a clere criticism of Mr. Robert C.

volume is a clever criticism of Mr. Robert G. Ingersoll's book, "The Gods, and Other Lectures," a publication of 1874, which proclaims its author's disbelief in a God and in the future existence of the soul. The book offers a favorable subject to a sharp and satirical critic for the display of his powers, as, in both argument and rhetoric, it discloses many a weak point where a keen blade may enter and utterly demolish its attempts at reason and sensa-tion. Mr. Dement has, on the whole, done well with the opportunities Mr. Ingersoil very rashly provided for the assaults of an expert adversary, and has given evidence of considerable shrewdness and skill in bandling the weapons shrewdness and skill in handling the weapons of debate. His best work is exhibited in the detection and unsparing exposure of the feeble and faulty places in Mr. Ingersoll's essays. When he attempts to substitute theories of his own for those which his opponent has advocated, he is not so satisfactory. In truth, while convicting Mr. Ingersoll of dogmatism, he renders himself liable to a similar accusation. His reasoning on the questions of a Deity and of immortality is ingenious, but he more than once starts from premises which he presumes to take for granted, but which are incapable of demonstration. To cite a single instance: the statement that, in the orders of animal lifte, we shall find "every living thing, from the dawn of its being on to the end of its latest breath, imbued with the instinct or intuition of a Superior Power.—a power beyond itself," is an assumption that cannot be borne out by actual facts.

perior Power,—a power beyond itself," is an assumption that cannot be borne out by actual facts.

The second lecture is less occupied with the views of Mr. Beecher upon the condition of saints and sinners in eternity, than with an exposition of the opinions of the author relative to the subject. These are, in brief, that the effects of sin upon the soul can never be effaced. They dwarf its capacity for happiness in a high degree, and, therefore, unfit it for the enjoyments of Heaven. In this consists the punishment of the soul that willfully sins,—a punishment that can never end. "Heaven and Hell are but conditions of the same eternity." and God, who is omnipresent, must abide in both. The soul that has preferred evil to good, and thereby lost the possibility of comfort in the recognition and society of the pure, will find in the constant presence of God and His angels the keenest sting of its misery. The future state Mr. Dement believes to be an active and progressive one; but, as the progression is the same with all, those who differ in attainments at the beginning must continue on different planes forever. These, and other ideas of Mr. De ment regarding the "life beyond," have an interest, but they remain simple hypotheses. Having rejected the declarations of the Bible regarding Heaven and Hell,—the only declarations that can claim authority,—every other theory advanced concerning them is nure supposition. No amount of reasoning will give it weight beyond that of fanciful conjecture.

The style of Mr. Dement's writing is generally so forcible and correct that the expressions "no such a being" and "just that fast" are to be looked upon as mere slips of the pen.

ond Presidential Convention." The Legislature of each State shall appoint to each of such Conventions a number of delegates equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in Congress. In appointing such delegates, each member shall vote viva ruce for a number of persons equal to the number to be appointed to only one of such Conventions; and, upon the first call of names, the delegates, to the number to which the State shall be entitled in one Convention, receiving the largest number of votes, shall be chosen to such Convention; and the persons, equal in number, receiving the next largest number of votes, shall be chosen to the opposite Convention. The Legislature shall determine the Convention to which the respective lists of delegates are appointed.

II. The delegates so appointed to the First Convention shall meet at the time and place prescribed by Congress, and shall proceed to name candidates for President. Each delegate shall publicly announce his choice; and any number of delegates may select a candidate for President and Vice-President, providing all composing such number shall concur in the selection of the same persons for each of said offices. The Convention may, by a vote of the majority of its members, limit itself to the presentation of five candidates for each of said offices. The convention may, by a vote of the majority of the nominations made by the Second Presidential Convention.

III. The President and Vice-President shall be elected by the direct vote of the people. The person receiving the largest number of votes in the United States for President and by the opposing Convention. If no person have such number of votes, then a canvass shall be made in like manner, and the person receiving the highest number of votes for candidates presented by the First Convention shall be made in like manner, and the person receiving the highest number of votes for President. A canvass of returns of votes cast for candidates presented by the person receiving th

PERIODICALS RECEIVED.

attributable to local legislation. The plan of the work is also well devised. A discussion of the nature of mortgages, with the consideration of vendors' liens, and the rights of mortgages and mortgages, occupies the first volume; and the second is devoted to the questions of payment and discharge, remedy by foreclosure, and a synopsis of the statutes of the different States on the subject. A valuable chapter is also added on power-of-sale mortgages and trust-deeds,—a subject which has as yet received little consideration in text-books, naving been developed chiefly only in the past few years. The section-numbers and catchwords are printed in full-face type; and the mere mention that the work comes from the Cambridge press is sufficient to guarantee the typographical accuracy. Modern Science," by C. B. Warring; "The Lover's Choice," by Mary Ainge DeVere; "Among the Thousand Islands" (Illustrated), by Howard Pyle; "The Suicide," by John Moran; "Macrame Lace" (Illustrated), by Clarence Cook; "The Telephone and the Phonograph" (Illustrated), by G. B. Prescott; "Of Plowers," by Maurice F. Egan; "Twenty-six Hours a Day," II., by Mary Blake; "A Queen at School," by H. C. D.; "Topics of the Time;" "Communications: "The Old Cabinet;" "Home and Society;" "Culture and Progress;" "The World's Work;" "Bric-a-Brac."

Progress;" "The World's Work;" "Bric-a-Brac."

POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY for April (D. Appleton & Co., New York). Contents: "Evolution of Ceremonia Government: III.—Mutilations," by Herbert Spencer: "The Eucalyptus in the Fnture," by Prof. Samnel Lockwood (illustrated); "Introduction and Succession of Vertebrate Life in America," by Prof. O. C. Marsh; "The Wicked Wease!"; "The Dissipation of Energy." by Googe Hes; "Illustrations of the Logic of Science: IV.—The Probability of Induction," by C. S. Peirce; "On Edison's Talking, Machine," by Prof. Alfred M. Mayer (illustrated); "The Marpingen Miracles"; "The Source of Muscular Power"; "Laving Corals," by W. S. Damon; "Poisons of the Intelligence—Chlordorum," by Charles Richet; "Sketch of Prof. Secchi" (with portrait); "Correspondence"; "Editor's Table"; "Literary Notices"; "Popular Miscellany"; "Notes."

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE for April (J. B. Lipustent of Corp. 1988 (Content); "Editor's Table"; "Literary Notices"; "Popular Miscellany"; "Notes."

LATIN LITERATURE.

A HISTORY OF LATIN LITERATURE. By LEONHARD SCHMITZ, LL.D., Classical Examiner in the University of London. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 8vo., pp. 262. Price, \$1.

This compact and excellently-arranged little work contains the best complete history of

Latin Literature in the English language The

PROPHETIC INTERPRETATIONS.

prophecies of the Bible was originally published in 1854. It is now reprinted to answer a de-

mand which has grown out of a statement in its

pages said to predict the present war in Europe. The statement is comprised in the

A RUSSIAN STORY.

scarce and expensive history of Duniop closes with the Augustan or Golden Age, and leaves the Silver, Brazen, and Iron Ages of that literaerary Notices ("Notes." Notes." Notes. "The LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE for April (J. B. Lip-LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE fo "Notes": Notes.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE for April (J. B. Lippincotz & Co., Philadelphia). Contents: "The Italian Lakes," by Robert A. McLeod (Illustrated): "Try Norway," by Olive Logan (Illustrated): "Try Norway," by Olive Logan (Illustrated): "In Ambush," by Paul H. Hayne; "Hephzibah Guinness," by S. Weir Mitchell; "The Harlequin of Dreams," by Sidney Lanier; "The Home of the Jaguar," by Keir L. Cowald: "Bitter-Sweet," by Philip Bourke Marston; "Lost," by T. J. Wilson; "Recollections of Edward L. Davenbort.," by Henry P. Goddard; "For Percival," (Illustrated): "Home Harmonles," by S. Austen Pearce, Mus. D., Ozon.; "An Hour of Rain;" "Alexander Dumas the Younger," by Levy H. Hooper; "Our Monthly Gossip." "Literature of the Day," CATHOLIC WORLD for April (Catholic Publication Society, New York). Contents: "A Son's Holy Week;" "The Freparation for Christanity in the Six Centuries Before Christ;" "St. Ceadda;" "The Home-Rule Candidate;" "A Biono's Liberty, of Conscience in the New German Empire;" "Monterrat;" "Nalph Waido Emerson;" "On Calvary;" "A Bishon's Liberty, of Conscience in the New German Empire;" "Monterrat;" "Raiph Waido Emerson;" "Papal Elections;" "Palm Sanday," "The Lote, T. W. M. Marshali;" "Strictures on any Article Entitled." Political Rapacity of the Romish Church;" "The Death of Plus IX;" "New Publications."

T. NICHOLAS for April (Scribner & Co., New York). The principal articles in this number are: "How Kittle Was Lost in a Turkish Bazar," by Sara Keaples Hunt; "Old Nicola!" by Paul Fort; "Puck Parker." by Mrs. Lizzie W. Champney: "The Three Horseshoes," by David Ker; "Lester in Germany," by F. E. Corne; "A Visit to a London Dog-Show," by Laura Skeel Pomeroy; "Drifted Into Port," by Edwin Hodder; "Unider the Lilace," by Louisa M. Alcott; and "The Professor," by Clarence Cook. There are about fifty illustrations.

WIDE-AWAKE for April (D. Lathrop & Co., Boston). A Mong the contributions to this number are: "The Child-Tollers of Boston Streets—The Ash, Pickers," by Emma A. Royne. "Child. the Silver, Brazen, and Iron Ages of that literature untouched. In the small compass occupied, it would be manifestly impossible to give a philosophical account of the rise and development of the language, but it is surprising how much has been compressed into this one small volume. It is worth noting gratefully that the names of the authors are printed in full-faced type, which catch the reader's eye more easily. The subject is divided into five periods,—the first extending from the earliest times to 240 B. C.; the second, from 240 to 150 B. C.; the third, from 150 to 80 B. C.; the fourth, from B. C. 80 to A. D. 14; and the fifth, from the death of Augustus to the fall of the Empire. A commensable feature of the work is that of giving the best editions of the various authors in the foot-notes. Altogether the book is one which fills a vacant space in our literature; and, though it was primarily designed for studehts, it will be found very useful by all who are in any way desirous of keeping up their knowledge of the classics.

PROPHETIC INTERPRETATIONS.

ARMAGEDDON; or, THE OVERTHEROW OF ROMANISM AND MONABCHY. THE EXISTENCE OF THE
UNITED STATES FORETOLD IN THE BIBLE; ITS.
PUTURE GREATNESS; INVASION BY ALLIED
EUROPE; ANNIHILATION OF MONABCHY; EXPANSION INTO THE MILLENNIAL REPUBLIC, AND ITS
DOMINION OVER THE WHOLE WORLD. Revised
Edition. By S. D. BALDWIN, A. M., President
of Soule Female College. Nashville, Tenn.:
Southern Methodist Publishing House. Chicago:
W. G. Holmes. 12mo., pp. 480. Price, \$2.
This laborious attempt at interpreting the

WIDE-AWAKE for April (D. Lathrop & Co., Boston). Among the contributions to this number are: "The Child-Toilers of Boston Streets—The Ash-Pickers," by Euma A. Brown; "Child-Life in Labrador," by Mrs. E., P. Groser; "True Blue," by Mrs. Lucia Chase Bell; "A Child's Calendar," by Caroline Metcalf: "A General Misunderstanding," by Charles R. Taibot: and "The Dogs of Spenser, "by Mrs. Lucy White Lillie. There is a Natural-History supplement of sixteen pages, the chiefarticle in which is by Mrs. Jane Grey Swisshelm. The number is profusely illustrated. fusely illustrated.

AMERICAN NATURALIST for April (McCalls & Stavely, Philadelphia).
YOUNG SCIENTIST for March (New York).
ATHENEUM for March (Springfield, III.).
PHARMACIST for March (Chicago College of

Europe. The statement is comprised in the following sentences: "As this present time is the last vial period, we need be astonished at nothing occurring in the way of revolutions in Europe. The destruction of the empire church throughout Europe will certainly transpire before the fall of the monarchy; and, as monarchy will all go down before 1878, we may look for the overthrow of the Roman Church very soon after Russia conquers Turkey." Russia has conquered Turkey, and three months of the year 1878 are nearly passed; yet neither the fall of monarchy nor of the Roman Church has taken place. The predictions of Mr. Baldwin in this case are worth about as much as the auguries of would-be seers and prophets usually are. Pharmacy).
SOUTHERN LAW REGISTER for February—
March (G. I. Jones & Co., St. Louis).
LIBRARY JOURNAL—Vol. II., Nos. 3-4 (F.

In secretary the secretary of the secret BOOKS RECEIVED.

FLIRTATIONS IN FASHIONABLE LIFE. By CATHERINE SINCLAIR, Author of "Beatrice," etc. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bro. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 12mo., pp. 424. Price, \$1.

NEW METHOD OF HORSEMANSHIP: INCLUDING THE BERARING AND TRAINING OF HORSES, WITH INSTRUCTIONS FOR OBTAINING A GOOD SEAT. Illustrated. By F. BOUCHER. Translated from the Ninth Paris Edition. New York: Albert Cogswell. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 16mo., pp. 130. Price, \$1.

HARPER'S GREEK AND LATIN TEXTS. M. TULLII CICERONIS TUSCULANARUM DISPUTATIONUM AD BRUTUM. Libri Quinque. Recognovit Reinholdur Klotz. Novi Eboraci: Apud Harperos Fratres. MDCCCLXXVIII. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 18mo., pp. 189. BOHEME. By CHARLES STUART WELLES. New York: G. F. Putnam's Sons. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 18mo., pp. 70. Price, 75 cents. THE LIFE OF CHRIST. By F. W. FARRAR. D. D., Canon of Westminster. Illustrated with Steel Plates and Numerous Wood-Cuts. New York: Cassell, Petter & Galpin. Parts 17, 18, 19, 20. Sto. To be Complete in Thirty-two Parts.

THE WRECK OF THE "GROSVENOR": AN ACCOUNT OF THE MUTINY OF THE CREW, AND THE LOSS OF THE SUIT PHILE THE BRANKUDAS. New York: Harper & Bros. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Pader. Price, 30 cents. BALF-HOUR SERIES. A SHADOW ON THE THRESHOLD. By MARY CECIL HAY. Pp. 128. Price, 20 cents. THE BRIDE OF LANDECK. By G. P. R. JANES. Pp. 102. Price, 20 cents. THE BRIDE OF I CANDECK. By G. P. R. JANES. Pp. 102. Price, 20 cents. THE BRIDE OF I CANDECK. By G. P. R. JANES. Pp. 102. Price, 20 cents. THE ENDER RECOLLECTIONS OF IRENE MACGILLICUDDY. Pp. 94. Price, 15 cents. New York: Harper & Bros. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 15mo., pp. 390.

to participate in the Paris Exposition.

The Royal Academy exhibition will open on the 6th of May, and the Salon on the 15th. The latter will continue open a month longer than

Harper's Bros. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 13mo., pp. 380.

PERIODICALS RECEIVED.
HARPER'S MAGAZINE for April (Harper & Bros.)
New York; Contents: "The American Cryce." The New York of the Winds." by R. D. R. Hisnicand with twelve illustrations): "The Electred Time Service," by Prof. S. P. Langley (with dreft lime Service," by Prof. S. P. Langley (with dreft lime Service," by Prof. S. P. Langley (with dreft lime Service, "by Prof. S. P. Langley (with dreft lime Service," by Prof. S. P. Langley (with dreft lime Service," by Prof. S. P. Langley (with dreft lime Service," by Prof. S. P. Langley (with dreft lime Service," by Prof. S. P. Langley (with dreft lime): "The Normal Colege on the Prof. Service," by Prof. S. P. Langley (with dreft lime): "The Normal Colege on the Prof. Service," by Prof. S. P. Langley (with a Harper): "You Alfred II. Louis; "In the Heart of the Hartz, tions): "L'Allegro," by John Milton (with my lime the Colege of the Prof. Service, "by Brown Service," by Henry F. Carpott, "Macleed of Dare," by William Birds (with an illustration): "Anni Kerammik a Art. Studies," by Mrs. E. T. Corbett; "Old German Love-Song." by Heine Adden (with tweite illustrations," by Hilliam Ling of Harty, "by Thomas Hardy (with an illustration): "Anni Kerammik a Art. Studies," by William Ling of Harty (with the William Brothers, "by Edward H. Runkt; "The Rose and Howland: "Departments as small." ATLANTIC MONTHLY for April (Honghton, orgonod & Co., Bosion). Contents: "Detroid: A Kenth; "The Rose and Heings," "Brown Colege," "The Lorder, "Transh McCartly," "Rev. Departments as small." The Mose and Heings, "Brown Colege," "The Lorder, "Art Pressar, "Rev. "A Persian Prof. "Rev. "The Lorder of the Deer," by Carles Dudley Warner; "Open Letters from New Colege," "The Lorder of the Deer, "by Carles Dudley Warner; "Open Letters from New Colege," "The Lorder of the Deer, "by Carles Dudley Warner; "Open Letters from New Colege," "The Lorder of the Deer, "by Carles Dudley Warner; "Open Letters from New Colege," "As Juni for th

The second volume of G. R. Greene's large "History of the English People" is now in the press of Harper Bros.

The volume of original poems to be included by Roberts Bros. in their "No-Name Series" will bear the title of "Rococo."

A third edition of the Hon. Charles P. Tuckerman's excellent book on "The Greeks of To-Day" is to be issued by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Prof. Mathews! "Getting On in the World" Prof. Mathews' "Getting On in the World" is in its thirty-eighth edition in this country. It is published in three rival editions in London, and a translation is in press in Sweden.

Helen Hunt will publish this spring, through the press of Roberts Bros., "Bits of Travel at Home,"—a volume describing tours in Colorado and California, and uniform with "Bits of Travel to Europe."

The "History of American Literature," by Prof. Moses Coit Tyler, is so far advanced that a portion of the first volume is already in the printer's hands. This volume covers merely the "Colonial Period," and is complete in itself.

Roberts Bros. have in press a work by the venerable Mrs. Lydia Maria Chiid, entitled "Aspirations of the World." The purpose of the book is to exhibit evidences of the universal faith of mankind in the existence of a Supreme Being. Mrs. Child is now 76 years old.

Being. Mrs. Child is now 76 years old.

At the Congress of Librarians held in London last fall, the first revolving bookcase ever exhibited in Europe attracted much attention. M. Trubner, who has been spoointed agent for the American "Library Association, has now a number of these bookcases included in his first consignment of." library-supplies."

Estes & Läuriat will publish the American edition of Cuvier's work on "The Animal Kingdom," which has been revised by W. B. Carpenter and other English scientists, and brought down to the present date. The book will contain thirty-six colored lilustrations, besides abundant wood-cuts, and will be sold for \$6.

The fifteenth volume of Scribner's Monthly

abundant wood-cuts, and will be sold for \$6.

The fifteenth volume of Scribner's Monthly will be ready for circulation in bound form by about March 25. Advance sheets of the index—which covers eight pages, and is minute in description—show that this last is one of the richest and most attractive volumes yet issued of a periodical which ranks high among works of its class.

SPARKS OF SCIENCE.

THE WEEPING TREE. Reports have been spread, from time to time, of the existence in Tropical countries of a weeping-tree, or rain-tree as it is called, which is said to pour a shower of water-drops from its branches, even in the driest weather. In some cases it has been averred that this singular arboreal rain falls in such quantities that the ground under the tree is converted into a perfect swamp. A volume before us, treating of the wonders of the vegetable world, con tains a picture of the weeping-tree, in which continuous streams are flowing from the boughs on every side, and negroes are wading in kneedeep, and filling their buckets from the circu-

lar fountain surrounding the trunk, which is

kept full to overflowing by the wonderful water

fall from the branches above. Nothing has been hitherto positively known regarding this phenomenon, until, as was men-March (G. I. Jones & Co., St. Louis).

LIBRARY JOURNAL—Vol. II., Nos. 3-4 (F. Leypoldt, New York).

LIBRARY TABLE for March 16 (H. L. Hinton & Co., New York).

BOSTON BOOK BULLETIN for March (D. Lothrop & Co., New York).

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE—Current numbers (Littell & Gsy, Boston).

FAMILIAR TALK.

THE "PORTFOLIO."

A beautiful etching by Dupont after a painting by Mrs. Allingham, entitled "Spring-Days" aportrait," has the first place in the current number of the Portfolio. From a biographical sketch accompanying the pitture, we learn that Mrs. Allingham, aithough new but 39 years of age, has already won an emitent position among The Tamia-caspi, or rain-tree of the Eastern The Tamia-ca

perfectly clear sky over head, a smart rain was falling. A glance apwards showed a multitude of cicadas [popularly called locats] sucking the juices of the tender young branches and leaves, and squirting forth slender streams of limpld fluid. We had barely time to note this when we were assailed by swarms of large black ants, which bit and stung sercely, and obliged us to best a retreat,—my companions calling out as they ran, 'Tamaicaspi!' Tamai-caspi!' When we had shaken off our assailants, I ventured to approach the spot so near as to make out that the ants were greedily licking up the fluid as it fell.

My two Peravians were already familiar with the phenomenon, and they knew very well that aimost any tree, when in state to afford food to the nearly omnivorous cicada, might become (pro tem.) a Tamai-caspi, or rain-tree. This particular tree was evidently, from its foliage, an Acacia; but, as I never saw it in flower or fruit, I cannot say of what species. I came on cicadas similarly occupied a few times afterwards, and on trees of different kinds, but never without the pugnacious ants on the dround beneath. Among the trees on which I have seen cicadas feed, is one closely allied to the Acacias, the beautiful Pithecalobium Saman. The young branches are very succulent, and they bear elegant bupinnate leaves.

The pods are greedily eaten by deer and cattle. Another leguminous tree visited by cicadas is Andirt inerinus, and there are many more of the same and other families which I cannot specify. Perhaps they avoid only such as have boisonous or strongly rerinous juices; and those which are permanently tenasted by ferocious ants, such as all Polygonse, the leguminous Platymiscum, and a few others.

These ants rarely leave the tree which affords them food and shelter, and they jealously repel all intruders, —the slightest scratch on the smooth bark sufficing to call their sentinels to the spot. They are quite distinct from the robust marauding ants that drink the cicadas 'ejectamenta.

I have no doubt you have a

PECCARIES.

The American Peccaries represent the swine of the Old World. There are two species,—the Coliared Peccary (Notophorus torquatus) and the White-Lipped Peccary (Dicotyles labiatus),
—the first ranging from Arkansas southwestward through Mexico and over a great part of South America, and the second being confined to the Southern Continent. The Collared Pec-cary, when full grown, is three feet long, and cometimes weighs sixty rounds. It is greatsometimes weighs sixty pounds. It is gregarious in habit, and the herds seem to follow a eader. The animal is capable of being tamed, but is of capricious and uncertain temper. It is omnivorous, and occasionally, falling in assem-bled numbers upon cultivated fields, commits ored numbers upon cultivated neids, commits great ravages among the crops.

The best description of the Collared Peccary which we remember to have met with, occurs in that lively parrative of travel, "The Coming Process," The Coming

that lively narrative of travel, "The Coming Empire; or, Two Thousand Miles on Horseback in Texas." The account is agreeably minute in detail, and would scarcely be improved by alteration. We therefore reproduce it as it stands. The writer was, at the time the scene is sketched, riding up the Valley of the Guadaloupe:

Some six or seven miles up the valley, I saw a company of hogs, in full view, but a few hundred yards off. Thinking a farm must be near. I dred my gun, hoping a dog would bark and guide me to it. Instantly, on the report of my rifle, these hogs dashed out of the brush from several places, boofing as they ran, and smacking their mouths at a great rate. They formed in a squad, about sixty yards from the load, abead of me, snd, as I approached them, they seemed to grow exceedingly indignant.—all hands bristling up their backs, and popping their jaws together, as if they had a notion of making a meal of me. When about 100 yards from them, the largest, advancing to the front, deliberately began to approach me, looking the very picture of wrath and indignation, as if he craved the honor of disposing of me at once, without assistance. As he advanced, the others expressed tasir applause by rounds of boofs and a great popular of the laws.

easy, and, as the advancing rascal seemed bent on battle and adisplayed two formidable tasks. I became uneary in turn, and, thinking I had better look out for my safety, I raised my rife and seet a mass of lead through his body. He feil dead. The others on seeing this, raised my rife and seet a mass of lead to view the dead duelist. The others then retired toward the brush, slowly and doggedly, going mostly tail-foremost. When in the brush they disappeared; but I still heard them boofing and popping quite near at hand, as if they were still undetermined whether to charge upon me or not. I had no doubt I could easily get a battle out of them, if I chose to court it.

As I approached the dead brave, who deliberated by brought on his own destruction by marching out to state a heavily-armed traveler who had in nowise interfered with him, my nostrils were assaulted by a few of poor which was well-nigh unendured to learn all about him, let him stikn never as load, by I judged him to weigh about sixty pounds, and therefore about the size of a small bog or shoat. His head was too big for his body, and his short, thick neek showed that he had great strength. His hair was coarse and bristly, and so long about the neck that it might almost be called a mane. He had a mere stump where the tail cupht to be, and this was evidently not the result of a misfor tune or surgical operation, for I observed no tail on his friends. His color was of a darkish-vellow or dirtyred, and the hairs were ringed with various marks or shades. There was a faint band of white at the root of the neck, partly on each shoulder, resembling a collar. He bore his perfume on his back, close to the tail, in a lump or swelling quite as big as the fist. As this lump was continually discharging its odor, I forbore to examine it closely. This odor was mask, and in small dones might not be unpleasant; but, as he gave it forth, it was certainly tremendous, insomuch that I required to have great resolution to stav by bim. He differed from a hoy in that his head

THE PENGUIN. A naturalist (M. Velain) accompanying the French expedition to the Islands of St. Paul and Amsterdam in 1874, for the purpose of observ-ing the Transit of Venus, has lately published an account of the fauna and flora of these islands. In the description of the birds that were met with, the penguin has a large space by reason of its very curious and always enter taining habits. The penguins begin to lay in the month of September, and countless num-bers annually assemble upon the Islands of St. Paul and Amsterdam at the time of breeding.

bers annually assemble upon the Islands of St. Paul and Amsterdam at the time of breeding. M. Velain observed the birds at their nesting stations with the deepest interest, and came to the conclusion that, instead of being the stupid animal they are popularly considered, they are really gifted with uncommon powers. A synopsis of M. Velain's account, which is given in Nature, says:

At the time of the arrival of the expedition (October), the birds were preparing to hatch. Each pair kept entirely to themselves. Each nest had two eggs,—large, nearly round, of a dirty-white color, but marked here and there with a few russet snots. Both birds partoox of the cares attendant on the incubation, and took turn about on the nest. The bird off duty would at once make for the sea, fairfully returning at the appointed time, and never failing to waddle direct to its own nest, though no human being could see a difference between the thousands that were strewn about. Sometimes the whole camp of birds would have to be traversed ere the nest sought for would be gained, and a bird trying to make a short cut would be sure to be attacked by those whom it disturced, for they are not at all tolerant of ones another; and in this they also prove that they are not at supid, for surely neither stupid people nor stapid birds ever quarrel. On M. Velain arriving in their midst, they would one and all set up an immense and beyond all measure stunning cry, but soon they would calm down and seem not to mind his presence. The incubation lasted for five weeks. The little ones made their appearance covered all overwith a fine, close down, and looked like balls of fine, gray-colored wool. They soon got tired of the comforts of their nests, and began to assemble, together with their little brothers and siters of the same colony, in larke infant schools, which are presided over by some of the sedate old brids. Many times a day, at stated linear selection of the remets and selection of the comforts of their nests, and began to assemble, together with

THE SOUFFRIERE BIRD.
Mr. Fred A. Ober is studying the natural history of the islands of the Caribbean Sea, under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution. He has already been engaged in the work over a year, and there is a prospect that some time will yet elapse ere he has completed the labors as-sigued him. In a late private letter to the ed-

yet elapse ere be has completed the labors assigued him. In a late private letter to the editor of Forest and Stream, Mr. Ober gives some interesting particulars concerning the capture of an exceedingly rare bird. The account bears the date of St. Vincent, Jan. 23, and reads as follows:

I have explored the crest of the Souffriere, the crater of the great volcano, where I camped five days and nights in a cave, hunting for the mystical "Souffriere Bird,"—a bird always heard in that mountain-top, nowhere else. From the stunted trees covering and hiding the deep gorges that scan the lip of the crater, come strains of most delicious melody, yet strangely mild and melancholy. No one ever saw the bird, much less had any one captured it. It possessed a fascination for the listener that the notes of few birds could command. The blacks, and even the whites, say that the first one of a party who hears it will soon die. I was the first of my party, as I was, as usual, alone; but that has not exercised a depressing effect upon me during my illness. I found a hollow in a bank which protected me from the trade-wind, and there I swung my hammock and camped for five days and nights, 3,000 feet above sea-level, with mist and rain always descending. I captured that mysterious bird,—five of him,—and carried to town the first ever seen there. My "Camp in a Caye," with all its attendant discomforts, will some day be fully written out. I think I found another bird there,—can't tell. After that I lived two weeks with the Caribs, collecting such words and traditions as I could, with a few pictures. There are few birds here. The most beautiful is the island parrot, a bird of rare beauty, which I have got, but whose habits I've not sufficiently observed: and, if ever I am strong enonety to camp again, I shall do so among the mountains for that purpose.

BRIEF NOTES. Mr. W. H. Dall, of the United States Coast-Survey, is contributing a full account of the Aleutian Islands to the Journal of the Bremen Geographical Society.

A dead woodpecker was picked up in the

streets of Belvinere, N. J., a few days ago, with the bill imbedded in a bit of wood. The bird had probably struck the wood with such force as to tear it from its surroundings, and, unable to rid its beak of the compress, perished of suffo-

Lieut. Weyprecht has published an elaborate paper on the auroral observations taken during the Austrian Arctic Expedition. A careful comparison of the observations of wind and barometrical pressure at and about the time of occur-rence of auroral phenomena, failed to show any connection between these displays and storms. connection between these displays and storms.

It is proposed by the French Government to devote 170,000 francs to the service of scientific explorations during the present year. Thirty thousand frances will be granted to MM. Andre and Angot, in California; 40,000 francs to M. Rondaire, in aid of his work in Algeria; and 100,000 francs to the Abbe Debalze, to sustain his explorations in Central Africa.

his explorations in Central Africa.

The Burlington Free Press publishes the interesting statement that, on the 6th of February, a nest containing three young birds was found in a spruce-tree standing in a piece of woodland. The parent birds are described as being of the size of the blue-bird, of a grayish hue, and the male having a reddish breast with dark wings. The red crossbill nests in January or February in a temperate climate, and the birds in question were probably of this species.

Recent observations show that the species of ant. Formica subserices, domesticate the caterpillar of some species of Lycamidae, making the same use of it as of plant-lice, or aphides. "The lower segments of the abdomen were continually gently stroked by the antenna, in the familiar manner of ants when soliciting honey-dew from aphides." The caterpillar of Lycams pseudargiolas is found to possess organs in the upper parts of the last segments apparently designed or fitted for the exudation of some fluid.

Lieut. Wyse, who is at the head of the expe-

fluid.

Lieut. Wyse, who is at the head of the expedition sent by the Colombian Republic to determine the feasibility of cutting a ship-canal across the isthmus of Darien, reports that, of the two routes suggested,—one by way of the Paya River (a tributary of the Tuyra) and the Caquirri, and the other, more to the north, along the Valley of the Tupisa,—the latter is probably the more practical, although not completely

At a late meeting of the Middletown (Conn.) Scientific Association, a paper was read by Mr. John H. Sage upon the birds observed by the author within the finits of his orchard and garden, situated in the most thickly-settled part of Portland, Conn. In this restricted locality seventy-two species were noted, or usarly one-third of the number of species inhabiting the State.

ARMY NEWS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.
Washington, D. C.—Special Orders No. 57.—
By direction of the Secretary of War, the following changes are made in the stations and duties of officers of the Quartermaster's Department:
Lieut.-Col. A. J. Perry, Deputy Quartermaster General, is relieved from duty in the Department of Texas, and will report to the Commanding General Department of the East for assignment to duty as Chief Quartermaster of that Department and Post Quartermaster at New York City. Maj. J. G. Sawtelle, Quartermaster, is relieved from duty in the Department of the East, and will report in person to the Commanding General Department of the Columbia for assignment to duty as Chief Quartermaster of that Department. Maj. B. C. Card. Quartermaster, is relieved from duty in the Department of Dakota, and will report in person to the Commanding General Department of Texas for assignment to duty as Chief Quartermaster of that Department. The officers named will be temporarily relieved of their present duties by officers to be designated by their Division Commanders, to enable them to comply with this order.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Capt. HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

Commanders, to enable them to comply with this order.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Capt, Thomas Wilson, Commissary of Subsistence, will proceed to Watertown, Mass., and inspect the subsistence stores on hand at the arsenal at that place, and recommend such disposition as he may deem proper of those not required for sale or Issua at the post, returning to his station upon the completion of this duty.

Special Orders No. 58.—By direction of the Secretary of War, Capt. C. E. Dutton, Ordnance Department, is relieved from duty as Chief Ordnance Officer Department of the Platte, to enable him to complete the duties specified in letter of instructions to him from this office of Dec. 1, 1877.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

HEADQUARTERS, ONAHA, Nob.—Special Orders
No. 24.—Second-Lieut. Robert A. Lovell, Fourteenth Infantry, is hereby relieved from duty as
member of the General Court-Martial convened
at Fort Hall Agency by Special Orders No. 145,
series of 1877, and Special Orders No. 5. current
series from these Headquarters, and detailed as
Judge Advocate of the same court, in place of
Second-Lieut. Joseph Hall, Fourteenth Infantry,
who is hereby relieved.

Special Orders No. 26.—First-Lieut. William
B. Weir, Ordnance Department, having reported
to the Department, Commander, in compliance
with Special Orders No. 23 current series, Headquarters Military Pivision of the Missouri, will
proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., and report
to the commanding officer for duty as ordnance
officer at that post.

First-Lieut. Phineas P. Barnard, Fifth Cavairy,
is authorized to report in person to the commanding officer at Fort McPherson, Nebraska, for temporary duty, to complete business in comnection
with his former duties as Assistant
quartermaster
at that post. Upon completion of these duties,
the commanding officer, Fort McPherson, will
order Lieut. Barnard to rejoin his company at Fort
McKinney, W. T. DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURL DEPARTMENT OF LEAVENWORTH, Kansas.—
Special Orders No. 51.—Second-Lieut. J. S.
Jonett, Tenth Cavalry, and party, will report to

ing to Fort Sill, Indian Territory, the recruits now at the former post belonging to companies of the Sixteenth Infantry serving at Forts Sill and Rono, Indian Territory.

Second-Lieut. Thaddens W. Jones, Tenth Cavalry, will proceed from Fort Sill, Indian Territory, to Fort Clark. Texas, and report to Capt. John N. Craig, Tenth Infantry. Recorder, as a witness before a Court of Inquiry. When discharged from further attendance before the court, Lieut. Jones will rejoin his company at Fort Sill, Indian Territory.

will rejoin his company at Fort Sill, Indian Territory.

Private F. B. Harris, Company K. Twenty-third Infantry, is hereby detailed on special duty as clerk at these headquarters. He will report at once to the Judge-Advocate of the Department for duty in his office.

First-Lieut. J. G. Leefe, Nineteenth Infantry, and Lieut. C. D. Cowles, Twenty-third Infantry, are hereby detailed as members of the General Court-Martial convened at Fort Dodge, Kansas, by Special Orders No. 18, current series, from these headquarters.

First-Lieut. S. R. Stafford and Second-Lieuts. J. F. C. Hegwald and D. D. Mitchell, Fifteenth Infantry, are hereby appointed as members of the General Court-Martial convened at Fort Wingste, New Mexico, by Special Orders No. 208, series of 1877, from these headquarters.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. Allyn, Sixteenth Infantry; George F. Price, Fifth Cavalry (extended); Lieut. Col. James Van Voost, Sixteenth Infantry; Second Lieuts. Frederick Schwatka, Third Cavalry; F. W. Kingsbury, Second Cavalry; George T. Chase, Third Cavalry; Gextended); and Assistant-Surgeon R. S. Vickery, U. S. Army.

H. R. 3, 873. For the relief of Luther Cole, a private in Company I, Eleventh United States In fantry.

H. R. 3, 889. In relation to the promotion of officers in the army.

H. R. 3, 891. For the relief of John Scott Payne, Captain Fifth Inited States Cavalry.

H. R. 3, 894. For the relief of Capt. Egbert Thompson, United States Navy.

H. R. 138. Authorizing the appointment of Commissioners to ascertain on what terms a mutually beneficial treaty of commerce with Mexico can be arranged.

H. R. 3, 910. For the relief of F. W. Elbrey, Captain and Assistant Surgeon, United States Army.

H. R. 3, 916. For the relief of John W. Cheek, late Captain Company D, Thirty-third United States Infantry.

H. R. 3, 920. For the relief of John W. Cheek, late Captain Company B, Eightieth Regiment Illinois Volunteers.

H. R. 3, 923. Granting a pension to James H. Hayes, private in Company B, Thirty-inth Regiment Illinois Volunteers.

H. R. 3, 932. For the relief of John A. Payne, Second-Lieutenant Ninteenth Infantry, United States Army.

H. R. 140. Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, without the intervention of Presidential Electors, and preserving in the election the present relative power of the States.

H. R. 3, 874. Anthorizing the Secretary of War to transfer to certain settlers whose lands were in-

States.

H. R. 3,874. Authorizing the Secretary of War to transfer to certain settlers whose lands were included within the Fort Hartsuff military reservation, in Nebraska, such portions as are not needed. for military purposes.

H. R. 3, 958. For the relief of James D. Wood, late Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Thank Fate for foes! I hold mine dear As valued friends. He cannot know The zest of life who runneth here His earthly race without a foe. I saw a prize. "Run," cried my friend;
""Tis thine to claim without a doubt."
But, cre I half-way reached the end,
I feit my strength was giving out.

My foe looked on the while I ran; A scornful triumph lit his eyes. With that perverseness born in man, I nerved myself, and won the prize.

All blinded by the crimson glow Of sin's disgrace, I tempted Fate. "I know thy weakness!" sneered my foa. I saved myself, and balked his hate.

For half my blessings, half my gain, I needs must thank my trasty foe; Despite his envy and disdain, He serves me well where'er I go. So may I keep him to the end,
Nor may his enmity abate;
More faithful than the fondest friend,
He guards me ever with his hate.
ELLA WHEELER,

LONGING.

O beautiful gates of Heaven, Unlock your emerald bars, And give me a glimpse of the glory Above the golden stars.

Let me catch but a strain of music From the harps of the angel choir, Far off, low, and delicious, Lest I tremble, faint, and expire. Give me a sound of the murmur Of the river of water of Life; Its musical ripple shall cheer me And banish all thoughts of strife

Soon, soon may your pearly portal
On its golden hinges swing,
And I pass, enraptured, immortal,
Into the presence of the King.
BATTLE CREEK, March 18, 1878. M. MAGE.

Another Bismarck Coming.

A little grandnephew of Prince Bismarck was sitting on the Prince's knee, when he suddenly cried out: "Oh, uncle, I hope I shall be a great man like you when I grow up!" "Why, my child!" asked his uncle. "Because you are egreat, and every one fears you." "Wouldn't you rather every one loved you!" The child thought a little, and then replied: "No, uncle; for when neople love you they cheat you; but when they feet you they let you cheat them."

Sels, Horsehold Goods, Ele.
UCTION,
h 23, at 9:30 o'clock, at our
regists & CO., Auctioneers. REHOUSE & CO., ck this Morning, LOR SUITS, Sets, New Furnind second-hand Carpets. We ry fine second hand Furniture is little used. These goods are those looking for good furnitude lilaneous goods, &c., MKHOUSK & CU., Austre. ADDIN & CO., AUCTIONEEL WABASH-AV. iven to the outside sale of lise, Real Estate, &c.

### THE HOME.

THE RECOGNITION. [From the German of Vogl.] ring student, with staff in hand, ome again from a distant land; ained, foot-sore, and bronzed

Who will first know the long-absent one?

He enters the village; there's the inn, as of yore. And the innkeeper stands, as he used, at the door. They two had been friends, joily and frank; Full often together the red wine they'd drank; Yet lo! his old friend knows him not,

"Tis a welcome cold, and he will not stay,
But shakes off the dust from his feet, on the way.
Forth looks his sweetheart, fair to see:
"Thou charming maiden, a greeting for thee!"
Yet even his beloved knows him not,
So embrowned is his face with the sunshine hot.

Farther he walks through the streets of the town; On his sun-burned cheek a tear falls down. His mother is passing from out the church-door: "God bless you!" he says, and then needs no

For lo! his mother weens for joy-

"My son!" and clasps in her arms her boy, Dust-soiled and weary—homeless one! Yet well the mother knew her son. LAURA BARLE.

TO CONTRIBUTORS spondent writes to ask the very natura '. What did you cut a hole out of the question, "What did you cut a hole out of the corner of some of my letters for? You sent me teveral, and some of them had holes cut in the corners. Why?" Because the senders of those etters had affixed, with all the strength of desperation and muchiage, stamps of the value of three cents each, and the Postmaster of The Home vanted to get those stamps off to use on another invelope outside the first. Suppose a correspondant wished to write to Marvelling, for instance; he would address the letter to that name, and, the suffice affixing a stamp with great force, and putting she would address the letter to that name, and, after affixing a stamp with great force, and putting the whole in another envelope, she would send it along. The Home Postmaster would look on his list and find, for instance, that the letter was really meant for Jane Jones, Box 56, Jonesville. He could easily put the letter in an envelope and send it along but for the stamp. He wants that stamp to help make even on, and he is going to have it if his knife holds out. There is no moral to this. People will go on sticking on their stamps with energy. They will not drop hem into the outside envelope loosely.

whether de facto or only arranged for) will be pleased to learn from Liewellyn that the average American is "an inconceivable boor." The irresistible inference is that the writer of that assertion is a descendant of the party which crushed Balaam's foot against the wall on one occasion.

The conductor of The Home has not complained The conductor of The Home has not complained nuch lately, but he has been in trouble all the name. Despite every inducement which he has seen able to offer, the people write too much. there are over 100 letters now on hand to be brinted. This will explain to those who sent leters and do not see them.

be to insert an unauthorized advertisement into The Home. There are a large number of places where you can get the kind of articles you refer to If you should ad ress a letter to Mrs. A., Pattern Agent Home, care Carrier 7, I presume she would tell you where to go.

the ladies; you didn't expect that letter would be printed, did you? You don't know the man you are replying to, and you want this department to help you charge him with a crime. And you don't even dare to send your name. Your letter is in the

P. P. P.—Your scheme for an Exchange is omitbecause absolutely impracticable, so far as onductor of The Home is concerned. He could not go into it on any terms. Letters addressed care Home will be forwarded, and that

If the contributors continue the practice of sendthe contributors continue the practice of send citiers through The Home with the expecta that The Thibuxe will pay their postage, i be necessary to hold and advertise them, which cause much delay.

PILGRIM—Your question is a fair one, though it is not printed. One was meant as an assistance to

ment paid for at five times the regular rates. It must be said to the lady who asked that an article be reprinted that such a thing cannot be done until there is more room than now.

Tir-Mrs. A., the Pattern Agent, had a letter about saws last week; better drop her a note at the address given above in this column.

Box 172-It is directly contrary to rule to give addresses of contributors. The reasons have been before given.

THE LETTER-BOX.

There are letters in this office for the followingnamed contributors. Those intended for persons
living out of the city will be forwarded by mail

upon receipt of address. Residents can call or send to Room 36 TRIBUNE Building and get their letters: Ruby. Danbury,

Lady Dedlock,
Jim Jones (2),
Susan,
Mariar,
Oore, Miss K. B.,
Rose Geranium,
Zoe No. 1,
Joseph Perkins,
Tonic,
Aidyl,
Laura Earle,
A. M. B.,
Happy Little Housekeeper, Danoury,
Percepter Marquis (2),
Yiddie (3),
Mary Moore,
Etta (2),
Lailan,
Juan (2),
Debulante,
Ray,
Mrs. M. Thorpe,
Utility,

FERN-LEAF ON FLOWERS. OTTAWA, March 18. - Will you please tell me how to cultivate and water my plants? has been asked me so many times that I desire to make the delightful task of successful flower-raising within the reach of all. This taste is now widely dissemthe reach of all.

Introduced the state of t that the views con ained herein are perfect, and none other. I only ask you to try the practice here recommended, and think you can but be successful. Your soil may be of the best, but your ventilation so imperfect that your undertaking is a complete failure; and you are led to exclaim. I cannot succeed, and will try no more. A clock, to keep correct time, must be perfect in geery detail. In ruising plants, certain rules must be followed; and practice wiil make you perfect in this pleasing art of adorning your house and lawn. I would scatter a few bright blossoms, gathered on my way through life, over other hearts, believing that some of them will fail on good ground and brighten the life of many a desponding one. And so, dear readers, I offer you a few LEAVES gathered through love for them.—In secluded spots, where the sun's bright rays seldom penetrate, as well as on the broad prairie, and in the well-filled green-house.—and press them for your keeping. Bright gems of earth, "may we, perchance, see in them "what Eden was, what Paradise may be": for their bright, gentie, hely thoughts breathe out their oddrous beauty like a wreath of loveliness on life's hours. The season is now rapidly approaching when the flower-lover is looking about her for a new home for the pets which she has carefully tended and watched through the past winter; and as many of them need other surroundings in which to send out new roots, and tuns claim a new lease on life, I will answer the oftrepeated inquiry. What kind of soil is best for all families of plants' May our many invalids who have written me find the health and pleasure they desire in this pleasing occupation. May it be manna to your throbours prizes, and restore to you Heaven's greatest gift—good health. If I can render assistance at any time, please let me know in what manner, for you know none other. I only ask you to try the practice her

at manner, for you know

A kindly deed is a little seed
That groweth all unseen;
And, io! when none do look thereon.
Anew it springeth green.

soil most easily obtained by the ordinary mer will be sand, rich loam, hope, leaf, and thoroughly decayed manure. This, of se, must be well mixed. It is very essential the manure be well decayed, and every plant or should keep a well-prepared compost heap er plants. Leaf-mold is that which is to be don the surface of the ground in woods, and e decomposed leaves. It may be termed nearly strate importance in vegetation, and one in h plants will thrive so well that it will repay provide themselves with it. Gather all the se that are raked from the lawn and fill a ditch ole in the ground with them, cover with sods, pour the suds from the weekly washing on to hasten their decay. Leave them exposed is rain and action of the weather for two years ore; chop it up fine, and turn occasionally, a adding to fit from time to time; or, better make a new compast heap each year, and you will keep up your supply. Peator aswansa is of a dasz color, with a large portion of

white sand incorporated with it, and is frequently found in New Jersey. A mixture of two-thirds black earth from the woods, and ene-third of pure white sand, will be similar to it, and may be used a substitute, though it is not exactly of the same nature. Loam is of a light-brown color, and is that soil from the top of old pastures or commons, which should lie one year and be frequently turned before using. It ought not to be from a clay bottom, and merely three inches of the turt taken.

Land is a substance generally anown, and that which is on the surface is decidedly the best. If taken from a pit, it must be spread out and frequently turned, that it may assimilate with the atmosphere before using. It will require at least two years, during which time it must be turned, and the longer it lies the finer and more congenial it becomes.

Many of our best authorities give such a variety of soils that it puzzles the amateur, and she exclaims in dismay; I never can raise plants successfully, for I cannot procure the necessary soils. I doubt very much the feasibility of preaching what they do not practice, for I know few of them use the soil they write of; and why they attempt to mysuify those they should enlighten remains an unsolved problem to me. Surely, if we would have the cultivation of flowers increase, we must make the knowledge plain to all, that each may be satismed with their labor. Some amsteurs have but two tugredients in their compost heap,—soils from the proportion of two of the soils tone, and it he proportion of two of the soils tone, and it is proportion of two of the soils tone, and it is soil; is rather clayey, use more hops: if sandy, use less than the proportion named. If hops cannot be obtained, thoroughly rotted manner will do nearly as well, and leaf mold will answer in lieu of hops. While ignoring the special varieties of soil, for special families of plants, I do not mean to say that plants may not be grown as well by the use of soil, for special families of plants, I do not mean to say that plants may not be grown as well by the use of soil, for special families of plants, I do not mean to say that plants may not be grown as well by the use of such different compounds as these; but I claim, as a whole, they can be grown no better, and that the advice to make use of these combinations is so bewildering to the amateur and troublesome in its practice that many become discouraged, and complete failure the result. We see extensive growers using very different compounds, with equally good results, proving that special soils these; to for application with the plants, the earth is of conditing and retaining heat varies as much in soils as the proportions of their constitueries. Sir Humphrey Davy found that a rich black mold containing one-fourth of vegetable matter had its temperature increased in an hour from 65 deg. to 88 deg.

MORE ABOUT SLANG. To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, March 20. - My letter upon slang has been favored with various comments and replies from the fair ones, and I must say that they have mparted some curious and interesting informa-tion. While they all agree that the habit is a repessary in order-well, to put it plainly, to obtain husbands. They complain that girls who do

and countenance verbal vaugarity are voted "oldmidish," "bine stockings." and the like, and
they are therefore composited to conceal their refinement and good breeding in order to get their
fill of balls, theatres, parties, and similar, amusements which they so ardently crave. Really, this
scems an odd confession. I had too high an
opinion of the sex to believe for
a moment that any woman would sacrifice
her self-respect for a matter so utterly trivial.
Think of it. For the sake of a few hours' companionship with an addle-pated youth, she dedifficult of the sex of th

just siluded,—those luckless girls who find themselves devoid of bloom or comeliness, who seem to possess none of those charms so indispensable to femininity; who, with awkward timidity, shrink through life unsought and desolate. What man is there, with the smallest grain of consideration or kindliness of heart, who has not felt called upon at times to disengare humself from the surrounding revelry, to rescue for a brief period this neglected creature from her unhappy isolation? Not unfrequently is he rewarded by a glimpse of a rare, sweet soul embrined within that homely temple; but in absence of this, the gratitude which never fails to be

kindiness of heart, who has not returning types times to disengage humself from the surrounding revelry, to rescue for a brief period this neglected creature from her unhappy isolation? Not unfrequently is he rewarded by a glimpse of a rare, sweet soul embrined within that homely temple; but mabbsence of this, the gratitude which never fails to be elicited, conveyed by glad eyes, if not by timid lips, is a more than safficient recompense. And you, her more favored sisters, in the full flush of your joyous grace and brilliancy, will you not spare a few kind words and oftener exhibit a gentler consideration and regard for those whose burdens are so heavy?

But to return a nos moutons—the black sheep of slang. I think I foresee, not a means of escape for the disciple of slang, but a method of attack. In my mind's eye I behold a perspicacious maiden communing with herself: "Behold this man Llewellya oppesses us grievously. Shall I not, with pen envenomed, retaliate upon his sex, and thereby bring to him great soreness of heart?" And forthwith a scathing epistle is indited, in which, with fine feminine sarcasm, the fauita, folles, and vices of the other sex are pointed out, at which her sisters, with like perspicacity, and blinded by the dust that has been raisea, will imagine themselves vindicated, and applaud to the echo, and wille probably write to The Home inquiring elegantly if Llewellyn does not feel "sat upon." To any one contemplating this course I would tender the advice of Mr. Panch upon a different occasion, "Don't!" It will not avail. You cannot clear yourselves of the charge brought against you by attacking the other sex. If you proved conclusively that the men were a race of howling blackamoors it would not assist your cause in the least. I am willing to admit beforehand that the average American is an inconceivable boor,—a good-natured animal enough, but still a boor. In no country in the world are the social proprieties so outraged as in our own. Here and there, in second and third generations, we fi

To the Editor of The Tribune.

PRINCETON. March 20. —I feet sure that the trials of Chat with the brother-in-law, or the sufferings of Amber from cow-bells and chickens, fare trifles compared with what I have been compelled to en-dure for many months, and the approach of spring with bursting buds and balmy breezes, and the coming of robins and bluebirds making the air melodious with their songs, only adds to the causes of my affliction. I believe that every widow with imited means, every invalid to whom an outdoo maintenance; every cripple, every deaf and blind person, every young man without visible means of support—who is not a tramp, in short—every one

BUY A BULL-DOG.

person, every young man without visible means of support—who is not a tramp, in short—every one who could by any possibility leave home, has turned canvasser and come to our town. Trains from the east and from the west come loaded with fresh supplies of them, and down our street, they come trooping, satched in hand, to torment the inoffensive in hand, to torment the inoffensive citizens. It makes no difference whether I am sewing, baking, or writing a letter, the sewing must be laid saide, the bread and cookles burn to a coal, the chain of thought snapped where it never can be welded together again, while I spend a precious half-hour listening to their praises of what they have for sale or their solicitations for an order. From "early morn till dewy eve" it is just the same. If, wearied with a forenoon's work about the house, allock my door and don my wrapper for a midday nap, just as I am dozing off with a delicious sense of rest, comes the summons. Am I dressing to go out I hear a step upon the walk, and a peep through the blinds discloses the inevitable canvasser. I keep perfectly quiet, almost holding my breath, hoping he will soon tire of waiting and go away; but no, after repeated assanits upon the front door, he steps back, takes a critical survey of the house, and with terrible acumen, born of long experience, decides cancen, born of long experience, decides that there is some one at home, walks around the house, and renews the attack upon my unoffending back door, till in sheer desperation I rush out with back hair in an unfinished state and frizzes stying to save it from being utterly demolished. One morning,—being unusually busy, and having been annoved all the week by book agents and many agents, ladies with corsets and ekirt-supporters, and every other feminine convenience, ladies with bottles of blueing and picture frames,—I resolved to append no more time with canvassers or peddlers, but and a surfoute the door half open, "Madame, I wish to interest you in some works of art." I ashould be a surfo

and said, as I need the door mail open, "Madame, I wish to interest you in some works of art." I assure him in a very decided manner that I cannot be interested in arts of any kind, and, casting upon me a reproachful look, he takes his departure without further parley. He is followed by a young lady who asks if I have time this morning to examine some fancy work. I answer no: I am very busy. "Will you be at liberty this afternoon?" I reply that I probably should not purchase and it would not be worth her white to call again. "But, Mrs. B. sent me here, saying you had great taste in such things." Inwardly I resolve to give my friend, Mrs. B., a plece of my mind when we meet again, while I tell her I do not wish to look at anything this morning. I have scarcely resumed my work when an old man, "deaf from childhood," hands me a card setting forth the virtues of the cement and salve he has

mind when we need again, white tell her tal mont wish to look at anything this morning. I have scarcely resumed my work when an old man, "deaf from childhood," hands me a card setting forth the virtues of the cement and salve he has for sale. I shake my head, return the card, and he, too, departs. After this I was unmolested for an hour or two, during which time I fell to thinking how unfortunate were those deprived of sight and hearing. Perhaps selling cement may be that old man's only means of earning a subsistence, and I did not buy five cents' worth. That girl, too, may be toiling to support an invalid parent. Perchance she has a sister who is a cripple for life, or she may be paying the college expenses of a "poor but respectable" brother. Even the stalwart young man deserves some credit for peddling chromos Instead of begying. By the time I am summoned again I am quite conscience-stricken, and have worked myself into quite a compassionate state of mind towards the whole fraternity, and go saying to myself, I will not buy anything, no, indeed, I have not a dollar to spare; but if it is a poor blind man, or a girl struggling to educate her brother, I can, at least, speak an encouraging word. It proves to be a dapper young fellow with blonde mustache, who startles me a little by asking if I "save my combings." Truth compels me to admit that I do. "Have you ever thought of naving them made into a switch?" Here again a regard for truth brings an affirmative answer; but I hasten to add that I do not wish to do so at present. "Allow me to show you some specimens of my work, and let me look at your combings; I see "with an admiring glance at my colfure—"you have very fine hair." It would take too much time and space to recount all the arguments he used to convince me that I was failing in my doty in not making use of such uncommonly nice hair, that, now was the best and the only proper time to have the work done, and that he could do it better, cheaper, and quicker than any other person living. I tended in his ca

have any time left for other thought about what I should do if I should be so unfortunate as to be turned out upon the cold world to earn my bread and butter. I have decided that I may do washing. I may go on to the stage, or into the Poor-House, or, if worst comes to worst, I may even atudy elocution and give select readings, but I never will go out canvassing.

SUSAN. ETHEREALIZED SLANG. To the Editor of The Tribune. Highwood, Ill., March 20. - I feel impelled to

At the interest of the same of the same with Llewellyn upon the slang question. It is always amusing to me when these phlegmatic sort of people, who have no more enthusiasm than a pressed flower has dew, no more sparkle than a cobble-stone, and no more humor than a goat, sit in judgment upon natures as different from their own as mercury is different from cold molasses. If the real that the same of do not at all intend to say that Liewellyn is a fogy, and that his letter was not an excellent one, and destined to do any amount of good. I only wish to ask him if he is not a trifle hard upon the girls? Does he not confound those absurd speeches, which are as natural to a lively, wide-awake girl as a trill to a canner, with the dislated of rowties and are as natural to a lively, wide-awake girl as a trill to a canary, with the dialect of rowdies and boors? Llewellyn has no more right to class under the head of slang all the instances he gives of thoughtless speech than I should be justified in presenting you with burdock flowers under the name of lilies, because both develop from the same causes. Vulgarity can never, ander any circumstances, be anything but low and mean and beneath contempt. There can be no humor in it, for the sentiment of true humor is refined, and cannot be allied to coarse jests and ribald speech. There has been nothing in these latter days of heresies and mockeries more deplorable than the epidemic of dialect poetry (?) and alany witticisms (?) that have ravaged the press. Blasphemy and vulgarity have been setzed upon and served up in the columns of periodicals and papers as special delicacies of originality and fun. While it is true that a silk purse can never, under any scientific or artistic mode of treatment, be evolved from a pig's ear, yet the task is no more hopeless than the effort to render the rough speech of stable boys and deck hands, and the ungrammatical tirades of witless boors a means of improvement or enjoyment to refined and intellectual people. No woman (or man either for

that matter) who is coarse and loud, addicted to vulgar jests or the blasphemons "On Lordy" and "Great Heaven," style of speech so prevalent among certain classes, need hope to take their stand any higher than they belong. They may dress richly and surround themselves with all that money can buy of the outward signs of refinement and taste; they can never pass muster in the realm of gentlemen and gentlewomen. Without dount a coarse woman can be a lady,—for in these times of ultra democracy the term lady is common property, but there is an estate as inaccessible to sham indyhood with its pretense and vulgarity as the blue heavens are inaccessible to creeping things,—the estate where gentlewomen reign in dignity and honor.

But Liewellyn has no more right to confound low people and low speech with gay young girls, and the innocent quipe and quirks of their speech and manner, than he has the right to class "Jim Bludso" with "The Lay of the Last Minstrel" because both were written in verse. Away with your stiff and starched young women, born with "prunes and priam" on their libs, and the "Manual of Correct Behavior" in their folded hands!

Give me a girl who has some originality and angles enough to relieve us from the horrible monotony of straight lines. If girls were all patterned after Liewellyu's plan, what an inspired garden of sweets we should have to be sure! Imagine a forty-acre lot covered with bloseoming heliotrope, and you destined to live eternally in the midst of it! If you did not tire of sweets, and fairly pray for a waft of codish and cabbage even, then my name is not Amber! So long as the heart is pure, the lios, which are but the portals of the heart, can do no mischief with merry jests and absurd extravagances. I remember in my school days,—days chiefly compicaous now, alas! for remembered escapades and tricks, rather than textbooks and tasks,—we girls were convened nightly for what was called "Conscience Half-Hour." Then was drawn forth the hidden record of unseemly speech and disreputable behav

THE HOUSEKEEPER'S OWN. To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, March 21.—At this season of the year, when green fruits are scarce, a very nice substitute will be found in a mixture of rhubarb, cut in small pieces. mixed with raisins, made into a pudding. just as would be done with green apples. Made into a pie, it is also very palatable, but not quite so nice as in the form of pudding. It may not be known generally that rhubarb combines well with any kind of fruit, as it seems to have the property of permitting its own flavor to lie dormant. It seems, however, from its fartness, to be best suited to insipid fruits like the raisin, date, and fig.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Muskmoon, Mich., March 21. —Wide Awake, I send you my recipe for saltrising bread. To make the yeast: Scald a bowl with soda water; fill onethe yeast: Scala book with sook water, in one-third full with water as warm as you can bear your finger in comfortably, add a very little sods and a little salt, and stir in flour enough to make a stiff batter. Some people do not put in sods, but I al-ways do; just a very little. Cover the bowl with a plate or cloth and set in a dish containing warm

ways do; just a very little. Cover the bowl with a plate or cloth and set in a dish containing warm water. Keep in a warm place until it is light. To set the sponge: Pour the yeast into a pan containing some flour, add warm water according to the amount of bread wanted, and stir in enough flour to make a stiff batter; cover with a cloth and set in a warm place. When light, mix into loaves and cover well, and keep warm until ready for the oven. It will rise more in the oven than yeast bread will. If everything is all right it will take about six hours for the yeast to rise; from one to two hours for the sponge, according to the quantity; one hour for the bread, and a half hour to bake; but remember that to insure success you must have the purest flour, and that everything must be perfectly sweet and clean, and the bread, in all its stages, must be kent at about the same temperature all the way through.

And now will some one please send me some lily of the valley pipe? I sent to Zebrina, but fear that I sent too late. I have gladiolia buils, one color, Maderia vine, pansy seeds, asters, flowering bean, mignonnette, coxdomb, winter clover, and perhaps a few other seeds that I would like to exchange for others or for buils.

Mrs. I. R. A., I have plak oxalis, and would like to exchange for cothers or for buils.

Mrs. I. R. A., I have plak oxalis, and would like to exchange for cothers or for buils.

I also have a few house-plants and a few patterns that I would like to exchange with some one for plants or seeds. I have long-rabbit and slipper-holder patterns, braiding pattern to go with slipper-holder, if everybody isn't supplied by this time. I wounder if those ladies who are in want of natterns for canvas have never seen those little books containing a number of designs for canvas and cardboard: also, those with colored designs, suitable for chaircushions and footrests? I think they end be procured at almost any fancy-work depot; cost, 10 cents.

I have a few patterns beside those I mentioned.

Job, I think it d

depot; cost, 10 cents.

I have a few patterns beside those I mentioned.
Job, I think it depends on the husband as well.
570, I, for one, would like to hear about the bulb-raising.
Marie, I do not believe it is of any use to try the biscuit. Miss Flite, I hope you'll unbottle again soon.

BELVIDERE, Ill., March 17 .- I wish to tell Mary Moore to wring a flannel cloth out of hot water and alcohol and lay it over the baby's lungs; then cover with a dry flannel; change often, and it will surely give relief when nothing else will.

Venice, the best way to destroy mice, if the Venice, the best way to destroy mice, if the mouse-trap fails, is to pit a very small quantity of arsenic in meal enough to cover the bottom of a tin plate. This is better than the bread-and-butter plan, for two reasons: First, they are apt to track the poison around on their feet; second, grease acts as an antidote.

Will Lou please write where the "Ladies" Guide to Needlework and Embroidery," by S. Anna Frost, can be obtained, and what the price is?

Amber, your letter to country grist was deserving of the highest praise. If they would only heed your warning how much happier some would be. Will the ladies who so kindly offered to comply with Mrs. Pield's request concerning feather braid and erocheting please confer a like favor on the undersigned? In return, I will send patterns for edging. I will give my recipe for lemon pie, which I think is very good: Take one heaping tablespoon corn starch, dissolve in a little cold water, then pour boiling water on until it thicknes and is clear, then add one tenang sugar, grated rind and juice of one lemon, piece butter size of a hickory nut, yolks of two eggs, keeping the white to frost the top with. I have a good recipe for soft ginger cake which is very cheap if any one wants it.

Heles Mare.

To the Editor of The Tribune. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SEBASTOPOL, Cal., March 9,—I wish to send some recipes which I have used and know to be good. Here is an excellent recipe for cookies: One-and-a-half cup of white sugar, two-thirds of a cup of butter and one-third lard, one-half cup of sour milk (butter-milk is the best), two eggs, one teaspoonful of soda, one-half teaspoonful of cream of tartar; mix very soft; bake in quick oven.

cream of tartar; mix very soft; bake in quick oven.

One egg cake: Stir in two heaping cups of flour two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar; rub to a cream two large spoonfuls of butter in a cup of white sugar, add a beaten egg, one cup of sweet mik, in which dissolve a teaspoonful of rods and a pinch of salt; flavor with lemon; buttered paper top and soft om.

Lemon pie: Three eggs, two lemons, two table-spoonfuls of corn-starch dissolved in two cups of hot water, seven tablespoon of sugar, and a piece of butter.

Bochester jelly-cake: Two cups of sugar, three

eggs, two-thirds cup of butter, one cup of sweet
milk, three cups flour, with a teaspoonful of cream
of tartar mixed in it; little salt and lemon. To the
remainder, add one tablespoonful of molasses,
large cup of raisins, quarter of pound of citron, all
kinds of spices, one tablespoonful of dour; put the
sheets together when warm with jelly, and then
ice the cake; cut the next day.

Charlotte Russe: One-third box of Cox's gelatine, seven cups of milk; boil a piece of vanilla bean
about two inches in size in the milk; when the
milk is cool pour it on the gelatine and let it stand
one hour. One-and-a-half pints sweet cream,
three eggs, seven tablespoonfuls powdered sugar.
Beat the cream fifteen minutes. Beat the sugar
and yolks of eggs together until they are very
light. Pour the gelatine and milk into the sugar
and yolks. Then pour them into the beaten cream,
and let it stand until it thickens a little, stirring it
occasionally. Beat the whites stiff; and, after
the cream thickens, stir them in.
Have your dishes ready with spongecake or lady fingers, and then pour the cream in.
If the gelatine is not all dissolved after standing
one hour. If you put it on the fire for a few minutes it will dissolve.

This Charlotte Russe is delicious when properly
made.

Will some person try these recipes and report?

made.
Will some person try these recipes and report?
L. D. R.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

FLINT, March 17.—Mary Moore, I nave passed through the same experience and I am sure I can help you. I keep a bottle of goose oil and camphor (equal parts) to rub on baby's chest and throat for colds. It will often scatter it at once; or should the cough be tight, use "Trank's Magnetic Ointment." Apply with the hand before a stove.

I think you take cold so easily because you have not regained your strength yet. About feeding baby: My own was almost starved before we knew it. We then tried everything,—sago, faring cornnot regained your strength yet. About feeding baby: My own was almost starved before we knew it. We then tried everything,—sago, faring cornstarch, and arrowroot. The best I found was cracker food, prepared thus: Roll a cracker with a rolling-pin fine, then put into a new tin basin with a teacup of hot water, and a small pinch of salt; sweeten to taste. Let it boil, and when cool it is ready to feed. You will find it very palatable for even the older children. As the child gets older increase the quantities. I would advise you to feed it with a silver spoon. It may be more trouble at first; but any way is befter than the nursing-bottle. That "Death lurks in the bottle" is true of the rubber as well as of the wine. Do try it; I am sure it will agree with baby far better than the milk from the cow.

Red Riding-Hood, I would like your toothbrushrack; will exchange hair-receiver or applique bracket,—grapes and strawberries.

I was about to send "No Sect in Heaven" to Spitfire, but will refrain.

Della D. H., for ornamenting cake, twist up a piece of stiff, white paper into a cornuconia or funnel, and fill with frosting, only a good deal stiffer than the plain icing. Trace on your cake with a light lead-pencil a vine, leaves, or whatever you wish, then squeeze the paper funnel carefully on the tracery. If too much comes at once, remove with a silver spoon and "try, try again." After a little practice you will be delighted with the resuits.

JOLIET, March 19. - I want to tell The Home readers of two things that I have been successful in this spring. For those interested in plants,—how to obtain two flowers instead of one from every flowering sheath of calla-lily. My method is a follows: As soon as the joint flower is cut or be gins to wither, pull the stack down through the open sheath clear to the bottom. At the bottom will be found, standing close to the stalk, anothe bud, inclosed in a delicate covering; cut the old stalk away as close as possible, without injuring the bud, and if it has not been kept back too long

the bud, and if it has not been kept back too long it will grow up quickly.

To the economical housekeepers, here is a recipe for excellent soft-soap: Three-fourths of a pound of clear grease to two gallons of lye. Heat the grease and lye separately. Pour the grease into the barrel, then the lye, stirring well; set the barrel in the sun. Sir several times through the day. Cover at night. The lye should be strong enough to bear a common-sized egg to the surface,—not out or above it. To those who live in coal-burning regions, and cannot get wood ashes, I will say that I have used white potash in the same way with good success. One year I had more grease than I could make with what sakes I had, and, having a small quantity of strong lye when my barrel was filled left unused, I boiled the rest of my grease in it just enough to eat it, then made it up with conti just enough to eat it, then made it up with concentrated Ire according to directions on package.

the result was excellent soft-soap, which I afterwards made into a hard-soap by putting salt into
the hof soap. After the lye separated from the
soap reut into bars.

BLOU BERRY.

To the Editor of The Tribune. To Polly Perkins: What did you mean by saying boil that candy thirty minutes "? I took you recipe precisely, boiled it seven minutes, when it

was so hard that I had to take a sledge hammer to crack off a smail piece, and now am in treaty for a powerful quartz-crusher to reduce the rest to an eatable size.

When to plant flower-weeds: An experienced flower-cultivator told me to make up the flower-beds early in sprinz, but never to put in the seeds until fruit-trees were in blossom, when, if the seeds were good, none would fail.

Some one asked what food to give an affing baby. If possible, give the child goat's milk; it is nearer mother's milk than any other animal's. I saw a cure last summer in three cases, where but for it the child could not have lived.

To color scarlet: Take rain-water enough to the child could not have lived.

To color scarlet: Take rain-water enough to cover the goods or yarn you wish to color, when at boiling point, in a brass kettle. Add one ounce and a half of cream tartar for every pound of goods; boil a couple of minutes; then add two ounces of powdered lac and three eunces of madder compound well mixed in an earthen bowl; boil for five minutes; wet the goods in warm soft water thoroughly; wring out, and boil for an hour in the dye, or until they are deep enough in color. Take out and rinse in clear cold water. They must be damped evenly before ironling.

Onnibus.

COTTAWA: March 21.—Potato salad: Take fresh boiled potatoes, pare and slice fine, take one-fourth as much fine shaved cabbage as potato, onton to laste; over this pour a dressing of vine-gar, ham drippings or other fat, pepper and sait; this must be heated; pour over all and mix well; or use well-freshened bits of herring and a few slices of apple instead of cabbage. Norrie, did you receive pattern? Dew Drop, did you send pin-cushion? if so, did not receive it.

Dew Drop, did you send pin-cushion? If so, did not receive it.

If Ruth Pinch will send me her patterns and directions for peach or work basket I can send natterns for a handsome card-receiver of silver cardboard, chenile, pearl fringe, satin ribbon, etc.

Can some one tell me how to make paper stick on a wall that has always been whitewashed?

AUXT MATTIE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, March 18.—I have used many of the

Curcago, March 18.—I have used many of the recipes given in The Home, and, as yet, have never contributed one. Better late than never. The following will be found a tasty, seasonable (is not following will be found a tasty, scasonable (is not this Lent?), and economical supper dish; and, as I do think there is something in a name, will call it a fish pudding: Take any cold fish that may be left, pick in small pieces, taking out all the bones, and lay it in a dish with a little pepper, salt (if the fish is fresh), and a few small pieces of butter. Mash some potatoes with a little milk and spoonful of roast pork or beef dripping. Cover the fish thickly with this, and bake in the oven till nicely browned on the top. It will require about half an hour.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHERRY DELL, March 18.—As no continuous of

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHERRY DELL, March 18.—As no contributor of The Home has responded to my request for directions to paint wax autumn leaves, I take it for granted that I must look outside for the desired information.

If Lou will send me directions for bleaching leaves without chloride of soda, I will send, instead of straw air-castle, if desired, pattern for a new style of card-receiver.

Here is a good recipe for butter scotch: One cupful of sugar, two-thirds cupful of molasses, one tablespoouful of butter, one teaspoonful of vinegar, flavor to taste; do not stir, but turn out mustered tins, when it will harden in water.

If any housekeeper wishes it, I have an excellent recipe for Freuch puffs, a very nice dish for dessert.

FANNIE
To the Editor of The Tribune. San Francisco, Cal., March 4.-Please correct SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 4.—Please correct my recipe for crullers in issue of Feb. 23. Instead of one teaspooful of butter and two of sugar to each egg it should have read one tablespoonful. I hope no one has wasted time and material in trying it as it stands; very trying, indeed. I fear it must have proved to the temper of the tryer. The question is who is the tried one, the proof-reader, the one who sends the recipes, or the person who resolutely tries them all. My sympathy and condolence for all parties in question; but even more especially for the long-tried editor, who must read them all.

To the Editor of The Tripmen.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., March 18.—For the sister who wished a recipe to dye scarlet, here is one that I know to be good, having used it: For one pound of goods, one ounce of cream of tartar; tie the cochineal in a bag, soak and rub out in warm water. When it boils, add the tin, stir it well; have the goods wet in warm water free from soap; put into the dye and boil fitteen or twenty minutes, remembering to stir it often. Binse in soft water and dry in the shade. Use a porcelainlined kettle, or a very bright brass kettle will do.

LAZY NELL.

THINGS WANTED.

THINGS WANTED.

The Editor of The Tribuns.

Chicago, March 21.—Can any one tell me how to transfer or copy patterns, as I always paste mine in a book, and I could have sent you almost any kind of fancy-work pattern that has been asked for. but if there is any one who wants one bad enough to call on me and work it out, they are more than welcome to any one I have. And is there any one of The Home who could spare a few align or roots of houseplants that I would exchange for anything I have, or I would be willing to pay a small sum for them. I have only a passion-flower vine that has rooted slip, and I have suother very pretty vine, but have

plain to one with ave points,—and it has a white biossom.

Happy Little Housekeeper, yen can get rid of your roaches by using powdered borax. Don't get less than a pound, and lay it thick under the caper in your pantry and everywhere, where they are in the habit of staying. I put it in the bureau and everywhere, as it is not poison, and in a few weeks I had a clean house; out if requires time, as they do not fice, but eat it and die, so you will have plenty of sweeping to do.

I have a good many economical recipes that I would like to send, but will have to wait until another time.

INA.

STREATOR, March 21.—Can any one tell me how to make shoulder-braces and skirt-supporters combined? I have a pair, purchased of an agent, but they are not very satisfactory. Is there anything (besides time) that will take the disagreeable odor from gloves cleaned in benzine? Is the daily use of glycerine injurious to the complexion? Hattle (of Chicago), did the nitric acid advised by a contributor have the desired effect?

Will some kind Homer please tell me how to make letter-holders of cigar-lighters, and cake and fruit mapkins?

Will some since the control of the policy in the letter-holders of cigar-lighters, and cake and fruit napkins?

Zoe No. 1, did you receive my note of apology in the letter I returned to you?

Waiter Peck Carleton, thanks for the poem you sent me in return. "I'was all the better for being unexpected. I am also indebted to a correspondent from Michigan for an answer to one of my questions some time ago. It is almost house-cleaning time, and our dining-room carpet, which is a light one, is very soiled; but as I have faith in the suggestions given in The Home for cleaning carpets, after submitting my carpet to a layer of ammonis. tea, sait, bran, corn-meal and buckwheat-batter (though I prefer the batter spread on griddles), and then sweeping with a wet broom. I expect to see a decided improvement and a carpet brand-new. Other housekeepers please report success. As girls are said to be foud of changing their names, I will change mine from Zoe (No. 2) to

PRINCESS SHEILA.

To the Editor of The Tribune. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Chicago, March 19. —The warm spring days are creeping upon us, and to me they bring unspeakable discouragement; for with them come lassitude, loss of appetite, and general dissatisfaction with the ordinary bill-of-fare. I have read the reports the ordinary bill-of-fare. I have read the reports on domestic economy in The Home with awe and admiration. To the lady who furnishes a table variously for six adults, with an occasional increase to twenty, on \$6 per week, I take off my bonnet with much humility. Doubtless she has healthy appetites to provide for. My own small family numbers an individual who, while possessing good digestion, is yet cursed with a constitutional daintiness.

Not fussy, for she will go without eating un Not fussy, for she will go without eating uncomblainingly, but with a stomach which revolts on
the slightest provocation, or no provocation at all.
What is to be done? I have exhausted my patience
devising dainty dishes, and now I turn to The
Home. I feel the editor's severe eves; I will be
brief. Who will give me two or three recipes suitable for dessert? No economical dishes; something
at once rich and dainty, proportioned to sult three
in family; anything but tapioca cream,—of that
we are surfeited.

Pilorix.

To the Editor of The Tribune. OTTUNWA, Ia. March 20.—Calla Lily, accept thanks for seeds and your very pleasant letter; will answer soon. I wish I lived near you—that pony is the attraction. I am fond of animals, too, and particularly a nice pony. I nsed to have too, and particularly a nice pony. I nsed to have one.

Would the lady who offered, some time ago, to tell us how to make coral work please tell us soon? And Leon, of Monmouth, tell how to bleach ferns. Will pressed do to bleach?

Do, 570, tell how to grow bulbs successfully: I wait to hear. Also would Mrs. Field send me samples of crochet trimming when she gathers them in? Will some of the sisters who live in the city tell me how to dress a little girl's hair which is very long—some new way? Also what is the popular dress, color, and style of stockings, collars, etc.? Will the lady who offered patterns for fruit napkins please send to me? I will return stamps and patterns of other things in return.

QUESTIONS.

LAPORTE, Ind., March 21.—I will send a pretty table-cover pattern and directions to any one who wishes it, and will send stamps. Will be very glad to exchange with Xaripha, and will send her lilyto exchange with Xaripha, and will send her lilyof-the-valley bulbs for Scotch gowan. Will Trailing Arbuta, of Michigan City, piease send me
her post-office address, and I will send her some
choice sibre, and hope she will send me some trailing arbutus. We are so near I wish we were acquainted. Would like to have John John send me
the pattern of a wash-stand set and splasher, and
I will return my thanks and a box of hily-of-thevalley bulbs. Will Mrs. M. send me her apron
pattern? I wish some one would try my recipe for
molasses-cake. We think it extra good: Two
eggs, butter the size of an egg, haif a cup of
water, two-thirds of a cup of sugar, one cup of
molasses, half a teaspoon of soda, two cups of
flour; bake in one tin.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

LAKE CITY, March 16. —I have a good recipe for white cake: Two-thirds of a cup of butter, two cups sugar, two-thirds of a cup of sweet milk,

Red Ridinghood, I have no pattern for Chinese ar-castle, but I would like your pattern for Chinese air-castle, but I would like your pattern and directions for making a tooth-brush rack. Will send in return a pattern for a letter-receiver, or stamps. Beth, I will send you a pattern for toilet-set, to be worked on Java canvas, in exchange for yours of card-board and zephyr.

Will some one please tell me what will take the spots off ivory-handled knives?

IXA MAY. To the Editor of The Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., March 14.—Can some one tell me how to make a match-safe and a pretty lambrequin for a long shelf? Or if any one will ismoredum for a long shelf? Of if any one will write me, care of The Home, and send pattern and direction, I will send in return a pattern of a vase made of perforated card-board, with directions, or will tell how to make a photograph-holder I think quite pretty. or will tell how to make a puccession think quite pretty.

Garnet, I would like to know your real name.

You live in the same city as I do, and it is so small I must have seen you if I don't know you.

I wash there were not so many cooking recipes in The Home. It makes quite a cook-book of it.

ALLIE RAY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

EVANSTON, Ill., March 19.—How shall we rid ourselves of "yellow-jackets," who last year took up their residence under the bay window in an unget-at-able place, boring through the ground line of earth, and making their nests inside the inclosure formed by house and window-foundations? Have tried brimstone-fumes, kerosene, exposure to the cold, and constant war, but no avail. With the warm days of spring they are again making their appearance. Some one help a poor, tortured lot of human beings, who severally know the sting of a Yellow-Jacket.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

La Grange, Ind., March 19.—Will Unohoo kindly send me "the pretty afternoon apron pattern" she spoke of. I am also desirous of obtaining a pretty pattern or description for shaping the bottom of white muslin blinds for my sittingroom windows. From its first issue I have weekly conneed The Home, and gained much valuable information from its columns, but thus far have seen nothing on the subject of muslin blinds. By coming to my relief, the ladies will oblige

Charity Taux. To the Eduor of The Tribune.

To the Editor of The Tribune. To the Editor of The Tribund.

Ashland, March 13.—Evening Star, I can send you patterns for hair and hairpin receiver, also scrap-bag made of cardboard and zephyr, in exchange for seeds, slips, or any kind of bulbs. I have a great many patterns for children and ladies, and a great many of fancy work,—grape lamp-mat, grape pen-wiper, slipper-case, moss lamp-mat (knit), and a good many others I would like to exchange with the sisters for seeds, slips, and bulbs. I will give full directions for making any of the above articles. Please write to me soon.

Glass SLIPPER, care Home.

To the Editor of The Tribune. DEXTER, Mich., March 17.- I would like to say DEXTER, Mich., March 17.—I would like to say to Clothespin that I have sent the pattern of a foot-rest done in application to Mrs. A., as she requested some time ago. I also wish the lady in Wyoming who answered a letter of mine dated at Newton, Is., would send me her address again, as I have lost it, and do not know how to send her the patterns.

APPLIQUE, care Home.

To the Editor of The Tribune To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHILLICOTHE, Ill., March 20.—As The Home is the most valuable recipe-book I have seen, I would like to have some one of the many kind ladies tell me how to dye or color a hair-switch red or anburn, and I would like to exchange pattern of combination hair-pin, hair, pincushion, and jewel-case, which is very pretty, for some Florida moss, and oblige

To the Editor of The Tribune. To the Editor of The Tribune.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

OAR PARK, March 19.—Will some one in The Home be kind enough to give me a remedy for white spots and lines, which persist in coming, thick and fast, upon the nails of my two thumbs? I have a shapely hand, but these "white lies " are a constant source of more discation, being noticeable to any observer.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CRICAGO, March 20.—Will some one of The Home be kind enough to tell me what will take the finger-marks off my piano? I noticed a few weeks ago a request for freekle lotion. Sweet spirits of nitre, applied two or three times a day, will remove them.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Dubuque, Ia, March 11.—in The Tribune of Feb. 24. I think, some lady said she would give information as to where good scroll-saws could be bought. Would she be kind enough to tell me? If any of the amateur scroll-sawyers would like to exchange patterns, I would giadly do so. Is Mollie, of Odell. III.—livingf If so, would she like

To the Editor of The Tribuna. Овикови, March 20. —I would like to exchange patterns for marking canvas; will some one who has pretty ones write to me? I will send directions for making a lovely sofa-pillow if any one work like one.

BLUESELL.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SEA CLIFF. L. I., March 12.—Will some of the members of The Home please luform me who is the author of the following quotation?:

The earth was a desert, the garden a wild:
And man, the hermit, sighed till woman smiled.

To the Editor of The Tribune. FAIRBURY, March 21.—Any one having more Maitese kittens than they want esn dispose of same and confer a favor on the undersigned by addressing, and stating price or articles desired in exchange, Malta care Home.

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

CHICAGO, March 14.—I wish to say to Beth that I have a pretty pattern of a toilet set on Java canvas which she may have if she will be kind enough to send in return the pattern of her toilet set on card-board.

BLANCEE, care Home. To the Editor of The Tribune.

STRNATOR, Ill., March 20.—Can any of the members of The Home tell me what kind of curtains are the most suitable for a pariar in a country home where other furnishings are plain?

PRAIRIE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sr. CHARLES, Minn., March 19. -Will not some one tell how to care for goldish, their food and general treatment, and oblige, Mas. M. I. M.

NOTES OF FLOWERS AND PLANTS.

To the Editor of The Tribuss.

Madison, March 18.—The sounds of the rake and the hoe are going up from the land, arousing one to the fact that spring is at band. All plant-lovers are poindering over the question, What shall we plant? Floral catalogues are my daily study. Lists are made out, revised, added to, then cast down; it is so hard to know where to draw the line. With a faint sigh, I resolve to de with less puffs, ruffles, etc., and add again to the lengthy list of plants and seeds, for I love them best. Seeds of all plants for summer blooming should be at once sown. I find old strawberry coxes very handy for starting seed in, and they are so easily carried about. Sift the earth through a fine sieve into the boxes, give a good soaking of water, then scatter the seed and cover with dry earth in proportion to size of seed, a masturium requiring more covering than the fine ased of allyssum. The boxes can be covered with pieces of glass, to preserve a gentle moisfure, but remove the glass after the seed has sprouted. Keep them in a warm sunny window, and give plenty of fresh air, or they will become slender and sickly. When the second leaves out on, should be planted singly, except plants that look best when grown in clumps, such as sweet alyssum, candytuft, or lobelia. The latter for summer blooming should be sown in January, at least I find it requires that length of time to have in bloom in May, It would be well now to beheadwome of the long, lanky colens so often seen at this time in the window gardens; by so doing you will cause the old plant to branch out and become more symmer thomomy the summer blooming should be sown in January, at least I find it requires that length of time to have in bloom in May, It would be well now to beheadwom of the long, lanky colens so often seen at this time in the window gardens; by so doing you will cause the old plant to branch out and become more symmer looming should be well now to beheadwom of the long is the latter for summer down on t NOTES OF FLOWERS AND PLANTS.

Madrson, Wis., March 19.—Some of the ladies of The Home complain that the calla lily will not bloom for them. I would like to say to such ladies. bloom for them. I would like to say to such ladies that some calls bulbs cannot be made to bloom. I would advise persons who have shy bloomers to get bulbs from good blooming plants, then plant the shy bloomer by its side, and try it faithfully for a year or two longer, and if it does not bloom by that time pull it up and throw it into the street. I do not like much hot water on calls that are grown in the living-room when the temperature is so variable, but for a conservatory or greenhouse it is most excellent.

Many valuable recipes for economical dishes are published in your excellent paper, but I have one

Many valuable recipes for economical dishes are published in your excellent paper, but I have one that I believe has never been published. It is very old. It is an excellent dish for persons who are camping out to prepare, as it can be made with but little trouble and expense: Rhode Island dumplings—Take a quart or more of corn-meal, add a half teaspoonful of salt, then wet it up with cold water, mix with the hands pretty stiff, and pat into balls; line your kettle with them and pour boiling water over them, boil braskly an hour; potatoes can be boiled with the dumplings. These dumplings were used by our forefathers as we now use potatoes. The modern way of making them is to use sour or sweet milk with the baking-powder, or saleratus, then steam them, covered with a napkin for an bour. They are always to be eaten with meat gravies.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

Dubuque, Ia., March 20.—If Jim Jones will send her (or his) address, with stamp, I will send some Jerusalem cherry seed.

Lily of the Valley, send yours, with stamp, and I will send what you ask for. I do not wish for the

Lily of the Valley, send yours, with stamp, and I will send what you ask for. I do not wish for the slips you offer.

Xaripha, send me the Scotch gowan and I will spare you a couple of pips,—that is, if you think it would be a fair exchange.

Fern Leaf, thank you for the many valuable hints to amateur florists contained in your last letter to The Home. What can I send you for an amaryliis bulb? I have wished for one for a long time.

amaryliis bulo? I have wished for one for a long time.

The following is a "tried" recipe for an axcellent fruit cake: One quart each of stoned raisins, currants, chopped peel, and brown sugar, one pound of butter, three pints of flour (unsifted), ten eggs (well beaten), one nutmer, three teaspoonfuls essence of lemon, six teaspoonfuls Royal baking-powder; beat the buster and sugar together, with the hand, until it is white and creamy; mix all well together, adding the flour last; pour into a papered and buttered tin; bake in a regular oven for four hours. It will keep for months. Omitted three tablespoonfuls of alcohol.

TERRINA, care Homa.

To the Editor of The Tribune. STEWARD, Ill., March 20.—I have always had good luck with my plants until this winter, and now they seem determined to die. The small worms got into the earth, and I reported them this week, and put them in the shade, but I guess my begonize and an empathed with the small purchase.

week, and put them in the shade, but I guess my begonias and an agaranthus will die in spite of everything.

Whatshall I do with them?
Spitfire, will you send one more a copy of "No Sect in Heaven"? I will send stamp.
Dewdrop, I have a conneopia of perforated card-board for holding dried grass and anumal leaves. Hung in the corner with cord and heavy fasseis of zephyr, and fasten tassels on the bottom. Everybody admires mine.

Mara Moss. I have a very nice slipper-case pattern I will send you; if you wish.
Also, will some member give me recipefor coccanut cake?

To the Editor of The Tribune.

ROCK ISLAND, March 20.—May 1 say through Rock Island, March 20.—May I say through your columns that I have some flower seeds that would like to exchange for some primrose, paner, English violet, philox, mignonette, double balann, and candytuft seeds? I have the seeds of the minam apple, an elegant climber, and ether choice seeds, cannas among them. I would like seed oralis, traiting arbuths, carration pinks, coverinks, or other choice roots, and can gite in exchange lily of the valley, pips, colean silps, and would like to exchange scarlest gladiois for any other color. Address care Home.

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

La Pontz, Ind., March 17.—Will Myra please send me some llly-of-the-valley builts and pink seeds, and I will send directions for fascy work or stamps in return; and I would also like some verbena and pansy seeds.

Trailing Arbutus: What can I do to get a but of trailing arbutus? I haven't any plant or seed to exchange, but I can send stamps.

Kniff and Pont.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

Boscopel, Wis., March 18.—I have lily-of-thevalley pion to spare, and will exchange for amies,
bulbs, bridal rose root, or double primrose seed.
Does Siroc leave the paper on the primrose seed,
all the time, or shall it be put on when the col
needs moistening only? Address Pax, care Home.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

Chicago, March 15.—M. L. G., did you get the
amarylim you desired? If not, what kind do you
wish, and what is the lily you would give in eschange? I have several varieties. Could approbulb of A. atmasseo, vallotta purpures, and asuitof, a pale pink, of which I do not know the name
Lyken Laking.

RANTOUL, Ill., March 20, -Will the heay who sent a bottle of medicine to Fern Leaf for neuralizing please send one to me? Am willing

a lily-of-the-

your gilt picture-frame ounces; chloride of p mix well; brush the apply with a soft brush. WOMAN Poto, Ill., March 18. Polo, ill.

I would convey to Last
that a woman "may
of public honesty and
such wise legislation a
tion and crime now ra and she may possess a and judging," and yet and I will add that she largely toward the achie feaults without being el With profound defere Stnart Mill upon all sale

ted to join issue with
The opponents of u
guments for the right
tion, and they always we claim that the p ning voters are mental and physical c and plans of a well-t and plans of a well-trapolitical economy. It
government that behir
hayonet, and behind
armies, and navy, and
physical and financial
execute the decree pron
through the ballot-box.
Those who aid by the
cree, assume the duty
tribute to its maintena
the battle-field, and iflives in its vindication.
The laws of their or
assuming that responding assuming that responsite filling it. It is in no them for us to assert the ated to perform the dan of a soldier. They absolutely disqualifications as the solute of the so of a soldier. They absolutely disqualifia and were never heard of cept in romance and in Amazons; and even the warriors were obliged, in their physical womanos their hows (not beaux). Justure the prediction and the opinion in The laverage tender-heartad cally weak woman is in

> Military taste and ger admirable. It is but a hundreds of other min the battle, bowed low over the and dying, and by a benevolence reheved surobbed Death of his vice praise, the affectionate undving homage of ever. I anticipate the reply allowed to vote without military service. Grant Should not the men have their own ballots the primay be called upon to vit that reason, conscience, gether harmoniously for should one sex dictate by which the other must fig of wearing weeds of we equivalent to living a agony, ending in a negle Mittary duty and oblise samable elements in the suffrage; they will arise subject, and will not do Laura Earle's allusic cometimes take in clubs considered by some read tunate for her side of twomen become so turbant and

THINGS I To the Editor CHICAGO, March 11.-readers may add to th ago that it had been re THE TRIBUNE Home der to much now. I could it consequence of my other contributors have as I am capable of jud as I capacito of June constantly improving.

and ends that are not r or women either, but I variety is spice, eh?

Amber, in her letter P member of The Home Cl mation as to their work, Well, I am a member.

know the object, which is know the object, which is speaks of can have obliged by force of eirce own homes. When our offer such a home, "'country girls, "and allive in a great city and n times and seasons when home, and necessity con and mother, "'I will wheel, for the glassy op be seen in the uim distafrom the door."

We will have a hom who stands behind the cleeraph, or teaches in coom, can, after her da own room, surroundee has a pleasant evening as our own, with surround on the common surrounder has our own, with surround on the common surrounder has our own, with surround on the common surrounder of the mount received the amount received the amount received the will be independent under strict rules as to producing the best refund part of the common than the country some day when our girling has gently led the and past the pifalls in middle life, they will such a home, such a rights cannot stay whera that cannot that we has So, renders of The Hou speedily be able to open thought of the country of the count

COME O FORT WAYNE, March all practical lovers of a them, for the seed-tim then, win the spade, spring firds are callif waitingto embrace yo

in-vine? I would like to exide send any pattern I have in Tried the omelette recomilike it very much. Will close plain fruit-cake: % pound far, 1% pounds flour. 5 eggs. seeded raisins, 2 teaspoon.

Yir, care Home.

or of The Tribune. . -I would like to exchange canvas; will some one who
to me? I will send directions
of pillow if any one worle
Bluebell.

or of The Tribine.

darch 12.—Will some of the
ne please Inform me who is
wing quotation:
rt, the garden a wild;
t, signed till woman smiled.

21. Any one having more new want can dispose of same the undersigned by addresse or articles desired in ex.

MALTA, care Home.

or of The Tribune.

I wish to say to Beth that of a toilet set on Java cance if she will be kind enough pattern of her toilet set on Branche, care Home.

cor of The Tribune, ch 20.—Can any of the mem-me what kind of curtains are a parier in a country home are plain? PRAIRIE.

or of The Tribune.

March 19.—Will not some for goldish, their food and loblize, Mrs. M. I. M.

NERS AND PLANTS.

or of The Tribune.

A.—The sounds of the rake up from the land, arousing ring is at hand. All plant-ver the question, What shall alogues are my daily study. The sounds of the rake up from the land, arousing ring is at hand. All plant-ver the question, What shall alogues are my daily study. The later of the lengthy revised, added to, then cast to know where to do with less dadd again to the lengthy eds, for I love them best summer blooming should be old strawberry soxes very din, and they are so easily he earth through a fine silve good soaking of water, then eover with dry earth in proseed, a nasturtium requirthan the fine seed of scan be covered with serve a gentle moisture, but ter the seed has sprouted a sunny window, and give they will become slender the second leaves put ont, gly, except plants that look umps, such as sweet alysbells. The latter for sumps sown in January, at least I gisth of time to have in bloom ell now to behead some of the often seen at this time in my so doing you will cause a out and become more symbolic can be rooted in water. Foliage plants seem to selon of the feminime mind reference alyssum, balsams, ks (for the children), gypnasturtiums (the dwarf) for unias, bhiox, and, last but they should be planted where rown at once, and they while they yet sleep while they yet sleep while they yet sleep when the hot summer days, ky wither away. What is the (and it must be of glass) is, with a back-ground of ore for them can always be air of cease and grace, and ight otherwise be unsightly, is untold, and the limina are

ithat the calla hij will not ithat the calla hij will not uld like to say to such ladies annot be made to bloom. I who have shy bloomers to glooming plants, then plant a side, and try it faithfully to and it it does not ploom.

t dish for persons who are
t dish for persons who are
t as it can be made with but
ease: Rhode Island dumptrained and the state of corn-meal, add a
t, then wet it up with cold
hands pretty stiff, and pat
tettle with them and pour
m, boil briskly an hour; potit the dumplings. These
y our forefathers as we now
dern wav of making them is
lk with the baking-powder,
am them, covered with a
They are always to be eaten
Beken (not Buch).

r of The Tribuna.

th 20.—If Jim Jones will

h 20. -If Jim Jones will se, with stamp, I will send

ge.
ou for the many valuable contained in your last letwished for one for a long 'tried' recipe for an exne quart each of stoned 
sed peel, and brown suyar, 
ree pints of flour (unsifted). 
), one nutment three teanon, six teaspoonfuls Royal 
e butter and sugartogether, 
is wnite and creamy; mix 
the flour last; pour into 
ditn; bake in a regular 
it will keep for montus. 
infuls of alcohol. 
TERRINA, care Home.

of The Tribuna. 
20.—I have always had 
atts until this winter, and 
atts until this winter, and 
anned to die. The small, 
and I repotted them this 
the shade, but I guess my 
thus will die in spite of 
hem?

one more a copy of "No send stamp.
cornacopia of perforated dried grass and autuma there with cord and heavy ten tassels on the bottom.
by nice slipper-case patton wish.
r give me recipe for cocosr give me recipe for cocos-Mrs. T. G.

of The Tribuas.

20.—May I say through a some flower seeds that I or some primrose, pansy, ignonette; double balsam, have the seeds of the balcimber, and other choice hem. I would like some carnation pinks, clove roots, and can give in exypips, colens slips, and acarlet gladiols for any Buckthous, Care Home.

BUCKTHORS.

CARE Home.

of The Tribune.

In 17.—Will Myra please
e-valley bulbs and bink
lirections for fancy work
d I would also like some

at can I do to get a box ven't any plants or seeds and stamps.

KNIFE AND FORE.

The Tribune.

18.—I have lily-of-thewill exchange for smilax
r double primrose seed,
er on the primrose seed
e put on when the soil
Address Fax, care Home.

L G., did you get the pot, what kind do you ly you would give in extra the purpurea, and anoth I do not know the name Lymen Lamble.

7 The Tribune. 20.—Will the lady who to Pern Leaf for neu-to me? Am willing

WOMAN'S SPHERE.
To the Editor of The Tribune.

Polo, Ill., March 18.—With the greatest respect I would convey to Laura Earle my humble opinion that a woman "may wish to be governed by men of public honesty and private purity; she way wish such wise legislation as will check the demoralization and crime now rampant through the country; and she may possess a mind capable of thinking and judging," and yet be womanly all the while; and I will add that she may and does contribute largely toward the achievement of such desirable results without being either a politician or a voter.

With profound deference to the opinions of John Stuart Mill upon all subjects, we must be permitted to Join issue with him upon the assertion that "The opposents of universal, suffrage have no arguments for the right of their side of the question, and they always fall back upon the long-time sentimental prejudice which exists against it."

We claim that the prucipal objection to women becoming voters are manifest in the law of their mental and physical organization, and in the rules and plans of a well-tried and approved system of political economy. It is a theory of all popular government that behind every ballot there is a bayenet, and behind the majority vote are the armies, and navy, and Treasury,—the combined physical and financial forces of the Republic,—to execute the decree pronounced by the popular will through the ballot-box.

Those who aid by their ballots to assert that decree. assumethe duty and responsibility to contribute to its maintenance by their services upon the battle-field, and, if need be, to give up their lives in its vludication and defense.

The laws of their organization prohibit women assuming that responsibility, or at least their fulfilling it. It is in no way uncomplimentary to them for ns to assert that women were never heart of a soldier. They are unquestionably and absolutely disqualided for the task, and were never heard of assuming such duties except in romance and in the fabulous story of the Amazons;

warnors were obliged, it seems, to destroy a part of their physical womanhood that they might handle their bows (not beaux) more conveniently.

I venture the prediction that no writer will haz-ard the opinion in The Home or elsewhere that the average tender-hearted. sympathetic, and physi-cally weak woman is in any way fitted to bear the burdens and fatigues of a soldier's life, or to wit-ness the agony and death incident to the battle-field, or to take part in inflicting its indescribable herrors!

horrors!

Just imagine Florence Nightingale assuming the role of Gen. Grant, and, in the midst of Death's flery holocaust at the battle of the Wilderness, with cleached teeth, steady nerve, and dauntless heroism, proclaiming to her feminine forces that "she will fight it out on that line if it takes all

with clenched teeth, steady nerve, and dauntiess heroism, proclaiming to her feminine forces that "she will fight it out on that line if it takes all summer!"

Military taste and genius in a woman are never admirable. It is but a hypocritical applause that the world gives to Semiramis, Hippolyte, and Joan d'Arc, while Dorethea Dix, Mrs. O. E. Hosmer, Marzaret E. Breckenridge, Mary J. Safford, and hundreds of other ministering angels who, after the battle, bowed low over the couch of the wounded and dying, and by acts of mercy, charity, and benevolence relieved suffering, woe, and want, and robbed Death of his victims, command the loving praise, the affectionate gratitude, and the deep, undying homage of every human heart.

I anticipate the reply, that women might be allowed to vote without being compelled to domilitary service. Grant it; but would it be fair? Should not the men have the right to establish by their own ballots the principles which they alone may be called upon to vindicate with their lives, so that reason, conscience, and valor may work together harmoniously for a common purpose? Or should one sex dictate by a controlling vote a course which the other must fight for alone? The sacrifice of wearing weeds of weeping widowhood is not equivalent to living a brief life of wounds and agony, ending in a neglected soldier's grave.

Military duty and obligation are natural and inseparable elements in the question of universal suffrage; they will arise at every discussion of the subject, and will not down at any one's bidding.

Laura Earle's allusion to the part that Indies sometimes take in clubs and conventions will be considered by some readers of The Home as unfortunate for her side of the suffrage question. If women become so turbulently affected by proceedings which are only quasi-political, what may be reasonably feared from them when they shall earnestly sucer into the fercor strifes and infinitely intenser belligerencles of real politics, with something at stake worth striving for?

Reca, I appli

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, March 11.—Lest some of our many readers may add to the list of Mrs. Jarley's wax readers may add to the list of Mrs. Jarley's wax Igures your correspondent,—and say "she died naking pies,"—I will, by your leave, don my ben and prove that I still exist. I was told a few days ago that it had been remarked by some one that I'ME TRIBUNE Home department did not amount to much now. I could not but wonder if it was in consequence of my silence, for I think our other contributors have been faithful, and, as far as I am capable of judging, thought The Home constantly improving. To be sure, there are odds and ends that are not relished by the wisest men, or women aither, but I presume the editor thinks

and ends that are not relished by the wisest men, or women either, but I presume the editor thinks variety is spice, ch?

Amber, in her letter Feb. 16, says: "I am not a member of The Home Club, and can give no information as to their work, purposes, or intentions." Well, I am a member of The Home Club, and know the object, which is to establish a pleasant Home-Hotel, or first-class house, where the girls she speaks of can have a pleasant refuge when obliged by force of circumstances to leave their she speaks of can have a pleasant refuge when obliged by force of circumstances to leave their own homes. When our funds are such that we can offer such a home, we will gladly welcome the "country girls," and show to them that they can live in a great city and not be ensanared. There are times and seasons when girls cannot remain idle at home, and necessity compels them to say to father and mother. "I will put my snoulders to the wheel, for the glassy eyes of the starving wolf can be seen in the dim distance, and we must keep him from the door."

home, and necessity compels them to say to father and mother, "I will put my shoulders to the wheel, for the glassy eyes of the starving woif can be seen in the dim distance, and we must keep him from the door."

We will have a home where the young woman who stands behind the counter, or fingers the selegraph, or teaches in the illy-ventilated school-room, can, after her day's work, quietly sit in her own room, surrounded by books and flowers, or cans a pleasant evening in a parlor as home-like is our own, with surroundings pure and elevating,—a home where peace and harmony shall reign. This will be no charity institution, each person ceing obliged to pay for room and board according to the amount received from her employer. Here the will be independent, considered a boarder, but ander strict rules as to deportment, commany, and producing the best reference as to character. If rood principle is born in her, she will not be contaminated, and have no desire to be anything but a model woman. We hope the day is not far distant when we may be able to commence our work. It will be lovely to have such a home; then some day when our girls are good men's wives, or Time has gently led them through the wifflerness and past the pitfalis into the serene uplands of middle life, they will thank God that there was such a home, such a refuge. All little country girls cannot stay where they are, and it is for those that cannot that we have commenced our work. So, readers of The Home, help us, that we may speedily be able to open our doors and welcome the homeless stranger.

Now, if my letter is not too long, let me talk a little to young mothers. The most precious boon that God has given you is your ebildren, tender blants, that you can nurse and train into just what you get an other of the work. So, readers of The Home, help us, that we may speedily be able to open our doors and welcome the homeless stranger.

Now, if my letter is not too long, let me talk a little toy young mother was given us, but we may take the rest-horn on

To the Editor of The Tribina.

For Wayne, March 15,—It is high time that all practical lovers of flowers were looking about them, for the seed-time is upon us. Come out, then, with the spade, the hoe, and the rake. The spring firds are calling you; the south wind is waitingto embrace you; and faithful old mother-tarth ismaking ready to welcome you. Leave for swhile our winter prisons, your pent-up, over-tasted ibodes, and come out of doors, Forget for

to pay for it. I notice that the bily of the valley is being offered to several persons through The Home, and, as it is a favorite of mine, I would like a pip very much. If some one will supply the want I will reciprocate by sending seeds of fine double rose asters, catchifty, pansies, or handsome flowering pea. I would also like some double portulaces seeds. Condition.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Baraboo, Wis., March 19.—Will any one send me a lily-of-the-valley, smilax root, and some kind of a begonia, in exchange for pressed ferms, sutumn-leaves, or fern-roots? Penelops, to clean your gift picture-frames, take white of eggs, two onnees; chloride of plaster or soda, one onnees mix well; brush the dust from the frame, and apply with a soft brush.

WOMAN'S SPHERE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Poto, Ill., March 18.—With the greatest respect Liwould convey to Laura Earle my humble opinion that a woman "may wish to be governed by men of public bonesty and private purity; she way wish such wise legislation as will check the demoralization and crime now rampant through the country; and she may possess a mind capable of thinking and judging," and yet be womaniy all the while; and I will add that she may and does contribute larrely toward the achievement of such desirable results without being either a politician or a voter.

With profound deference to the opinions of John Staart Mill upon all subjects, we must be permitted to join issue with him upon the assertion that "The oppopents of universal suffrage have no arguments for the right of their side of the ques-

HOW TO HARMONIZE A MELODY

WITHOUT FIGURES.
To the Editor of The Tribune.
FORT WAYNE, Ind., March 19.—If the two previous letters upon this subject have been atten-tively studied, the reader will be enabled to har-monize the following melody, and with even a greater variety of chords than are used in the popular melodies of the day. Copy on a piece of blank music paper these notes—leaving room for the bass cleff below: Third space c, c again, d written miste paper these notes—seaving room for the case cleff below: Third space c, c again, d written twice, one after the other, e written twice, f twice, g twice, a (first ledger above) once, and then in descending, g twice, t twice, e twice, twice, to c twice, to once, etc., as last note. This is to be the theme, or soprane part, and any chord containing any melodic note may be used to accompany that note, provided there is a connecting note between each and every chord, and that none of our rules of progression are violated. As a guide to this, refer back to the first lesson in c, where each note in the scale was harmonized in the troble cleff with those chords which contained the different notes of the scale independently. These should be numbered from one to seven—or marked, do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si. Then mark each note of the melody here in the same way, so that the two, will-correspond. If you wish to harmonize c (do) you refer back to the chart and see that there are three chords containing c. Any of these you may use to commence with. Every time the melodic note is repeated you should change the harmony to-another chord containing that note. Otherwise we cannot harmonize the melody according to our present information. There are six concords to be to commence with. Every time the melodic note is repeated you should change the harmony the annother chord containing that note. Otherwise we cannot harmonize the melody according to our present information. There are six concords to be used in performing this task. The chart will show that do (1) can be harmonized with three different chords, and that mi (3), sol (5), and is (6) can be harmonized with the same number of chords. Re (2), fa (4), and si (7) can be harmonized with but two chords each. If you should chande to employ the c chord as accompaniment to the second c in the melody, it would be impossible, at present, to harmonize the next mote above. d. For, if you used the d chord to harmonize d above, there would be no connecting note between the two chords (e.g. and fa d); if you should write the g chord beneath the melodic note d you would have a connecting note, to be sure, but you would violate the rule of connecting notes,—e.g.c.g.b.d. The connecting note, g. appears in the first chord in the middle upper part, contraito; in the second chord it would appear in the lower middle part, tenor, thus: e.g.c. (6 chord), g. b.d (6 chord). In all such cases you must use some other chord. Where the melodic note ascends, the second repeated note should be harmonized with a chord in the second. In the melody). When the melody descends, use a chord for the note that comes lower either in its second or third position. Thus the chord of A minor or F major must be used to accompany the upper note, a, as it descends a second to g.

Those who attempt this harmonization will find the solution in my next letter, which they can compare with their own example. Write the root of each chord in the bass as directed.

Tro Musicus, a diminished seventh sounds the same as a major sixth, but their resolution is vastly different. The diminished sixth, which Reichter tries to forbid, has been used by the best composers, and so it is correct. I use the imperfect tries to forbid, has been used by the best composers, and so it is c

UNA VOCE.

MUSIC AFTER MARRIAGE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
BURLINGTON, Ia., March 18.—Does the editor of The Home permit fighting within its precincts, and particularly a man to fight a woman? Because there is W. O. C. trying to quarrel with me for hinting that his wife has no time to be musical. and he thereby proves that he is hit! Will the editor please hold him fast while I get a word in edgewise? And now, humiliating as it is to aceditor please hold him fast while I get a word in edgewise? And now, humiliating as it is to acknowledge the fact. I confess to knowing more about codish balls, sewing fancy work, etc., than I do of Chopin and Beethoven. I delight to listening to good music, but as to rendering anything myself, "Monastery Bells," or what not,—well, I never could bear to "practice," and am quite sure I was not born with a chromatic scale either in fingers or throat. So W.O. C. can perceive I am exempt personally from his assertion, even if I claim the counter occupation of "tonding to house, husband, etc.," which, by the way, he seems to take for granted. But how mean for a man to try to deny his own wife and baby with an "if there is one." Mrs. W. O. C. had better rise up and come forward now. I always took to making pretty things as naturally as a duck takes to water, therefore am not "forced" to spatter-work and cotton-fiannel objects, because my husband (?) never asks me to play or sing, but, for all that, am not like a Homeite who stated that she n. er reads snything but The Home, and don't care what happens outside. I blush for the woman who could say that. I read a number of good newspapers each week, and all the good books, novels, and poems I can find time for, and only wish I knew as much of history as Chat. Am sure I could not live without looks.

And now let me direct W. O. C. to another reason why married ladies neglect their music more than single ones, for I don't deny that use his generally the case; also that it is sometimes their fault, of course. J. G. Holland's little poem, "Song and Silence," expresses the idea more prettily than I can tell it. It says, "A mother bird broke into song in her dream, but when she awoke she was too busy hunting food for her young to sing. And so its ever; a mother is always a bird with a fly iff its bill." The maiden can dream and sing, but the mother's many cares and duties, even if not of the heaviest, seldom leave her much time for her old secomplishments, and I say she is be

accomplishments, and I say she is better employed now than then.

By all means send that trunk, and let it be a Saratoga, somewhat smaller than a meeting house, and I will make the elephant same size. I can send Trailing Arbutus some lily-of-the-valley in exchange for a box of her namesake, if that will suit, and please I want roots to some of it. Also will send Karipha some of the lilies in exchange for Scotch gowan, if she will send her address. If any one wishes I can give recipe for Yorkshire pudding with waste beef. It is excellent. Brevily is the soul of—Home letters—so here I stop.

AMABULLIS.

OLD SONGS,

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

GRAND RAPIDS, March 17.—As Yiddle and a number of others are in search of old songs. I would like to tell them of our collection. Three years ago we sent to Bendle & Co., of New York, and got all the numbers of 'Beadle's Dime Song-Rook." We had them bound and so have a joy. Book. "We had them bound, and so have a joy forever. I have also copied the words of a number of the songs my mother used to sing, and if I can

forever. I have also copied the words of a number of the songs my mother used to sing, and if I can aid any one in getting a like collection I will gladly do so. Letters, with stamp inclosed, will receive prompt attention.

Marion, the poem you are in search of can be found on page 501 of "Bryant's Library of Poetry and Song."

For an itehing scalp, would strongly recommend Aunt Nellie Bly's remedy—tar water. By the way, what has become of you, Annt Nellie, and Mrs. Eve also? Speaking of itching scalps reminds me that I have something to say on the subject. I don't wonder they itch, and that the hair comes out. Now, my stepmother has lately acquired a Saratoga wave, and I thought I would not be behind the times, so last night I did my hair up on crimoiner-pins to have a wave myself. I have always wore my crowning glory perfectly plain. After spending an hour over my stubborn locks, I retired with aching arms and a head feeling as if each particular hair was being drawn out with pincers. There was no rest for me; my dreams were haunted with hanging and sealping scenes till I was glad when morning came and I could wave my rippling tresses to the breeze. What was my chagrin to be greeted with laughter on descending to breakfast and to be lold that I looked like a scarecrow. I admire crimped and frizzed heads, but it is too much torture for me, of Ishall wear my hair plain in future, and leave to others the pain and beauty.

I have been trying for several years to find a copy of the book. "Old Sir Douglass." I wonde: if any of the Homers know of one for sale, and the price?

OUR READING-CLUB.

OUR READING-CLUB.

OUR READING-CLUB.
To the Editor of The Tribuns.
CHARLESTON. Ill., March 18.—A member of our Club has just handed me the interesting letter from Marquette, written by Young M. Steele. The Marquette Club has given us some ideas; possibly we can return a like favor. We, too, have been organized a little more than a year. Our design at first was the study of English literature, commencing with Chaucer. We continued that down through the Elizabethan era, following, in the main, Chambers' Oyclopedia of Literature. A short time ago we commenced the reading and study of English history, from the invasion of the Eomans. The design was to pay particular atten-

tion to the formation and structure of the English language. In this we are much assisted by the Primer of English Literature, and the Grammar of the same. We have now passed over the Saxon and Norman times, and are studying the Early English. Let me give a programme for next Friday afternoon. One member will gave the review of the reign of Stephen. Two others will read from a condensed history the reign of Henry II. Another will give us a full account of the life of Thomas a' Becket. Another will describe the "luvasion of Ireiand," and still another will tell us something of the Roman Pouttifs at that time. For our improvement, we appoint a critic, and for yariety we are also studying the early legends of Britain, as described in the "Days of Chivalry." and also in Tennyson.

In the Chicago supplements we find much aid, and many reviews and notices are clipped and inserted in our various scrap-books. As yet we have one presiding member, but we mean to change, and have each lady preside in turn, after the manner of the "Mermaid" Club in London.

MARY SMITH.

A WARDIAN DIFFICULTY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, March 19.-570, the poem commencing, "All pale and still my Mona lies" is one of Alice Cary's; you'll find it in a little volume of her poems published by Ticknor & Fields, entitled "A Lover's Diary"; will copy it for you it you

Heaven, "etc., in Webb's Fifth Reader; will also copy for you if you desire it.

Siroc, please write and tell me where to get that primrose seed that you speak of. I would like to archange flower-seeds and Bermoda lily bulbs for trailing arbutus and lily of the vailey.

The better way yet to sweep carpets of delicate colors is to wash clean and chop fine potatoes, sprinkle and sweep; try it.

A. D. M., wet your white goods in soap suds and lay it on the grass, exposed to the sun and dew a few days and nights, when the fruit-trees are in bloom, and the stains will disappear. Oxalic acid must be used with great caution or you goods will be injured. I know this from sad experience.

Now, I want a little sympathy. Last summer I had mades wardian case according to the directions given by Fern-Leaf. I procured ferns from Florida, Colorado Springs, St. Croix Falls, and Ohio, besides many native specimens. I produred leaf-mold from the woods, covered the bottom with a layer of charcoal, and planted my ferns, and it was a thing of beauty, but the joy was fleeting. Well, I visited that wardian case the first thing in the morning and the last thing at night, and made my devour to it hourly. But soon one after Well, I visited that wardian case the first thing in the morning and the last thing at night, and made my devours to it hourly. But soon one after another took on a yellow sickly hue. I gave them water, and I withheld water; I gave them air and sunshine, and I shut the cover tightly and placed it in the shade. But all my untiring efforts only hastened their doom. Nothing now remains but a few dry stalks with a sickly leaf or two. Can any one tell me what the trouble was?

nascenes that sickly lear or two, one teil me what the trouble was?
Will some one teil me where I can find the poem containg this verse, and by whom written:
The world goes up, and the world goes down.
The sunsaine follows the rain:
And yesterday's smile and yesterday's frown Shall never come back again.
No, never come back again.

THE PAY-FOR-YOURSELF PLAN. To the Edstor of The Tribune.

Norwood Park, March 18.—We have just had a lively argument as to whether S. Old is a man or a woman. One says she is some old maid; another that he is a crusty old bachelor, or a stingy old man, who is too miserly to buy a ticket for himself leaving the girl out of the question altogether. For my part, I am not sure which gender 8. Old

For my part, I am not sure which gender S. Old belongs to. Just listen to what one of the lords of creation says about a girl baying her own ticket: "She is the girl for me. I would take her every time, and like her better if she would buy two tickets instead of one." What do you think of that? What are the men coming to? Now, I really believe that a gentleman would feel insuited if a lady offered to ouy her own ticket. But, on the other hand, there are lots of dead-beats of the male gender who would be glad if we would do it. But when we are invited to go to a lecture, concert, or other place, we expect our escort to act as a gentleman, and we will not insuit him by offering to do what is really his duty. If he does not want to pay for us, he need not ask us. We could go to all of these places if there was not a man within a hundred miles, so he need not think we are obliged to accept him as an escort. If S. Old is a man, perhaps he has laid out a dollar or two on some gri, so he considered her bought and paid for, but she, not being of the same mind, gave him the mitten. Well, he need not feel so bad about it: remember the old saying, "There are as good fish in the sea as ever were caught." Well, girls, we must be careful, or some one may consider us bought and paid for if we accept anything that costs money from any of the male persuasion.

JUANITA.

To the Editor of The Tribune. New York, March 20.—For the benefit of those who desire information regarding the treatment of their moss, permit me to say a few words. The weather has been too wet for gathering moss, therefore the unexpected delay in receiving packages. I trust that my friends will continue packages. I trust that my friends will continue natient yet a little longer. Last night I received word from two sources that fresh supplies would soon be sent me. I have some beautifully long pieces, but they are old; and, wishing to do the very best for my friends, concluded to risk a little present displeasure (if there is such) for much future satisfaction. I may here say the charges are light mergly maying appears. light, merely paying expenses.

Some persons have an idea that Florida moss grows only upon oak trees. This is a mistake, as I know from personal observation. Some of the finest I have ever seen hung in long pendants from the tail oine trees,—a tree very different from the Northern pine.

nnest I nave ever seen nuig in long pendants from the tail pine trees,—a tree very different from the Northern pine.

As for cultivating the moss at the North or West, judging from the climates and the efforts I have seen made, there is little -hance of its growing; but by not allowing it to become very dry it will last along time, and, from nurture held, it might put out new shoots. This moss receives all its nourishment from the tree upon which it zrows; of course theair, sunshine, and rain lend their aid.

When torn from its native home and used as an ornament, it can certainly make but little difference whether the moss clings to picture-cords or hangs in baskets. Only do not give it too much heat, which would cause it to become dry and crumble to pieces; too much damp would decay. Soon, if allowed, I will give some hints about different ways of arranging.

Trio, thanks for your appreciation and kind offer.

A TRIANGULAR APRON.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
OSHKOSH, March 20.—I have noticed several inquiries for white apron patterns, and I can give directions to make one without a pattern. Take a square of about three-quarters of a yard of your aterial, cut off one corner, fit it into a belt, taking up two darts so that it will set nicely, hem the edges and trim with lace or embroidery; cut out a pretty pocket and place on the left side; if you depretty pocket and place on the left side; if you desire a bib, cut one similar to the apron. When you have followed the directions you will find that you have a very pretty three-cornered apron. If any one has a pattern for a solied-linen bag, to be made out of brown linen, will they please to send it to me? I will repay them in some way. Siroc, have you any trailing arbutus to spare? If so, will you send me some? I will return stamps or patterns. Llewellyn, do write an article on flitts. Oshkosh has her share of them, and awaits anxiously your opinion. Very likely you think it is a very silly thing to ask of you, when of course you detest firts, but since you are a gentleman, you may have some influence over the weaker sex and help reform them.

STYES.

STYES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., March 21.—M. E. A. desires to know "What will prevent styes?" and "What will cure inflammation of the eyes?" The best answer to all such inquiries is, Consult your famlly physician, if you have one, if not, a real ocu-list—no bogus eye-doctor. The absurdity of the latter question is obvious when we consider that there are almost innumerable kinds of inflamma-tion of the eyes, the organ of vision being a some-what complicated one, composed of various tis-sues, any one of which may be inflamed, and no two of them requiring the same treatment. If there be any preventive of styes, surgeons or phy-sicians have not yet found out any. Surgeons say that the hest treatment is to let them alone. Some say that the application of intrate of silver at the commencement will sometimes agate them. here are almost innumerable kinds of inflamma

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, March 19.—M. E. A., if you will send
me your address I will send you a bottle of medicine, with directions, that I think will help your

syes.
School-Girl, in my scrap-book I have "Bennie" Reprieve." If you will send me your address I will copy the poem and forward it.
Cannot some one find for Liewellyn an old English maid who never thinks of going to church without saying "Prim" just before starting.

DE ETTA LAURAL, care Home.

MUSICAL INFORMATION. To the Editor of The Tribune.

RLEIN, March 21. - Why do so many of the con tributors make inquiries about sheet music and musical publications in The Home? I always find it much easier to write to a regular music dealer like Root & Sons, No. 155 State street, Chicago. They furnish special lists of the latest publications, and can supply anything of the kind, and are liberal with catalogues and information gratis.

AMATEUR.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Cuicaso, March 15.—Will any who can come to my aid and tell me how to keep my fish from dying? have quite a large aquarium, whose pipes are con-nected with the laundry below, so the water has ingress and egress from that source, which keeps the water pure and fresh. Some stold me to give them fresh water from the spray on top of the aqua-rium once a week. They died (the fish, I mean, died). Others said let the water drop from the spray all day and you will have no more deaths. Alas! alack! I find every morning from six to fitteen floating dead, although the last thing at night I look at them and they appear healthy. Lately I have been feeding them with the fish food. Perhaps that has disagreed with them. I shall be truly thankful for help in this my time of dire need in next week's Home. Do not forget my wants.

FERN-HOLDER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Newton, March 19.—Dew Drop, take a square, large or small to suit, of black perforated or other card-board and work or paste on three corners crimson, green, and brown leaves, and on the reverse of the fourth also. Turn the three corners together, and fasten with bright bow, and hang up by the fourth. This makes a pretty fern-holder. together, and rasten with the same up by the fourth. This makes a pretty fern-holder. Yiddie, please tell us in The Home where to find Douglas, Douglas tender and true." Is the Jacobean Lily an Amaryllis? If Xaripha will send Scotch Gowan, I will return Lily of the Valley.

RECEIVER FOR GRASSES. To the Editor of The Tribune.
ONEIDA, Ill., March 16.—If Dewdrop will send her poems published by Ticknor & Fields, entitled
"A Lover's Diary"; will copy it for you if you
wish.
Marior, you will find "Twas whispered in
Heaven," etc., in Webb's Fifth Reader; will also

With the street of the street of

BOSTON SAVINGS BANKS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, March 22.—Your criticisms upon
the law just passed by the Massachusetts Legislature for the so-called "protection" of depositors in savings banks are deservedly severe, but not more so than were the official protests made against its enactment by the two oldest, best-known, and most conservative of the Boston savings banks, both in the Legislature and in the public press. These two banks hold some thirty millions of deposits, and consider it to be their sacred duty to pay the same to their depositors upon demand, subject only to the ordinary privilege (of which they have shown no desire to avail themselves) of reasonable notice in time of momentary panic. You can read in the Boston Daily Advertiser of recent date the vig-Boston Daily Advertiser of recent date the vigorous protests which these institutions have made by their Treasurers against the enactment of the law in question, in which they characterize it as dishonest and unconstitutional. These are the banks that are under the management of the representative men and merchants of Boston, not the repudiating ones, as your editorials might imply; and if it be true, as you have stated, that these bankers and merchants have demanded gold values when they believed them to be honestly due, it will also be found true that they will resort to no subterfuge, whether sanctioned by law or not, to withhold or delay the payments which their depositors are entitled to expect on demand.

EVANSTON.

ROSES AND LILIES.

THE ROSE.

They sat within a mossy nook,
'Mid purple shadows, cool and still;
Upon thei, heads the white boughs shook
Sweet, sudden gasts of rare perfume—
Sweet, sudden snows of waxen bloom.
They heard the music of the woods
Fill all the dim, green solitudes:
The sign of leaves; the liquid trill
Of wild-birds, and the mellow flow
Of winds among the rustling trees;
The far-off, silver melodies
Of some fern-hidden forest-brook.
She held a rose, whose balmy snow Or some fern-indent rotest-trocks.

She held a rose, whose balmy snow
Was not more fair than her sweet face;

"Ah! false and fickle are my race,"
She sighea; "but you shall prove me true.
Accept this rose: when it is dust,
My perfect love, my tender trust,
Shall live unchangingly for you."

THE LILY.

The sunset's splentors ourn and blush O'er rosy steeps, and far and near The twilight's dreamy, purple hush Hangs o'er the waters, deep and clear; The tides, abloom with sunset-light, Like waves of wine flow fast and bright. And she, who sat in woodland nook, And prighted faith by word and look, And sealed it with a stainless rose, Now floats adown the roseate tide, Another suitor by her side, Whose face with ardent rapture glows. He guides their dancing, fairy barque Where lilies drift their silver foam. She leans and plucks one star-like bloom; Its ivory petals wide apart. The vivid sunshine of its heart Shines like a fringe of silver sparks Within a ruffled cup of snow.

She softly sighs: "Ah me! my sece Are faises as they are fair of face: But you—ah, you!—shail prove my faith. Berold this poer. white famer this holds. THE LILY. Are false as they are fair of face;
But you—ah, you!—shail prove my faith.
Behold this pearl-white flower that holds
Within its instrons satin folds
The soul of perfume, and the glow
Of sunshine in its heart of snow.
When it has died its lingering death—
The pearl and gold dissolved away
To lifeless ashes, cold and gray—
My love shall live, unchanged for you.
Accept this flower, and prove me true."

ROSES AND LILIES.

Accept this flower, and prove me true."

ROSES AND LHIER.

Upon the woods and waters gleam
The twilight shades of violet dask;
The air is sweet with dew and musk.
Where, through the iris-tinted gloom,
The woodinah boughs rain scent and bloom,
Or water-lilles float and gleam;
Where yon gray, vived towers arise
Against the melting golden skies,
Within a stately, darkened room,
Mute in a white. mysterious dream,
My proud and lovely lady lies.
White roses crown her radiant hair,
And saintly lilies, pure and sweet.
The waxen fingers, small and fair,
Clasp to the heart that does not beat.
Hidden the glory of her eyes
By lids of snow that nevermore
Shall lift a lover's gaze to meet—
My beauteous lady's loves are o'er!
She is a bride. Her matchless grace,
Her faultless form, her peerless face,
No more their 'wildering spells shall cast.
Within a stern and cold embrace
Her loveless bridegroom holds her fast.
O broken vows that crowd her Past!
O love, poured at her feet, like wine!
O hearts that broke and made no sign!
Falsest of all her false, fair race,
My lady is a bride at last.
Volusia, N. Y.

Carrier F. Wheeler.

An Angry Squirrel's Attack.
A correspondent, writing from Lancaster to
the Philadelphis Press, says that on Friday, while
a phosphate agent from Philadelphia was approaching an apple orchard in company with the
owner, a gray squirrel challenged their advance.
The man kept on to a gate that entered the
orchard, scarcely heeding the apparent command
to "halt." As they neared the squirrel-house
he made a charge, with legs wide spread and tail
flaunting as he ran. concentrating all the terror
of his little carcase into the loudest squirrel warwhoop and sprang upon the farmer. The
agent could only laugh at the harlequin movements of his comrade to shake off the "varmint," which his real carnestness had commenced
"climbing him." Then ensued a picture for a
comic weekly. Both men, with hats in hand,
were running round, the countenance of one all
horror, while the other indulging in loud laughter. Both m assailant was driven, step by step, through the trees until he finally took refuge in an old lec-house. Last fall this same squirrel attacked a laborer on the farm, and mutilated his face in a horrible manner.

England's Rightful King.

England's Rightful King.

It is a curious fact, and one that is not generally known, that King Victor Emanuel was, by the strict law of succession, the rightful King of England. He was descended in a direct line from Charles I. The youngest daughter of that unhappy monarch, the Princess Henrietta Maria, married diaston d'Orleans, the brother of Louis XIV. She died, leaving two daughters. The eldest became Queen of Spain, and died childless. The younger married the heir to the House of Savoy, and was the ancestress of the late King of Italy. After the revolution of 1688, when the right to succession to the British throne was settled by act of Parliament, the House of Savoy was excluded on account of the Catholic religion professed by its members. The House of Hanover, of which Queen Victoria is the representative, was several removes further from the direct succession, deriving, as it did, its claims from James I., through Queen Elizabeth of Bohemia, and her daughter, the Electress Sophia. A striking commentary on the consequences of human actions is afforded by this story of a Royal inheritance. When Charies I. esponsed a Catholic Princess he would scarcely have imagined that by this act he was excluding his direct descendants from the throne of their fathers; and still less could his Queen have foreseen that any descendant of her favorite child, so carefully trained by her in the tenets of her own religion, should ever overthrow the temporal power of the Pope, and be himself installed upon the throne.

THE PUZZLERS' CORNER.



TAMER
TAXES
TIMED
TIRED
TENOR MARQUIS ACUTE EAR OAK ABUSE WIDGEON No. 180.

Sandy Hook. No. 181. SeVen. No. 182. Knottiness. No. 183. Leo XIII. No. 184. Unfurled.

No. 185. "But he that filches from me my good name, robs me of that which not enriches him, and makes me poor indeed." PERSPECTIVE CUBE-NO. 186.

The upper line, a spring of water; the line extending downward from the initial letter of this line, fictilious; the line opposite, a proposition by which something is denied; the bottom line, confident. The top line of the second square, sea-weed; the line extending downward from the initial letter, rough with irregular points; the line opposite, opportunity; the bottom line, a glass vessel. The first four-letter diagonal on the left, bustle; on the right, a Biblical tyrant; on the lower left, fine particles of stone; the lower right, a famous school in England.

Grand Rafids, Mich.

INPANT.

ENIGMATICAL BRITISH AUTHORS-NO. 187.

SQUARE WORD-NO. 188.

SQUARE WORD—NO. 189.
Solitary; perfume; midday; golden eagles.
CHICAGO.
FALLON. CHARADE-NO. 190.

CHARADE—NO. 190.

'O reverend first, my whole is blind!
I know not what to do!"

'If of your second the half you find,
And add it increunto,
Your whole will have a perfect orb—
My skill can do no more.
Yet 'tis, I fear, of little worth,
Since it comes not before!"

OSHKOSH, Wis.
Port

My whole, composed of six letters, is a certain kind of song.

Omit my sixth, and I become open; omit my fourth, I am a vegetable; omit my fourth and sixth, I am an idea; omit my fourth and fifth, I am to weare; omit my second and fourth. I am to am to weave; omit my second and fourth, I am long for; omit my second and third, I am a mure; omit my first and third, I am used in surger; omit my first and sixth, I become remained; om my first, second, and fith, I am an islet.

Grand Chossing, Ill.

DORAH YARRON.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA-NO. 192 I am composed of twelve letters, which name national council of olden times.

My 7, 5, 10, 9, 12, is an imaginary being.

My 11, 1, 6, 2, 3, 8, is a fish.

My 2, 4, is an abbreviation much used.

Chicago.

J. A. H.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA-NO. 193.

I am composed of eighteen letters, and am of important interest at the present time. My 12, 9, 1, 15, 10, 13, 17, 16, is an argument-My 1, 4, 2, is a plant. E. F. K. CHICAGO.

CROSS-WORD ENIGMA-NO. 195. CROSS-WORD ENIGMA—NO. 105.

My first is in work, but not in play;
My second is in April, but not in May;
My third is in rich, but not in rare:
My fourth is in false, but not in fair;
My fifth is in hall, but not in low;
My seventh is in ligh, but not in low;
My seventh is in litaly, but not in Rome;
My whole is a favorite with the Home.
CHICAGO.

CORRESPONDENCE.
Garth, Paxton, Ill., is "ashore" on just

enigmas of Den Sharron, and Brother Ike's query.

J. A. H., city, gets tangled in T. M. C.'s "Knottiness," but in nothing else. The complications of the other nine puzzles are straightened out all right.

Happy Thought, Freeport, Ill., is one of the very few that "thought out" the answers to all the knotted skeins of March 16. They are as near correct as possible.

is "Unfolded" for "Unfurled" to No. 185.

F. C. S., Grand Haven, Mich., forwards a very good enigms and answers to Nos. 176, 184, and 185. The Unabridged says wold is a forest or wood, as well as a plain, open country, so The Corner was correct.

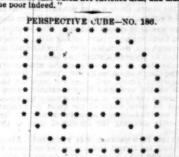
Bobolink, Freeport, Ill., wanted to be as good as the best, and delayed his letter longer than usual, and came within one or two of solving all, failing only on Fascination Fledgeby and Pleasant filderhood. Very good, Bob.

Prances Constant, city, timidly threads ber way

[Original contributions will be published in this department. Correspondents will please send their real names with their nome de plume audressed to "Puzzlers' Corner." Answers will be published the following week.



No. 177. Barkis, Mark Tapley. Betsy Trotwood, Sampson Brass, Fascination Fledgeby, Pleasant Riderhood, Pecksniff.



I. A testament, a fastener, demand, and taverns. 2. A covering, a number, to sully, a grain, and a preposition. 3. To fail, a gull, and a fastening. 4. A species of salmon, smaller, to bid good-by to your girl. 5. A title, a color, and to study. 6. A number, a vero, and a relative. 7. A counter. crooked, maize, and a barrier. 8. A month, a grain, an article, the margin, and value. Chicago.

An inclosure; a State; an animal; finished. SPICEARDSVILLE, Mo. S. J. S.

A GRAND CROSSING QUERY-NO. 191.

I am composed of ten letters, and am a medley, My 4, 2, 7, 8, 9, is a Scotch handbasket. My 1, 10, 6, 8, 5, 3, is a token.

APPLETON, Wis.

A. JOHNNEY. NUMERICAL ENIGMA-NO. 194.

VENICE. Garth, Paxton, Ill., is "ashore" on just on snswer, "Heartiness" instead of "Knottiness." The rest are solved in a proper manner. Sueie Wragg, city, for a first attempt in answering The Corner, sends a complete and neat list of solutions, not being hindered by a single knot.

Benoni, Avery, Mich., comes within two of a correct list of answers, solving all but the Dickens enigmas of Den Sharron, and Brother Ike's query.

Ecla, Geneva, Ill., unwinds Nos. 176, 179, 180, 182, 183, and 185 properly enough, but fails to give the right answer to No. 171, the one sent being similar to Fritz's. ing similar to Fritz's.

J. B. C., Galena, Ill., rises to explain that all answers were found, except the wheel and the Shakspearean enigma. The latter he thinks too long, except for actors.

J. W. F., city, skips two of Boz's characters, and doesn't care a clam for the quahaug hourglass, because it's too tough, and he can't manage it. The rest are correctly answered. T M. C. Englewood, Ill., goes along swim-mingly until reaching Sandy Hook, and this and No. 181 are unanswered. The only other failure is "Unfoided" for "Unfuried" to No. 185.

Prances Constant, city, timidly threads her way through the tangles of the ten, and, excepting two or three of Dickens' characters, she arrives at the correct solutions of all, simply saying, as she writes the hour-glass, "Poor quahaug!" writes the hour-glass, "Poor quahaur!"

Poplar, Oshkosh, Wis., has just a wee failure in one of Dickens' characters, —Fascination Fledgeby,—and sighs to think that one of Box's creations should have escaped her memory. The lady from Oshkosh has a pretty hard charade in this assue.

Brother Ike, South Bend, Ind., comes very near having a full list, but Den Sharron played the Dickens with him, and he gave The Corner's interesting quality 'Heartiness' instead of "Knottiness."
The South Bender's remaining answers are the correct ones.

A pretty, piquant, perfumes the beautiful and the present the correct ones.

but a headache has sometimes resulted when the resultant solution could not be found. Miss Rose 2372 "The Corner is knotty, but it's fice."

B. P. K., city, answers Nos. 176, 179, 182, and 185, —the latter number being answered with each of the required words of Sam Weller that make up the whole quotation. The Corner is thankful for favors from this correspondent, and one of the shields will coon appear.

Prits, city, is one of the rose greater that make

Prits, city, is one of the good gnessers that was caught by Brother Re's "seen by Y divided," and gives another way of answering it, but Ike's is certainly the essier and simpler way. Frits captured the remainder, however, and the letter is one among the first received.

one among the first received.

Belle Bobbin, Dixon. Ill., sends a letter hesitatingly this week, because she misses one of the Dickens enigmas and solves all the rest! Look around you, Miss B., and see how few have done as well. The initials will do, and The Corner hopes they will be attached ere long to a puzzle that will not receive treatment like unto Metempsychosis.

psychosis.

Den Sharron, city, sends a rhyming answer to No. 183, and the poetry has the merit of being good of its kind, having any number of, feet in some lines and scarcely any in others. Frinstance:

and scarcely any in others. and scarcely any in others. Frinstance:
"Infirm of purpose!" exclaimed Macbeth" wife,
"If you're such a coward, give me she knire!"
If massis the food of love be, I vow
I'll buy an accordion and sing hitherto now.
Julis A. Moore has a dangerous rival in Den
Sharron.

Sharron.

Answers have been received to the puzzles of last week from the following correspondents: Beth Leonard, city, to No. 185; M. M. R. Platteville, Wis., to Nos. 176, 184, and 185; Junius, city, to Nos. 176, 177, 178 (partially), 179, 180, 183, and 185; F. E. J., Aurora, Ill., to Nos. 177, 179, and 183; Rob Robbin, Platteville, Wis., to No. 175 (March 9); Honest Jos, Norwood Park, Ill., to Nos. 180 and 185; Billie E. M., Janesville, Wis., to Nos. 180 and 185; Billie E. M., Janesville, Wis., to Nos. 178 and 180.

Wis., to Nos. 178 and 180.

Osman and Pilot. city, both send rhyming answers to Garth's Sandy Hook. This is Osman's:

For second rowel, y I quickly book.
Sand for the first, without a second look.
And then for the third I gussed by hook or crook.
And found myself "ashore" on Sandy Hook.

This is the lay of the Pilot:
On your rowel perchance you made your first stip.
Jour first syllable's sand, but suggestion of ship.
In which—If caught in a gale with the heim "hard down."
On a lee shore in the vicinity you hint al-you'll drown.
A worse place you may possibly find it you look.
But take my advice, Garth, avoid Sandy Hook.

But take my advice, Garth, avoid Sandy Hook.

But take my advice, Garth, avoid Sandy Hook.

Enena Chanagra. Dixon, Ill., says "the answers are all ready and waiting announcement. Here they are." Here foliow from Marathon to what "makes me poor indeed," and all have been pronounced correct by The Corner's inquest except a couple of the Dickens people. Here an extract from E. C. 's breezy little note: "Ehe mystery of making a rhomboid out is nothing compared to making it up, according to my notion. You see I have been experimenting; thought E. C. had inflicted quite enough nonsense on The Corner, and tried to accomplish something in the plain, common-sense way, and failed ignominiously. Beyond a four-word square (which is "no more difficult than for a blackbird 'tis to whistle'), my progress was anything but forward. When I made a charming rhomb, all of uncommon words of most perplexing orthography, and succeeded, as I thought perfectly, until it came to the last word, which looked much in this style: 'a y q p b g,' I concluded that making geometrical figures did not belong to my vocation." She says her diamonds and crosswords come to a similar "bad end," and so glides into a graceful rhythm and sends a charade that is in The Corner's quiver for immediate use, in hopes of something more from her facile pen.

THE ROBIN'S RETURN.

Sweet robin, dear robin,
Thou camest full soon.
No leaves clothe the trees,
No flowers yet bloom,
And chill are the breezes
That sweep o'er the lea;

But ah! say as ever
Thou trillest in glee
Sweet robin, dear robin,
Thou trillest in glee.

O say in what clime
Hast thou tarried so long?
What groves hast thou gladdened,
Sweet bird, with thy song?
Methinks, in the rich
Orange-groves of the South,
Thy trills floated clear
From thy golden-bright mouth—
Sweet robin, dear robin,
Just up from the South.

Sweet robin, dear robin,
The roses will soon
Scant Summer's soft breezes
With richest perfume,
And daisies and violets
Besprinkle the leas,
And bloom 'round the trunks
Of the cool forest-trees—
Sweet robin, dear robin,
Thou singest of these.

E'en so, O my Soul,
Shouldst thou sing of the time
Which love and affection
Shall render divine.
Though coid are the breezes
That sweep o'er me now,
I'll think them soft zephyrs
Aplay on my brow—
For robin, sweet robin,
Thou teachest me how,
''Sioux'' BRUBAKER.

New York, March 30.—During the Vander-bilt examination to-day, Buckman Cladin, father of Victoria Woodhull and Tennie C. Cladin, took the stand. Mr. Lord desired to prove by him that when Tennie was only 22, half a century younger than the Commodore, the latter entered into a marriage contract with her, and desired the consent of her parents. The Court could not see its relevancy. Mr. Lord thought he could show that the Commodore was mentally weak, because he offered to marry every marriageable woman he met. It was ruled out. Mr. Lord then offered to prove that the Commodore had walked with his arm about Miss Claflin's waist, in the presence of the Commodore's wife, and had also kissed Tennie in her presence, the wife not objecting in any way. Vanderbilt and Tennie.

A NEW DEPARTURE. AN ORIENTAL MOVEMENT.

nce, the wife not objecting in any way.

And the Marked Effect it is Certain to Have Upon Chicago Interests. How Bargains in Teas and Fine Gro-

ceries can be Secured by Retail

Buyers as Well as Gro-

cery Men. The Best Japan Tea in the Mar-PRICE, - - \$1 Per Bottle. ket Sold for Fifty Cents per Pound. AN IMPORTANT LETTER.

Co.'s New Grocery and Tea Store, cor. of Clark and Kinzie-sts. An Immense Institution Under the Direction of Messrs. Lendberg,

The Opening of the Oriental Tea

Lawson & Bodelsen. Do Not Fail to Visit their New and Elegant Tea and Grocery Store, Nos, 35 & 37 North Clark-st.

Messre. Lendberg, Lawson & Bodelsen, who have just opened the new Oriental Tea Store in Unlich's Block, are also proprietors of the extensive establishments located at No. 8 Dearborn-st., Nos. 250 and 252 Milwauke-av., as well as branch houses in Galesburg and Quiner, III. By careful importations and square-dealing they have established an immense trade, which the new store is certain to increase. Tea and Grocery purchasers should remember that they can secure retail lots of the Oriental Tea Co. at less than wholesale prices. The reputation of this firm is so well known in business circles as to need no mention, and as they attend personality to all the buying and selling, are certain of success in this new departure.

FOR THE HAIR. Containing no Sugar of Lead, Sulphur, or Nitrate of Silver, produces new hair on bald heads, and restores faded hair to its original color. 61.00 per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Hanufacturer, Chicago, Ili.

From the Hon. Thurlow Weed Dr. RADWAY'S R. R. REMEDIES

After Using Them for Several Tears. NEW YORK, Jan. 4. 1877.—DANERIA SIR: Having for sweeral years used your mechanics, desintingly at first, but after experiencing the timbers of the confidence. It is not to be the confidence of the confidence of

R. R. R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF Cures the Worst Pains in from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR After reading this advertisement need any one suffer from pain. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIM. It was the first, and is The Only Pain Remedy That instantly stope the most excruciating pains, all an inflammation, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands, or organs, by the application

FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES, No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the BHEUMATIC, Bed-Ridden, Infirm Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF WILL AFFORD INSTANT BASE

WILL AFFORD INSTANT BASE
Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Inflammation of the Bladder,
Inflammation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lungs,
Sore Throst, Difficult Breathing
Palpitation of the Heart,
Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria,
Catarrh, Influenza,
Headache, Toothache,
Neuralgia, Rheumatism,
Cold Chilla, Ague Chills,
Chilblains, and Frost Bites.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in few moments cure Cramps, Spaams, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colle, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAYS READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pain from change of water. It is better that French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE. PEVER AND AGUE cured for SO cents. There is not a runodial agent in this world that will cure Ferer and the cure of the sound of the persons. Billows Source, Typhold, the cure of the persons of the persons of the persons of the persons of the sound of the persons of the sound of the persons of the sound of the sound

HEALTH! BEAUTY!

Strong and pure Rich Blood-Increase of Flesh and Weight-Chear Skin and Beantiful Complexion sedured to all.

DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent has made the most astonishing cures; so quick, so rapid are the changes the body undergoes under the influence of this truly wonderful medicine, that

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt. THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the Sarsaparillian Resolvent comeates through the Ecod. Sweat, Urine, and other and juices of the system, the vigor of ille, for it put the wastes of the body with new and sound in Scrofula. Syphilia. Consumption, Glanduiar D Giandiar and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, orous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst for Skin Diseases, Eruptions Fever Sores, Scald Ring Worp, Sait Rheum, Eryspicias, Acme. and decomposition that are continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the Sarsaparillan will and does secure—a cure is certain; for when once this remedy commences its work of purification, and succeeds in diminishing the loss of wastes, its repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself stronger, the food digesting better, appetite improving, and feeh and weight in Not only does the Sarsaparillan Resolvent excel all remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional and Skin diseases, but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney and Bladder Complaints, Urinary and Womb Diseases. Gravel. Diabetes. Propersonable of Water. Incontinence of Urine. Bright's Diseases. Albuminaris. and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white oils, or there is a morbid, dark billous appea, ance and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning seasation when passing water. And pain in the small of the back and along the loins.

Tumor of Twelve Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent Dz. Rapway-I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and howels. All the doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried everything that was recommended, but nothing helped me. I saw your Besolvent and thought I would try it; but had no rath in it. he-cause I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent and one box of Indiway's Fills, and two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and feed better, marrer, and was in the left side of the bowels, over the groin. I write this O you for the benefit of others. You can publish it of you choose.

AWW ARBOR, Mich., April 50, 1875.—Dr. Radway—Kind Sir: I have been taking your Resolvent, Regulating Pills, and also using the Heady Relief about one year for ovarian tumors on the abdomen, which the most eminent physicians of our Medical College proposaced incurable.

They were like knots on a tree. My weight was 275 pounds when I commenced with your remedies, and now it is two hundred and ten pounds, but they are not all gone yet. I have taken twenty-four bottles of Resolvent, nine of Relief, and twenty-four bottles of Plassolvent, in the didner from G. Grayvill. Please send me your book. False and True.

MRS. C. KRAPF.

Ds. Radway—Kind Sir: I take the liberty to address you again. My health is greatly improved by the use of your medicines. Three of the tumors are entirely gone and the fourth is nearly so. Droppy is gone, health still improving, and my weight decreasing very face, thave had a great many calls this summer for many calls this summer for many calls this summer for many calls the summer for the summer for many calls the summer for man

DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS!

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, dieanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pilis, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liyer, Rowels, Kidney, Bladder, Nervous discases, Headachs, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigention, Dyspepaia, Billioaness, Billious Fever, Indiantation of the Rowels, Piles, and all degangements of the internal viscera. Warranged to effect a positive care. Pur'sly vegatable, containing no mercury, minerals no deleterious drugs.

Far Concret the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Diseagles organs: **READ FALSE AND TRUE.** 

Send one letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 25
Will be sand sen

A Gambling Hell in an Earthly Paradise.

The Prince of Rouge-et-Noir and His Peculiarities.

Scenes and Characters at the Casino Tables.

Correspondence Boston Herald.

MONACO, Feb. 22, 1878.—This naturally bar ren rock is peculiar in several respects,—peculiar in being the smallest Principality in the Old World, peculiar in forming a separate Government, and peculiar in being at present the only blic gambling place in Europe. Nature has ost nothing for this irregular stony pier (as it might be called) running out into th sea; Art, aided by money, has done a vast deal. It is very attractive by reason of its its fine drives, its beautiful gardens, and also from the variety of people who flock here from every quarter of civilization to take part in its pleasures and its dissipations.

ITS CHIEF ALLUREMENT One source of Monaco's allurement is n doubt its gambling tables, which draw as many ersons from curiosity as from love of the angerous excitement. Since the suppression f gaming at Baden-Baden, Hamburg, Ems, and den, many of their former habitues, who d been fascinated by the chances and change court the golden smiles of fortune. They come nostly at this season, instead of during the er, as was their wont while the German summer, as was their wont while the German spas held high festival. It is certainly interesting to see and watch these people at the tables, for they are capital studies, and we all feel an interest in human nature, unless we are absolutely stupid. We may be principled against gambling ourselves, but we like to see others gamble, just as some of us, after we have reformed, delight to witness the wickedness of our region.

our neighbors.

The German watering places, as I know from observation, seem dull compared with what they were when the conversationhaus and the hey were when the conversationhaus and the ursual echoed to the click of the ivory ball and ie monotonous cry of the croupiers. They ck color, picturesqueness, and the sort of agnetic diversification which many nation-lities and the flavor of well-bred vice yield to

magnetic diversification which many marker allities and the flavor of well-bred vice yield to the place that sustains it.

What used to be met with in Germany is found in abundance here. Monaco has long harbored roulette and rouge-et-noir; but it has never been so extensively patronized as since the Emperor William, having grown suddenly virtuous, has banished those games from his dominions. Indeed, it has never been half so enticing as it is to-day with its Spaniards, French, Germans, Italians, Belgians, Netherlanders, Danes, Russians, Hungarians, Poles, English, and Americans, all of whom congregate in and about the Casino either to play or observe the players. Gaming reveals character, and the effort which everybody makes here, and makes successfully, to suppress emotion renders the study of faces particularly interesting. You can see in them a certain correspondence to their nationality under excitement: When a You can see in them a certain correspondence to their nationality under excitement. When a Frenchman wins or loses he appears different from a Spaniard, or German, or American in the same circumstances. I confess that I love to frequent these gambling saloons—they have always had an indefinable charm for me—for the varied phases of humanity they present and the play of passions they reveal. They are really life studies, galleries of nature, and never tire me, since they change from day to day, from hourto hour, from minute to minute, like clouds or shades of the setting sun.

or snades of the setting sun.

THE PETTY PRINCIPALITY
used to belong to Italy, but now it is independent, being ruled by the Prince of Monaco, who supported by the gaming tables, and who nay be ranked therefore as a kind of Royal touge-et-Noir. It is directly on the coast of the dediterranean, between the Cities of Nice and Centimicials, extending some five miles along Mediterranean, between the Cities of Nice and Ventimigila, extending some five miles along the sea and three inland. From the tenth to the early part of the eighteenth century, the Brimaldis of Genoa, under the protectorate of various Goverments, held possession of the territory. Then it passed by marriage of the sole heiress of the name to Jacques de Goyon-Matignon, Count of Thorigny. It was united under his grandson, Honoratus IV., to the French Republic (1793), restored to him twenty-one years later, and ceded in a few months to Sardinia, which acknowledged its independence. Florestan, Honoratus' successor, protested (1848) against the annexation by Sardinia of the communes of Mentone and Roccabruna, and tried to sell his rights to several foreign sovereigns.

munes of Mentone and Roccabruna, and tried to sell his rights to several foreign sovereigns.

After his death (1856) he was succeeded by his son, Charles III., but he was deposed by the events of 1859, and the principality was again placed under the control of Sardinia.

THE PRESENT PRINCE is entirely independent, though how long he will remain so it is impossible to say. Doubtless in some new political shift his power will be obliterated, and his gambling privilege with

will remain so it is impossible to say. Doubtless in some new political shift his power will be obliterated, and his gambling privilege withdrawn, because it would be a scandal to any Goverment of consequence to allow it, and Goverments do not enjoy scandals when they are public and about themselves. He has a large revenue from the gambling,—the late M. Blanc paid, it is said, 600,000 france sanually,—and lives in material luxury. He does not seem to amount to anything, though he has an elevated opinion of himself; travels in state, and makes much display wherever he goes. He must be 50 and upward. He has been reported as seeking a divorce from his last wife on the ground, I understand, of disloyalty, of which he is supposed to be habitually guilty. Several years ago it was rumored that he was engaged to wed Mme. Ratazzi, an eccentric lady, who would be likely to furnish active employment to a husband of quiet tastes. But he married somebody else, and appears to have been no more felicitous in his choice than it he had married the brilliant and very erratic widow of the once renowned Italian Minister. The tresent keeper of the Casino, in addition to what he pays the Prince for the gambling monopoly, keeps the gardens in order, supplies music, and does many things for the little town; so that his entire annual expenditure cannot be less that I,000,000 francs (\$300,000, which proves that the tables must be profitable.

THE GARDENS AND THE TOWN.
Gambling is unquestionably very bad; but it beautifies Monaco in many ways. The gardens of the Casino, on an elevation known as Monte Carlo, are every handsomely laid out, and among the finest on the Continent. They are full of the choicest plants and flowers, of graveled walks, summer-houses, statues, grassy slopes, graceful trees, a number of palms among them, and such bits of freshness and color as appeal to and enchant the dullest eye. When it is region, where olive, almond, lemon and orange groves abound, and where the blue Mediterranean washes the base of many-shaped

pleasure.

THE CASINO

is a handsome building, containing, in addition to the gambling saloons, a reading room, concert room, ball room, all elaborately frescoed and gorgeously fitted and furnished. There are free concerts every day, and the orchestra and selections are of the best. Anybody has all the privileges of the Casino,—open the year round,—and can go there month after month if he rhoose, without risking a frace at the tables. You can gamble or not gamble, just as you like. No one seems to mind or care what you do, so long as you behave yourself. You can come and go; sit, stroll, talk, or lounge unbidden. If you enter the saloon, you must get a ticket of annission from a petty official near at hand, which is done by marely giving your eard, with

your nationality and calling. It is only a form; it costs nothing, and is designed to prevent the people of the town, the poor class, at least, from entering and losing any money, which the direction, as it is named, knows would soon render the tables unpopular. The ticket is good for the day only, and must be renewed every twenty-four hours. It was not so at the German spas, where all you had to do was to give up your stick or umbrella (it is the same here), and walk in without a word.

There is the usual number of flunkeys in and about the Casino, attired in velvet liveries, knee-breeches, and stockings, and obsequiously willing to do any permissible service for a pecuniary consideration. They are not obtrusive nor pragmatic, however. They never speak unless/spoken to, and preserve a well-bred indifference to everybody and everything that is characteristic of the place. They are standing about everywhere, ready at a sign to bring a

is characteristic of the place. They are stand-ing about everywhere, ready at a sign to bring a chair, to get your hat or stick, to run here or there, to direct you, to inform you of the rules of the Casino; and they do it all with a servile suavity and an automatic promptnes which, if you are new to such places, will amuse and im-press you.

suavity and an automatic promptibes which, in you are new to such places, will amuse and impress you.

A VARIETY OF GAMBLERS.

In the saloons, fitted up after the Moorish fashion, an imitation of the Alhambra, are six or seven tables devoted to roulette and rouge-et-noir, or trente-et-un. About these sit or stand—the nearest sit, and the outer rows stand—men and women of divers nationalities, ages and conditions, all intent upon the game, whether playing or merely looking on, though the players, as may be inferred, are the more absorbed. If you are inexperienced you will be struck at first by the preponderance of old people, having imagined probably that only the hot blood and mercurial temper of youth, lead to risks on the tapis vert, as the French call it. There are young folks here, many of them deminundances from Paris, bucks from Piccadilly, Fifth avenue swells, Beacon street heirs of big fortunes, Berling students, Austrian officers, Italian noblemen and the like; but gray hairs and wrinkled faces are largely in the majority.

These, as a rule, are the large betters, though, now and then, a venerable hand will lay down a heavy stake, and watch it eagerly through glasses astride an eagle nose. Except occasionally, the bets are small, ranging usually from 5 to 20 francs, many of the gamblers playing mainly for amusement. I know some of them, old folks, who spend hours at the table—the game goes on without interruption from 11 a. m. to 11, p. m.—and yet never hazard more them, old folks, who spend hours at the table—
the game goes on without interruption from 11
a. m. to 11. p. m.—and yet never hazard more
than 4 francs at a time, generally contenting
themselves with two or three. They neither
lose nor win anything to speak of. One night
they are behind two or three nspoleons, and the
next night they are as many napoleons ahead.

An elderly and wealthy retired Hamburg
marchen told me this morning that he and been An elderly and wealthy retired Hamburg merchant told me this morning that he and been playing steadily since the lat inst., and had lost to date only 43 francs. He says he plays to kill time; that it is a mild though pleasurable excitement, and that he enjoyes it. A French officer of 70, wounded in the Crimea, and on the retired list, informed me last week laughingly that he had been here every winter since 1870, and that he had won, by perseverance and industry, about 200 francs.

An untraveled countryman of mine whisper-

industry, about 200 francs.

An untraveled countryman of mine whispered to me, a little while ago, that it shocked nim to see women gambling. I told him that, when he had been abroad half-a-dozen times, and seen something of foreign life, he would cease to think anything of it. Many Americans seem not to know that theirs is the only country in which people play games of chance or skill merely for, amusement. Even in England, women never think of playing whist except for money. They bet at least a sixpence a point, and could not be persuaded to change their habit.

merely lot allusement. Even in Englishman, women never think of playing whist except for money. They bet at least a sixpence a point, and could not be persuaded to change their habit. If they should have no stake, they would believe the game devoid of interest. So it is in France and Germany, particularly in Russia, Italy, and Spam. European women always play for money, so that their gambling at a publicable does not impress an European as it impresses a citizen of the United States.

A PERNCH ADVENTURES.

At least one-quarter of the betters at the Casino to-day are women, composed of six or seven different nationalities. Two of them are among the heaviest gamesters. One is a Parisian adventuress, who is said to have enmeshed a rich Englishman, recently come into his estate. I have seen her place on the table five and six rouleaux of napoleons at a time (a rouleau usually contain 20 napoieons or 400 france), and lose them repeatedly, with pretect coolness. The other day, she lost what would be equivalent in our money to \$5,000 in an an hour, and I have heard that she has lost within a month over \$40,000. Her protector must find her kisses expensive, and they ought not to be, considering they have been bought so often and so freely by other men who, like the Englishman, have for a while been under the passionate spell of the Lutteins sorceress. She seems to understand that her dominations are brief, and to be resolved to make the must of them while they last. Her friend is reported to have expended £40,000 on her already,—a fearful price for temporary possession of such a bit of property

A RUSSIAN CQUNTESS.

The other feminine gamester is, or claims to be, a Russian Countess. She is not young nor comely, as the French woman is, but stout, florid, vulgar-looking, and often untity. She

The other leminine gamester is, or claims to be, a Russian Countess. She is not voung nor comely, as the French woman is, but stout, florid, vulgar-looking, and often untidy. She must be 50, at least. There is no gray in her hair, but there are deep lines about her eyes and mouth which years alone bring, and she has a worn, jaded, dissipated look. The story is—there are stories about everybody here—that her husband is in the Government service; that he made a large fortune in speculation at the beginning of the Turco-Russian war; that he is tired of her, having for mistress a beautiful ballet-dancer at the opera in Petersburg, and is glad to supply his wife with money, provided she will not interfere with his pleasures. She bets recklessly. Two or three times she has come near breaking the bank, and, though her losses have been great the past week, she is still believed to be largely a winner. She obviously plays on a system,—systems do infinite mischief to gamblers,—and is as calm and calculating as if she were working out a theorem in Euclid. Sometimes her stakes are low for two or three successive hours. Then she will

finite mischief to gambilers,—and is as calm and calculating as if she were working out a theorem in Euclid. Sometimes her stakes are low for two or three successive hours. Then she will gradually increase them until her napoleons can be counted by hundreds, and, after losing or winning for awhile, will go away; return and renew her game, after looking attentively at her watch. She must be superstitious, as gamesters commonly are, and her apparent idiosyncrasies are no doubt regulated by her superstitions.

Her face is immobile; but her eyes, which are gray and very variable in expression, often reveal her intensity. They shine with devilish malignity at times, and I have seen her glare at the croubler, while he raked in her napoleons, as if she would love to strangle him. If glances could kill, she would certainly blast him with her piereing flash. When she wins, a barely perceptible smile hovers about her lips, and a bit of color steals into her sallow check. Night before last, just before the game closed, she lost tweive times continuously, each time a 100 or more napoleons, and she looked so absolutely fiendish that she was for the moment handsome. Do you understand the paradox? Her countenante was transmuted by her anger and her hate. The hot blook kindled it into a glow; her wrinkles disappeared; her hardness was melted with passion; she seemed like a pythoness of old. She is one of the few women I have known who are made attractive by hate. Despite her homeliness of feature, there is something interesting in her. I hope to know more of her.

## NOWADAYS.

Brown tassels, golden-dusted, fringe the elm, Softening the tracery of its slender boughs; And, quiet afternoons, you hear afar The plaintive loo of pasture-looking cow s.

The yielding earth seems genial grown and kind, And early crocus yields a yellow gleam; The pale-barked:maple glows with scarlet bloom; E'en leafless groves not wholly naked seem— But, looking through them, gathering mists of

Obscure the pattern of each separate limb, And, where the woods are thick, the sunsbine falls Tempered with verdant shadows, softly dim. The robins, flitting 'twixt the orchard-trees, Bear each a straw or mossy tuft along; Like voiceful of fapring of the azure sky, The bine-bird flits, and trolls his easy song.

And every clerk looks wishful from his desk,
Watching the careless bird whose mocking wing
Beckons him out to sunny banks and fields,
Pied with the earliest 'broidery of Spring.
CRARLES NOBLE GREGORY.
MADIBON, Wis., March 20, 1878.

Madeson, Wis., March 20, 1878.

A Bridegroom's Eccentricities.

A few days ago a man and woman, who live near Farmington, Van Buren County, came to Keokuk, and while here were married. The groom, being either unable to resist his newfound nappiness or his fondness for drink, got unmistakably drunk, and, when he and his wife boasded the train, attracted all eyes by his boisterous conduct, which caused blushes of shame to mantle the check of the woman who had just joined her fortunes with this man for better or for worse, and was getting the worse side at the very start. The fellow made a foot-ball of her muff and kicked it from one end of the ear to the other. He was very conspicuous in many other drunken ways, until the train reached Farmington, where, despite the tears and entreaties of his wife, who had got off of the train, he maintained his stabborn desire to ride further. The conductor tried to persuade him to got off, but he refused, and said he would pay his passage on to the end of the road. The conductor and bridegroom stood upon the platform of the rear cosch, the wife on the

platform of the depot. Finding entreaties useless, and time getting the best of him, the conductor desisted and gave the signal for the
train to start. As the cars got under pretty
good headway the bridegroom concluded that
he would drop off, and attempted to do so.
The conductor stopped him and told him if he
wished to get he would stop the train, and
seized the bell-rope to do so, but the fellow
crowded by him to the other side of the car,
reached the steps, and just as he jumped was
seized by one of his coat-tails by the conductor.
He hung suspended in mid-air for awhile, whirling round and round like a dancing-dervish,
when the cloth gave way, the coat ripped clear
up to the shoulder, parted, left half in the conductor's hand and the other half on the fellow's
body, which was rolling over in the mud at the
rate of seventy-five revolutions a minute. The
conductor put his forefinger out of joint. The
bridegroom, with a druken man's usual luck,
escaped unhurt. latform of the depot. Finding entreaties u

## THE TREATY OF PEACE.

Impressive Scenes at San Stefano After the

Signing of the Treaty.

Dispatch to London Daily News.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 5.—In a house by the seaside at San Stefano, shaken by the creasing gale that tore across the Sea of Mar-mora, were busy all night long the secretaries of both diplomatic bodies copying and arranging for the signatures the treaty of peace, the result of the now concluded negotiations. All night long Prince Tzereteleff dictated the treaty to his colleague, Chebachoff, who wrote and wrote through the long hours until the document was finished. Although wearied by con tinuous labor, these two secretaries, appreciat ing the value of their work, kept at their task only stopping for refreshments and to listen to the scratch of the reeds of the Turkish secretaries in an adjoining room, busy with their own copy, until the dull dawn found them still at the table. Then, the last word being on paper, they slept amid the confusion of documents, maps, and volumes, as a soldier sleeps in his

Scarcely was it daylight when, notwithstanding the storm, there was an unusual movemen in the village. There was a general idea that peace was to be signed that day. The steamers from Constantinople came rolling along through the rough sea, overladen with excursionists at tracted by the review which had been announced tracted by the review which had been announced to take place in celebration of the anniversary of the Czar's accession to the throne. Greeks, Bulgarians, Turks, and Russians crowded the little village, besieging the restaurants, swarming about the doors of houses whence were supposed to issue some of the great personages who were to become famous in history, all impatiently awaiting the appointed time of the review.

At last their patience was rewarded. About 4 o'clock the Grand Duke mounted and rode to the Diplomatic Chancery, where he asked at the door, "Is it ready!" and then galloped toward the hill where the army was grawn up. Finally, a carriage came whirling out of the village toward us. Gen. Ignatieff was in it, and when he approached he rose and said:

"I have the nonor to congratulate your Highmess on the airnature of peace."

"I have the nonor to congratulate your Highness on the signature of peace."

There was a long, loud shout. Then the Grand Duke, followed by about a hundred officers, dashed forward to where the troops were formed ou rising ground close by the sea coast, just behind San Stefano lighthouse, and began riding along the lines. As he passed the soldlers did not know that peace had been signed, as it was still unannounced, but soon the news spread and the cheering grew louder and more enthusiastic. There were Schouvaloff's and Rauch's divisions, with the sharoshooters of the Guard, and cavalry and artillery in line, and the Grand Duke passed between the ranks in review. Very different, indeed, was the appearance of these soldiers now and that of the same men months ago. During their interval of rest they had patched and cleaned their clothes, repaired and pollished their boots, washed and brushed up generally, so that they looked as trim and neat as could be.

the enemy on the bleak summits of the Balkans at Araba Kouak for a long, cold, and terrible month. There were the men who had toiled over the slippery mountain paths, scantily fed, thinly dressed, dragging the heavy guns across into the valley, finding, after their struggles with cold, hunger, and fatigue, a desperate enemy ready to resist them on every hill-top.

These were the same brave fellows who had made the long march from Sofia to Phillippopolis, who had run that race for enormous stakes with Suleiman's army, and finally threw their great force against the wall of the Rhodope Mountains and smashed it to pieces. These were the men whose courage, devotion, and unparalleled endurance will go down to history. And there, gathered scarcely more than a rifle-shot away, was the enemy they had found worthy of their steel. For on the crest of the neighboring hill stood the Turks in groups, interested spectators of the scene; these very fellows who had kept the snowy ridge of Shandarnick, defending gallantily the great gate of Roumella, and who, at last, after a memorable retreat had fought like heroes on the hills at Stanlmaka. These two armies stood looking at each other at this moment of final peace. Like true soldiers they had learned to respect and esteem each other, and welcomed peace as an honorable finish to the fight which they cared not to prolong. It was the beginning of a new friendship formed on the basis of actual experience of qualities that had hitherto been unrecognized.

After the review, gathering his officers about him where the priest stood ready for the Te Deum, the Grand Duke spoke briefly and emat Araba Konak for a long, cold, and terrible

him where the priest stood ready for the Te Deum, the Grand Duke spoke briefly and em-Deum, the Grand Duke spoke briefly and emphatically, saying:

"To an army which has accomplished what you have, my friends, nothing is impossible."

Then all dismounted, uncovered and a solemn service was conducted, the soldiers all kneeling. A few ladies were present at this ceremony. Among others I noticed Mme. Ignatieff kneeling on a fur rug beside her carriage. All the Generals except Skobeleff were in attendance. He was back in Tchataidja. Baron Loenhausen and Capt. Bolla, the Austrian military attaches, the former wearing the Cross of St. Vladimir, received for cooiness under fire, the latter with the St. George, for acting as Skobeleff's aidedecamp on the day he took the redoubts on the Lottcha road; Col. Gaillard, the French attache, who has been with the Grand Duke ever since the army was mobilized, eighteen months the army was mobilized, eighteen months ago, decorated with the St. Vladimir around his neck; Maj. Liegnitz, the Prussian around his neck: Maj. Liegnitz, the Prussian attache, with the St. George, for services at the Grivica redoubt; Lieut. Green, the American attache, wearing the St. Vladimir for the last Balkan campaign, and, finally, the two Swiss attaches, who had arrived just in time for the "Te Deum." These officers, with a few correspondents who had followed the army, were the foreign witnesses of the closing scene. Of the correspondents who, eighty strong, joined the headquarters at Ploesti, only five now remain with the army.

with the army.

Never has a peace been celebrated under more dramatic and picturesque conditions, or with more impressive surroundings. The two armies face to face, the clearing storm, the waning light of day, the rush of the wind, and the near wash of the wave mingling with the chant of the priests and the responses of the soldlers, and the roar of the Sea of Marmora swelling and falling. The landscape, always of great beauty, now formed a wonderfully appropriate background to the picture. Across the fretting, chafing waters of the sea the dome and slender minarets of St. Sofia came up sharply against the sky, the dominant points in the interesting silhouette of distant Stamboul. Away to the south the Princes Islands rose like great mounds, dark and massive, against the distant Aslatic shore, and behind them we knew was hidden the English fleet. Above and far beyond the white peak of Mount Olympus unveiled for the moment its majestic summit as the rays of the ruday sunset were redected from the snow-covered flanks. The religious ceremony over, the Grand Duke took his stand, and the army began to file past with a swinging rapid stride, in forcible contrast to the weary pace with which they used to drag themselves slowly along at the end of that long and exhausting chase, scarcely at times able to put one foot before the other. The night was failing, and darkness settled quickly over the scene. When we left the spot the Grand Duke was still sitting immovable on his borse and the troops were still passing. As we rode down into the village we could hear the joyful ahouts still ringing in the air and the measured tramp, tramp, going off in the darkness.

So ends the war of 1877-78. with the army.

Never has a peace been celebrated under more

Toung America.

Providence Press.

A lad some 5 or 9 years old was permitted by his mother not many weeks ago to go skating with some companions. He did not return

home until quite late in the afternoon, and his mother reprimanded nim for staying so long, finally saying she would tell his father when the latter came home. "If father had got into the same fix I did, he would have done just like me," said the lad. When his mother asked him what he meant, he said: "Why, I went out with the boys, and of course I had to come home with the boys."

## CURRENT GOSSIP.

THE WINTER'S PAST. [Dedicates to the 1st Day of April.]
The Winter's past. I am not sad,
I almost feel that I am glad,
To say the least I am not mad, Because the Winter's past.

I am so glad I feel tip-top, I am prepared to skip and hop, Or hit somebody in the yop, Because the Winter 's past.

For weeks and months-'tis truth I tell-The rain and sleet came down pell-mell; Because the Winter's past.

My No. 12's went out of sight-I left 'em there, but won the fight; And now my heart is feeling light, I'm not mad now, but was, you bet!

Next year there'll be a house to let I'd rather live and get so froze Than wade through mud up to my nose

hen everything was soaked and wet;

Until the Winter 's past. Next year I'll take what things I've stole, And try and get to the North Pole, And crawl down in and stop the hole

Until the Winter's past.

LANCASTER, Wis.

JARRO JALLAP. THE CHICAGO CORONER.

What the Olympic games were to Greece, where the bards recited their poems, and the historians their histories; what the crowning of Goethe and Schifler at the Court of Weimar; what a new play by Voltaire in former days, and by Victor Hugo now, to Parie; what the granting of three extra pig-tails in the dynasty of Trang-to-ko to the great Chinese poets, who every year read their 10,000,000,000 lines, more or less, in 100,000 hours, which crowds assemoled to witness as they now gather to see the latest and most fashionable style of pedestrian such is the annual report of Coroner Emil Dietzsch, of Chicago, Ill., to the literary circles of the largest pork-manufactory of the country. For the third time has this annual epistle been addressed "to his fellow-citizens of Cook County," and provoked from them, in their interests of the state of the country of the country. For the third time has this annual epistic been addressed "too his fellow-citizens of cook county," and provoked from them, in their intervals of cleaning their butener-knives on their overalls, the loudest plaudits for the grandeur of its conception, its wide survey of the whole ground—burying-ground—for the beauty of its poetic ismoorisise and other funeral favors with which he decorates the "human warriors" that fail into his hands. His excuse is very naive and delightful for thus venturing to relieve the natural sombreness of his calling, if such be the proper name for it, one considering that nobody ever calls the Coroner,—the dead cannot, and even the quick are not be attended to in most inhospitable regions, which have often to be attended to in most inhospitable regions," where they fear this official stating indigented the entire to the whole neighborhood of the exhilarating wake, and where they want no Coroner to anticipate them in the mournful query, "Why did he did:" These disacreeable aspects of a "Coroners" of his triples of the carry away the body and deprive the whole neighborhood of the exhilarating wake, and where they want no Coroner to anticipate them in the mournful query, "Why did he did:" These disacreeable aspects of a "Coroners" of his official least he carry away the body and deprive the whole neighborhood of the exhilarating wake, and where they want no Coroner to anticipate them in the mournful query, "Why did he did cussion of his recollections, and in presenting a pleasant aspect of his office;" Surely! surely! A man who would deny this small beon to a Coroner, bours, and his betrayed and tantalized wale.

Surely! surely! A man who would deny this small beon to a Coroner, and where they want no Coroner to anticipate them in the mournful query, "Why did he did cussion of his recollections, and in presenting a pleasant aspect of his office; but don't wait any longer. Hy our godown the road, you are sure to meet mamma; on the continent naturally falls to discoursing on the unsually la

lails to discoursing on the unusually large number of murders there. He attributes them to the want of educational facilities, and particularly the study of history and natural science. He would prevent these unnatural crimes by taking the children "out into the pure air of the country," with "the gay companions of their youth." As Coroner for more than three years, he has "ridden over its prairies and through its groves," but only once had he "met a little company in the wood, who, for the sake of botanizing, had bid farewell to the Pontinian swamps of Chicago, and paid a plundering visit to the magnificent flora of Cook County." The Coroner who, in the course of his three and one-half column essay, accounts for nearly every phenomenon of the universe, does not account for this neglect of the flora of Cook County. The cause is so obvious that one wonders he missed it. There is no "pure air" in Cook County, that county being circumjacent to Chicago.

one wonders he missed it. There is no "pure air" in Cook County, that county being circumpacent to Chicago.

The good Coroner's patience does not hold out to the end. He begins to complain. And of what does the reader suppose! "Hard times!" Little to do! In "sitting on" murders and suicides, because of the peaceful dispositiou and hopeful temperament of the Chicago people! Not at all. Here is a Coroner who actually complains "of eleven more suicides than in the previous year." This is more remarkable than some of the phenomena which the Coroner explains,—as, for instance, his attributing the suicide of women to the "eman" and "dolee far insule" of boarding-houses, whose "life resembles the nomadic gypsy," and murder to a lack of botanic education. But if Coroners are going to be as particular and querulous about their business as this one, we shall yet have doctors and undertakers complaining of the prevalence of cholera. The stingy man, who growled of his double-yolk egg because it took more butter, was not more exacting in small matters than this Coroner of Chicago.

Space will not permit exploiting further the lively Coroner,—his views of Roman suicide, Cato's and Cicero's opinions; of Xenophon and Socrates, Lucretia, Spinoza, Kant, and Fichte; of Goethe and Von Hartmann; of the reasons why Germans are prope to suicide; how the Chinaman's head was turned with love, like Hood's celestial lover, and so he chewed his "pigtail" till he died. It remains to be said that the three-and-s-half columns in the Chicago papers are only an "extract" from his annual report. The whole report will be issued in book-form—in we do not know how many volumes—and sold—we presume—by book agents.

HUNTING WILD HORSES. st. Nicholas for April.

The wild horse can run away from a man; but

his protection fails at times. The horse-catchers—or "vaqueros," as they are called—are famous riders, and to see them capture a wild sings through the air with a whirring sound, and opens out in great rings, while the loop spreads wider and wider, and at last drops plump over the head of a mustang. The valuero's horse pulls up with a sudden halt, and sinks back on his haunches, and braces his fore feet out in front. Ah! How the dust flies! The mustang is fast, held by the slip-knot, and he rears up and plunges in wild and frantic terror. The rope strains terribly, but the vaquero watches his chances, and takes in the rope every time it slackens. It is of no use! The poor mustang is hard and fast. Perhaps another rider comes up and flings another lasso over his head. Then they ride round him, and the mustang is twisted and tangled in the ropes till he can hardly move. He falls, and rolls, and kicks furiously, and all in vain. Panting, exhausted, and conquered, he at last submits to his fate. His free days are over, and he seems to know it. A few more struggles, and he recognizes that man is his master, and, perhaps, in one or two days he submits to a bit in his mouth, and becomes a tame horse for the rest of his life. If, by any chance, he escapes before he is broken in, and runs away to join his old companions, he seems never to forget that terrible lasso, and if he sees the vaquero again, he will stand, trembling, and frightened, too much terrified to even run away.

## FABLES.

THE SCHOOL OF PORPOISES. in, who was Professor of French in a School of Porpoises, took offense at some remark of a Sword-Fish and challenged him to mortal Combat. The Salmon, who was Profes sor of Deportment in the School, suggested that an amicable Arrangement was better for both parties than a Gory Death. Whereup the Sword-Fish declared on his Honor that he had not made the offensive Remark with any Porpoise of offending. The School broke up at once for the Season.

MORAL: When a fish is stew fresh it will get into a broll, and Salmon or other will have to

nterfere.

interfere.

THE BULLDOZING BULL.

One evening, as a Calf was passing the Hotel de Veal in a small Freuch town, he descried his relative, the Papal Bull, hurriedly leaving a China Shop and departing hastily in an opposite Direction. "Whither away 'midst falling dew i' asked the Calf. "Falling due exactly describes the Situation. I have a Note to meet, and I have at last rehypothecated the Securities; so I am going to Cowes," said the Papal Bull, "for a short time, for the benefit of my Snattered Health, and to restore my nerves unstrung by the Worry of Business."

Moral: Did you Helfer?

THE WILLY DRAMATIST AND THE INQUISITIVE CRITIC.

A Wily Dramatist, much given to Effusions in the newspapers, asked the Critics what a Comedy was. And the Citics made many Answers; so the Wily Dramatist had much Sport. But one Critic arose, saying: "Go to. I do not worship Dion of the Effusions. So I will ask a Question of him." And he asked him the Question, "When is a door not a door?" And the Wily Dramatist made no Reply. So, when next he wrote an Essay on the Decline of the Drama, the Critic said, "You know how it is Yourself."

MORAL: Two Questions do not make an Answer.

dry sherry, sir." [General titter. Old gent rushes off and writes to the committee.]— Punch.

A teacher in Bangor, Me., upbraided a little girl because she did not hold up her hand, with the rest of the delinquents when, at the close of the day, all those who "had lost their places in their classes" were called upon to do so. But she, with ready wit, responded: "Please, mum, I didn't lose my place. An' how could I, when I'm at the foot?"

I'm at the foot?"

At a leading botel, after a club dinner, when the cigars were on, a gentleman leaned back and asked one of the watters to bring him a cuspidor. "A phwat, sur?" said the attendant, with a vacant stage. "A cuspidor," repeated the gentleman hoarsely, with the annoyance a man always feets at table in attracting his neighbor's attention to his order. "Is it on the bill, sur?" said the watter, peering over the interrogator's shoulder. "No, you fool!" replied the now amused diner. "I thought not," said Patrick, drawing himself up with an air of professional superiority. "Cuspidor is out of sason, sur!"

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16, 1878 .- To the Editor of the Washington Post: An item, started by the Chicago Times, is going the rounds of the press, to the effect that I refused to pay my board in Providence. This is an orthodox lie. cago, probably a correspondent of the Times, "answered" me in Providence, and then ran away without paying his bills. The doing of such things is so common on the part of perpatetic evangelists that my name, I suppose, was substituted to make the story seem wonderful. I pay my own only liever in a vicarious atonement.

R. G. INGERSOLL.

PRINCETON AGAIN.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Cuicago, March 20.—Princeton has been again brought into public notice, and, as before, has been placed in a false light by the exaggeration of the Eastern press. The friends of the college are surely not willing to believe that an educational institution has become a rendezvous of rowdies, and it is to their calm judgment, and to the sober second thought of the public, that in her fortunes. The facts, briefly stated, are It has been the custom to celebrate the co

in brojectors and states. The procedure of the study of Logic by a "Logic famous riders, and to see them capture a wild mustang is better than to go to a circus. The vaquero puts a Spanish saddle on a tame horse, and starts out to see what he can find. In front, on the high pommel of the saddle, he hangs in large coils a leather rope, about 100 feet long, and called a lasso. It is made of strips of raw-hide, braded by hand into a smooth, hard, and very pretty rope. One end is secured to the saddle, and the other end has a slip-knot making a sliding noose.

The vaquero has not long to walt, for there are droves of horses cantering or walking about over the swells and hollows of the prairie, with here and there a smaller group looking on, or watching a battle between two horses who wish to be captains of their bands or companies. Presently, there is a strange sound of tramping hoofs, like the sound of a squadron of cavalry, except that it has a strang sound of the land. The leader sees the vaquero, and he halts suddenly, and the others pull up in a confused crowd, and to other prairies, and the heart way, followed by all time, and slowly cand the others pull up in a confused crowd, and barley. Presently they become frightened, and away they fy in a disty throng.

The vaquero's horse seems to think his chance has come, and he pricks up his ears, and is eager for the glorious tun of a dash after the mustangs. Away they go Dell-mell in a panic, and the same horse galloping swiftly after them. Now the vaquero stands up in his saskdle, and the hases owings round and round in a circle over his head. Swish! It pletion of the study of Logic by a "Logic Spree,"—the exploding of fireworks, blowing

during which time no evidence implicating them was given. The remaining four, upon suspicion and without positive evidence, were bound over to appear before the Grand Jury.

There has been hitherto no hostility between Seminary and College students. The former are always the subjects of jokes and goodnatured raillery by collegians. In this occurrence, the Treasurer of the Seminary and the Seminary students concerned have shown a disposition for malicious and exaggerated prosecution which ill becomes men of their professions. If they had been content to leave the matter to the Faculties of the two institutions, justice would have been done and ample reparation made. Their charges of arson are ridiculous in the extreme, and their testimony in court was anything but convincing. The Juniors were prepared to make any reasonable reparation to the Seminary students as between gentlemen; the prosecution, which branded them through the press as drunken roughs, prevented such arbitration.

Princeton has of late been the target of the wit and wisdom of the press. While some accounts have been accurate and fair, the exaggerations and falsehoods of other journals have placed the college in an utterly false light before the public. Like all colleges, Princeton has a bad element among its students; but careful observation proves that this element is smaller than in any other institution of its size and grade. Younger students enter Princeton than attend other large colleges; and from the thoughtlessness of youths arise petty offenses which public opinion is too ready to ascribe to the willful acts of men. The rapid growth and great prosperity of the college have attracted public attention, and, with an enlarred number of students, the college sentiment for right and order has fully kept pace. Disorders such as that which attended the recent performance of Count Johannes in New Haven are of such very rare occurrence in Princeton that the attention of the entire country is drawn to "troubles at Princeton." It is well known that very rare occurrence in Princeton that the attention of the entire country is drawn to "troubles at Princeton." It is well known that the policy of the college is founded upon religious principles. However such a policy may be questioned, it has created a college moral sentiment which has, in numerous instances, put down summarily the disorderly element of the students, and held in check the thoughtlessness of the younger members. The Junior class is one of high standing and influence in college. Through a sincere regard for the best interests of the institution, they relinquished one of the principal celebrations of the entire course. The unfortunate collision with the Seminary men is deeply regretted, and would have been quietly settled had not the belligerent theologians been over-anxious to ver-anxious to

Prove their doctrine orthodox By apostolic blows and knocks. E. P. D.

### THE FRENCH TARIFF. Articles from the United States Whose En-

trance Into France Is Prohibited Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17.—The United States Commissioners to the Paris Exposition will have a difficult task to overcome the French tariff, and commercial intercourse cannot be promoted unless that is done. The following is a list of articles prohibited from entering France from the United States, by the general tariff of France:

tariff of France:

Cast iron (bmt.) and steels from Styria and
Corinth, no restrictions as to weight, 100 kils,
480 fr.
Others in blocks wg. 15 kils and over, 100 kils,
4.80 fr.
Cleared called mizee, in blocks wg. 15 kils and
more, 100 kils, 8.40 fr.
All other kinds (of cast iron) prohibited.
Wrought iron, save from London and Norway,
ditto.

Copper wire chords for instruments, 100 kils, 20 fr. All others prohibited.
All chemicals not named, ditto.
Extract of dyewoods, dutto.
Extract of madden. ditto.
Soap other than perfumed, ditto.
Patent medicines not designated, ditto.
Cigars and manufactured tobscoo not for Govrament. ditto.

Pottery, fine porcelain, pipe clay, ditto.
Pottery, fine porcelain, pipe clay, ditto.
Window-glass, plain, colored, polished, or
chased, ditto.
Goblets and glassware, ditto.
Empty bottles, ditto.
Other glassware and mirrors, save named,

Thread, unbleached, not designated, ditto. Thread, single pure cotton, not designs Pure wool thread, single or dyed, not designated, itto.

Hair thread, not designated, ditto.

Tulle of all kinds, ditto.

Fibrous tissues, palm, etc., over eight threads,

ditto.

Cotton bed-covers, ditto.
Gauze, plain, embroidered, and figured, ditto.
Wool cloth borders, whole or cut, ditto.
Felt space and hosiery, ditto.
Woolen laces, ditto.
Hair material, save designated, ditto.
Horse-hair, save designated, ditto.
Silk tulle, ditto.
Silk tulle embroidered or mixed with false gold r silver, ditto. Gauzes embroidered or mixed with false gold or

Raw silk cachemire embroidered or mixed with naw six cacemire emorotered or mixed with alse gold or silver, ditto. Reprints of books, ditto. Playing-cards, ditto. All skins save those designated, ditto. All saddlery, saddle-trees covered with leather,

litto.
All articles [of leather] not designated, ditto.
All articles [of leather] not designated, ditto.
Plated ware, ditto.
Copper coins not having legal currency, ditto.
Cutlery, ditto.
(Metal) castings, ditto.
Articles of sheet-iron, tin, steel, and cast-iron, litto.

Articles of copper, unless tinned, ditto.
Articles of pewter, unless potene, ditto.
Articles of zinc, nickel, zilt, or silvered, ditto.
War material, fire-arms, portable, ditto.
Powder, caps, fulminating powder, war-projectes, ditto. Carriages with springs, trimmed or painted.

ditto.

lvory-ware not designated, ditto.

Matches, ditto.

Sugars, bmt. and refined, save designated, ditto.

Agricultural implements, cast or pure iron, or tipped in steel, 100 kils., 18 fr., whilst conventional tariff-rates make them almost prohibited.

A. T. A. Tonseer,

United States Consul-General, Paria. CURRENT OPINION.

## Let us hope that the lesson of the South-

ern mail contractors' exposure will be remembered and duly heeded. —Baltimore Gazette (Dem.). Senator Blaine sneers at Secretary Schurz Senator Blaine sneers at Secretary Schurz because the Secretary is a foreigner. We decline to take any stock in Secretary Schurz, but, in the capacity of a disinterested spectator of a highly interesting squabble, desire to suggrest that Albert Gallatin and Alexander Hamilton, two Secretaries of the Treasury not altogether unknown to fame, were also foreigners.—Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle (Dem.). It is mentioned as a significant coincidence

that the majority in the last House rejecting the that the majority in the last House rejecting the appropriation for continuing the examination and arrangement of the Confederate archives was precisely the same as that in favor of paying the Rebel mail-contractors borus claims, which now are exposed and some \$350,000 saved to the Treasury through the use of these archives.—Toledo Commercial (Rep.). The plain, hard-working people of the

The plain, hard-working people of the United States should take into business consideration that coin and carrency are now almost on a level—that greenbacks stand within 1 per cent of gold. The closing of the gap means stability, the restoration of the country to healthy conditions, steady occupation and certain pay. Shafl these advantages be sacrificed for the benefit of the jon-bers, speculators, and gamblers who thrive upon rag-money inflation, and destroy and despise honest industry!—Cincinsati Commercial (Ind. Rep.). When the bibulous Virginian was escorted

When the bibulous Virginian was escorted from the House by the Sergeant-at-Arms, he paused a moment in the cloak-room and asked himself Websterially, "Where shall I go?" Then with a meaning smile he straightened himself up, knocked his hat on with a blm, and meandered over to the Senate chamber, where he sought to make himself concentially at home. But he got no sympathy there. "What a disgraceful spectacle," said the Roman Senators, sternly. "Drunk at noon. Shocking! Shocking! Now, if it were the middle of an all-night session, why then, to be sure-but now there is really no excuse," and he was hustled out in no time.—Washington Star (Ind.).

The "true living Republicanter which

Ind.).

The "true, living Republicanism which

is the head the classic head of Liberty we have been accustomed to. The bird seems to be a sort of cross between the American and Austrian eagle, with some resemblance to the fabled phenix. The head of Liberty is heavy in outline, has too much ornamentation and too much hair. The latter is dressed somewhat in the fashion of the girl of the period, with "bangs" to suit the prevailing style. The new dollar is not positively nely, and we do not anticipate that any person will decline to receive it on account of its appearance, but it is certainly open to the criticisms suggested.—Indianapolis Journal (Anti-Silver Rep.).

The result in New Hempaline

apolis Journal (Anti-Silver Rep.).

The result in New Hampshire, so far from being a rebuke to the President, is a crushing rebuke to the machine managers who have sought to drag down his Administration to the level of their selfish and sordid politics, and it is a rebuke which is not confined to New Hampshire, but will sound like a death-knell in the ears of that arrogant dynasty of commercial politicians at Washington who have been trying to do on the larger scale of national politics what Chandier has attempted in New Hampshire, and who have been faitering themselves that, in their petty and selfish disaffection toward a President who refuses to prostitute the Executive patronage to their service, they represent the great, magnanimous, disinterested heart of the American people. It will be worth something to them to learn, even from the still, small twoice of New Hampshire, that the people despise them.—St. Paul Pioneer-Press (Ind. Rep.).

We feel constrained to say, that the new

them.—St. Paul Pioneer-Press (Ind. Rep.).

We feel constrained to say that the new silver dollar is a much better looking coin than its reputation would suggest. Since the issue of the new coin we have been copying, and to some extent believing, the laments of the silver editors who have professed such boundless disappointment in the style of the eagle and the lineaments of the Goddess of Liberty on the obverse side. A somewhat careful examination of the coin itself has proved encouraging. True, the eagle is a little uncanny. Its head suggests that of a buzzard rather than the bird of freedom, but it is better than the eagle on the trade dollar, and, indeed, on most of our silver coins issued during the past fifty years. As to the Goddess, she is plump, fresh, and amiable in expression. If there is any discredit staching to her position on the face of the 92-cent dollar, she is evidently unconscious of it. As a piece of coiner's work, the new dollar will do, —(Ieveland Leader, (Anti-Siteer Rep.).

It is impossible to escape the conclusion

will do.—Cleveland Leader, (Anti-Sizer Rep.).

It is impossible to escape the concinsion that the Republican party is still a tremendous force in politics. Democrats who have been hugging the delusion that the path of victory led through a bed of roses may as well awaken at once to the reality. We must fight for all we gain. "Claims" of doubtful origin, Notthern or Southern, must be rejected by Congress. Expenditures must be cut down even below the level of the past two years. Unless offices must be abolished, entangling alliances, either with the Hayes or anti-Hayes Republicans, must be avoided. The doors to prosperity must be opened through the adoption of a tariff system which does not proslipit trade with foreign countries. Gold and silver must be released from the bondage of a premium by the resumption of specie payments. These are daties demanding the attention of the Democracy. If they are neglected there is danger ahead.—Uties Observer (Dem.).

A gentleman with an antiquarian turn of mind has been examining the records of Congress on the Doorkeeper question. He finds that since 1840 the Democrats have had trouble with every 1840 the Democrats have had trouble with every Doorkeeper of the House whom they have had the honor of electing. It seems to be one of the traditions of the party, and as a row about a Doorkeeper and his pality patronage is on the level of the understanding of the commonest member, the incentive to indulge is very strong. One of the troubles in the Doorkeeping Department of the House seems to grow out of the coupling of important duties with an insignificant title. Doorkeeper doesn't sound well when snorted through the convolutions of the trump of Fame. If the title of this office could be changed to something like Director of the House, Custodian of the House Barriers, or Sentinel on the Watch Tower, a great amount of power and dignity would hedge the incumbent.—Washington (D. C.) Post (Dem.).

One of the tallest feathers in the can of

One of the tallest feathers in the cap of Gov. Hampton, of South Carolina, is the opposi-tion that he encounters from the fire-eaters, which Gov. Hampton, or sound caroning is the special ton that he encounters from the fre-caters, which is becoming more outspoken and offensive every day. The latest tribute of this kind that he has received was embodied in a bitter speech made by Gen. Gary, who has been on the wrong side of nearly every question that his people have had to deal with in late years. South Carolina would have been better off to-day if this red-mouthed incendiary had been muzizled or placed in solitary confinement ten years ago. He is mad now because Gov. Hampton and his supporters are determined to pay the State debt so far as they may be able. Fortunately, Gov. Hampton's straightforward course has made his name a tower of strength that may not be successfully assailed, and such pellets as are fired from Gary's batteries have lifte effect with the people. If the South Carolinian consult their own interests they will keep Hampton in the Governorship as long as he will consent to remain there. There is a dearth of statesmanship in that State, and the Governor seems to have the monopoly in that line. — Philadeiphia Tames (Ind.).

The new silver dollar makes our inwards

The new silver dollar makes our inwards yearn the more for the dollar of the grandfathers.
This illegitimate dollar commits an outrage on the
American eagle which is enough to make the bones
of the fathers rattle in their narrow cells. The
statement has been published that an artist from statement has been published
England was imported to engrave this coin. Thus
an enemy hath converted our national bird into a
goose. This will explain the
is patent on the face of
is not merely a matter
physical possibilities. No eagle could fly
with his wings in that posture. No eagle
could place his wings in that posture. No eagle
could place his wings in that posture. No eagle
could place his wings in that posture. If caught
stealing, and naised by the tips of the wings to a
barn-door, he might be thrown into something
near this shape. The tail is still more an impossibility. It hangs down far below, as the long
train of a woman's dress might, if she were suspended by the neck. It curves in like a dog's tail
when cowed, only instead of curving between his
legs it curves around under his feet, making a
platform or forum for him to stand on. No eagle
or other creature like this did ever exist. The nature of the deed, and the fact that it was done by a
Britisher, a minion from the country of goldbuga, gives us a right to suspect that he is one of
those who call this a false dollar, and, therefore,
that he has designedly put on a false eagle. Cincinnali Gazette (Anti-Silver Rep.).

## THE DAWN OF SPRING.

O gracious symbol! when the Earth
Through each change passes, death and birth.
It lives in Summer; fades, grows old.
And dies in Winter, white and cold.
Then in the sky the Angel Spring
Appears, with March-wind, trumpeter:
"Break up, ye bars! doors, open swing!
Come forth, thou in the sepuichre!"
And all the vanished beauty wakes,
The frost-bonds meit, the streamlets run,
And Nature's wealth of greenery breaks
From soil and tree, beneath the sun.
The joyous creatures of the air
Come back from wanderings far and long,
And in the sunset, cool and clear,
Echoes the robin's even-song.
So all our lost delights, all love,
All hopes that left us sorrowing,
Shall come, when from the Heaven above
Descends the new immortal Soring.
Safe then, beneath the snowdrift deep.
Through the long Winter let them sleep.

Russian Exasperation Against England.

The Russians are so exasperated against the English that very curious incidents of it occur. There is, for instance, the following in a St. Petersburg letter, deted Feb. 28:

"An English lady—I have the fact on the best authority—recently took a sledge to proceed to Vassili-Ostroff, and entered into conversation with the isvostchik. He thought from her accent that she was a German, but upon being told that she was an English woman, he got off the sledge and refused to take her any further. The English, he said, had shown themselves such enemies of the Russians, and such friends of the Turks, that he would not serve them. The lady was obliged to call a policeman, who, of course, compelled the ultra-patriotic isostchik to take her to the end of her journey. The man reluctantly did so, grumbling the while, but at the end of the journey he positively refused to receive his fare."

Another incident from another class of people:

"Dr. Zdekauer was in the chair the other day." Russian Exasperation Against Eng

Another incident from another class of perple:

"Dr. Zdekauer was in the chair the other day, at a meeting of a society, which has just been re-established, for the preservation of the public health and the dissemination of highest principles. In his society he apoke in eulery of the progress made by England in this matter, and did homage to her, as he said, 'for the enlightened care which she bestowed upon the preservation of the public health.' At this the murmurs of the meeting broke forths a unmit takably that the learned gentleman, by say of extenuation, was obliged to declare that he at the same time condemned in the strongest terms the policy pursued by the present for glish Government."

The "true, living Republicanium which we all so ache to hear" means peace and good will to the South, but not to the abandonment of Republican rights. It means excelliation for Confederates who will show conciliation in return, but not their preference over good Republicans. It means honest and consistent efforts to elevate the public service according to intelligent, practical, and effective methods. It means active and resolute warfare against that combination of Southern claimants and Northern inflationsts which threatens the future of our country. In a word, it means the best inspirations of the patry of the means of the land organized and vitalized in positive action. That is the true Republicanism of the times.—Albany Journal (Rep.).

We have yet to see or hear the first hearty favorable criticism on the appearance of the new silver dollar in any quarter where it has made its appearance. Some like the eagle passably well, but do not like the head of Liberty; others like the bead, but do not like the eagle at all. The fact is, the eagle is not the traditional American eagle, nor Attacked by an Eagle.

VOLUI

We are of We are of \$1.50, spring former price Cass. Vests, Cass., \$1.00, ft to close, \$1.00 coats, \$7.50, meres and Che spectfully soli

of Black Silk their wisdom the demand facture shou cease, and the assisted to pro inferior make ranty of the fa chase. The m

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good, solid we Each piece i HAN Jondee | Ancient

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CHICAGO R. S. Big Plaids, Wid

Are expensive luxus same places cost TO Good Fitting.
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